

# **HARIYO BAN PROGRAM**

## **Annual Performance Report**

**1 July 2014–June 30, 2015**

**(Cooperative Agreement No: AID-367-A-11-00003)**

**Submitted to:**

**THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
NEPAL MISSION**

**Maharajgunj, Kathmandu, Nepal**

**Submitted by:**

**WWF in partnership with CARE, FECOFUN and NTNC**

**P.O. Box 7660, Kathmandu, Nepal**

**14 September, 2015**



## Table of Contents

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....	I
EXECUTIVE SUMMMARY.....	1
1. INTRODUCTION .....	8
1.1 GOAL AND OBJECTIVES .....	8
1.2 OVERVIEW OF BENEFICIARIES AND STAKEHOLDERS .....	8
1.3 WORKING AREAS.....	9
2. MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORTING PERIOD .....	10
2.1 PROGRESS ON WORK PLAN IMPLEMENTATION .....	10
2.1.1 Biodiversity conservation .....	10
2.1.2 Sustainable Landscapes .....	49
2.1.3 Climate Change Adaptation .....	72
3. MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN CROSSCUTTING THEMES AND POLICY .....	100
3.1 GENDER EQUALITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION .....	100
3.2 GOVERNANCE .....	105
3.3 LIVELIHOODS .....	107
4. OVERARCHING THEMES AND ACTIVITIES.....	109
4.1 WINDOWS OF OPPORTUNITY .....	109
4.2 INTERNSHIPS AND STUDENT GRANTS .....	111
4.2.1 Internship program:.....	111
4.2.2 Student Research Grants.....	111
4.3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION .....	111
4.4 LEARNING.....	118
4.5 COMMUNICATIONS.....	118
4.6 DISASTER RESPONSE .....	122
4.6.1 Terai Floods.....	122
4.6.2 Gorkha Earthquake.....	123
4.7 VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT PURCHASE.....	126
4.8 INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL.....	126
4.9 COORDINATION.....	126
4.9.1 Coordination with GoN .....	126
4.9.2 Coordination with resource partners .....	127
4.9.3 Coordination with other groups, programs and donors.....	127
5. MANAGEMENT.....	127
5.1 PROGRAM OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT.....	127
5.1.1 Hariyo Ban Program Committees.....	128
5.1.2 Management report .....	128
5.2 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.....	129
5.3 OPERATING ENVIRONMENT .....	129
6. LESSONS LEARNED.....	130
7. FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES.....	132

7.1	OPPORTUNITIES.....	132
7.2	CHALLENGES .....	132
7.3	PROSPECTS FOR NEXT YEAR.....	133
	ANNEXES .....	134

- Annex 1 :** Working districts and VDCs/municipalities of the Hariyo Ban Program
- Annex 2 :** List of CBAPUs formed/reformed up to June 2015
- Annex 3 :** List of NRM groups reached through governance activities up to June 2015
- Annex 4 :** List of NRM groups meeting all four elements of good governance, up to June 2015
- Annex 5 :** Summary of CF/CFUG with information on scientific forest management demo plot and major floral species
- Annex 6 :** List of nurseries established up to June 2015
- Annex 7 :** Profile of community adaptation plans of action (CAPAs) to June 2015
- Annex 8 :** Profile of local adaptation plans of action (LAPAs) to June 2015
- Annex 9 :** CLACs formed and mobilized during Year 4
- Annex 10 :** Paper on broom grass submitted to the World Forestry Congress, 2015 Durban, South Africa (pdf)
- Annex 11 :** List of approved, on-going and completed activities in Windows of Opportunity in Year 4 (civil society organizations)
- Annex 12 :** List of approved, on-going and completed activities in Windows of Opportunity, in Year 4 (Government of Nepal and line agencies)
- Annex 13 :** Hariyo Ban management response to mid-term evaluation recommendations
- Annex 14 :** Progress on learning questions
- Annex 15 :** List of publications and outreach materials
- Annex 16:** Performance Monitoring Plan progress to June 2015
- Annex 17:** Progress on activities carried over from previous years

## **List of Tables**

- Table 1 :** Summary of progress in biodiversity conservation
- Table 2 :** Result of Rhino Count 2015
- Table 3 :** Resource leveraging status in ISWMP implementation in Year-4
- Table 4 :** Showing status of CLAC member's representation in different organizations in Gorkha
- Table 5 :** Inclusion of women in EC after reformation in 179 CFUGs of Banke, Bardia, Kailali and Kanchanpur (TAL) and Nawalparasi, Chitwan, Gorkha, Lamjung (CHAL)
- Table 6 :** Summary of livelihood
- Table 7 :** Summary of progress in Sustainable Landscapes Management
- Table 8 :** Key characteristics of PES schemes
- Table 9 :** Summary of Progress in Climate Change Adaptation
- Table 10 :** Number of people trained on climate change adaptation in fourth year
- Table 11 :** Number of sites and households benefitting (N = 17 LAPA)
- Table 12 :** Number of sites and households benefitting (N = 283 CAPA)
- Table 13 :** Number of people practicing adaptation practices (N = 283 CAPA)
- Table 14 :** Summary of M&E

## **List of Figures**

- Figure 1 :** Hariyo Ban Working Area
- Figure 2 :** Location of scat samples of snow leopard in Annapurna Manaslu Landscape (Bigger size of the dots represent higher number of sample collected). 20
- Figure 3 :** Red panda monitoring and survey area with transect in Langtang National Park
- Figure 4 :** Year wise population distribution of Swamp deer in SWR.
- Figure 5 :** Population trend of rhino in Nepal and Chitwan.
- Figure 6 :** Dhawang Khola Sub-watershed, Lamjung
- Figure 7 :** ISWMP planning, implementation, coordination and fund flow mechanis
- Figure 8 :** Major area of expenses
- Figure 9 :** Profit status of Investment
- Figure 10 :** Status of revolving fund
- Figure 11 :** CAPA and LAPA Location
- Figure 12 :** Number of CAPA prepared and implemented.
- Figure 13 :** Resource allocation for LAPA implementation
- Figure 14 :** Resource allocations for community adaptation (NRs)
- Figure 15 :** Results of Adaptation plan health check-up 95
- Figure 16 :** Earthquake affected districts in Nepal, by degree of severity

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACA	Annapurna Conservation Area
ACAP	Annapurna Conservation Area Project
ACOFUN	Association of Collaborative Forest Users Nepal
AEPC	Alternative Energy Promotion Centre
AFU	Agricultural and Forestry University
AGON	Adaptation Group of Nepal
ANSAB	Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources
AP	Adaptation Plan
ASL	Above Sea Level
AWP	Annual Work Plan
B.Ed.	Bachelor of Education
B.Sc.	Bachelor of Science
BA	Bachelor of Arts
BAFER	Balchaur Forest and Environment Resource Development Centre
BaNP	Banke National Park
BBA	Bachelor of Business Administration
BCA	Black buck Conservation Area
BCC	Biodiversity Conservation Center
BCN	Bird Conservation Nepal
BCT	Bahun, Chhetri, Thakuri
BIA	Biodiversity Important Area
BISWUO	Banganga Irrigation System Water User Organization
BNP	Bardia National Park
BSP	Biogas Sector Partnership
BZ	Buffer Zone
BZCF	Buffer Zone Community Forest
BZCFUG	Buffer Zone Community Forest User Group
BZUC	Buffer Zone User Committee
CA	Conservation Area
Ca.	Circa
CAC	Community Awareness Center
CAMC	Conservation Area Management Committee
CAPA	Community Adaptation Plan for Action
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBA9	9th International Conference on Community-Based Adaptation
CBAPU	Community-based Anti-Poaching Unit
CBO	Community-based Organization
CBRP	Corridor and Bottleneck Restoration Program
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCM	Community Change Monitoring
CCN	Chure Conservation Network
CDC	Curriculum Development Center
CDMS	Centre for Disaster Management Studies
CF	Community Forest
CFCC	Community Forest Coordination Committee
CFD	Community Forest Development
CFDG	Community Forest Development Guideline
CFOP	Community Forest Operational Plan
CFUG	Community Forest User Group
CHAL	Chitwan Annapurna Landscape
CI	Citizen Scientist

CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CLAC	Community Learning and Action Center
CMC	Community Mediation Center
CMDN	Center for Molecular Dynamics Nepal
CNP	Chitwan National Park
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide
COFSUN	Community-based Forestry Supporters' Network, Nepal
COP	Conference of the Parties
CORD	Centre for Resilient Development
CRT	Centre for Rural Technology
CSDRM	Climate Smarting Disaster Risk Management
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSU	Colorado State University
CUNY	City University of New York
CVCA	Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DANAR	Dalit Alliance for Natural Resources Nepal
DCoP	Deputy Chief of Party
DDC	District Development Committee
DDRC	District Disaster Relief Committee
DEO	District Education Office
DFCC	District Forest Coordination Committee
DFO	District Forest Office
DFRS	Department of Forest Research and Survey
DLSO	District Livestock Service Office
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DNPWC	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
DoF	Department of Forests
DOFC	Development Organization for Community
DoPR	Department of Plant Resources
DPNet	Disaster Preparedness Network
DPR	Department of Plant Resources
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSCO	District Soil Conservation Office
DSCWM	Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management
DU	Distillation Unit
DUDBC	Department of Urban Development and Building Construction
EBA	Ecosystem-based Adaptation
EC	Executive Committee
EFLG	Environment-Friendly Local Governance
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
ER	Emission Reduction
ERP	Emergency Response Program
ERPD	Emission Reductions Program Document
ERPIN	Emission Reduction Program Idea Note
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FCHV	Female Community Health Volunteer
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FECOFUN	Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal
FM	Frequency Modulation
FMDC	Far West Media Development Center
FNCCI	Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce & Industries
FNJ	Federation of Nepalese Journalist
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent

FRA	Forest Resource Assessment
Fri PAD	Friends for Peacebuilding and Development
FRL	Forest Reference Level
FY	Fiscal Year
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GCP	Global Conservation Program
GESI	Gender and Social Inclusion
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLA	Government Line Agency
Gm	Gram
GoN	Government of Nepal
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRB	Gender Responsive Budget
GRR	Green Recovery and Reconstruction
GRRT	Green Recovery and Reconstruction Toolkit
Ha	Hectare
HBP	Hariyo Ban Program
HCF	Himali Conservation Forum
HH	Household
HICAST	Himalayan College of Agricultural Sciences and Technology
HIMAWANTI	Himalayan Grassroots Women's Natural Resource Management Association
HR	Hunting Reserve
HSC	Health Service Centre
HWC	Human-Wildlife Conflict
IAPS	Invasive Alien Plant Species
IC	Implementation Centre
ICCA	Initiative for Climate Change Adaptation
ICCRIO	Innovative climate change resilient income opportunities
ICDC	Integrated Conservation and Development Center
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
ICS	Improved Cooking Stove
ICVCA	Integrated Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
ID	Identity
IDE	International Development Enterprises
IGA	Income-Generating Activity
IoF	Institute of Forestry
IPC	Integrated Planning Committee
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IR	Intermediate Result
ISAS	International School for Advanced Studies
ISWMP	Integrated Sub-Watershed Management Plan
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
Km	Kilometer
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plan of Action
LDRMP	Local Disaster Risk Management Plan
LHFUG	Leasehold Forest Users Group
LIDAR	Light detection and ranging
LIP	Livelihood Improvement Plan
LNP	Langtang National Park
LoI	Letter of Intent
LP	Liquefied Petroleum
LRP	Local Resource Person
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
M.Sc.	Master of Science

MA	Master of Arts
MAG	Media Advocacy Group
MAPS	Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (herbs)
MBA	Master Degree in Business Administration
MCA	Manaslu Conservation Area
MCAP	Manaslu Conservation Area Project
MG	Mothers Group
MICS	Metal Improved Cooking Stove
MITRA	Measures for Intervention Training Research and Action
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoFSC	Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
MoSTE	Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Members of Parliament
MRC	Multi-dimensional Resource Centre
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
MSFP	Multi-Stakeholder Forestry Project
MTE	Mid-term Evaluation
MU	Mid-Western University
MUS	Multi-Water Use system
MWAMC	Micro-Watershed Area Management Committee
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NARC	National Agricultural Research Council
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCCI	Nepal Chambers of Commerce and Industries
NCCSP	Nepal Climate Change Support Project
NCDMC	National Network of Community Disaster Management Committee
NCMDC	National Network of Community Managed Disaster Committee
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NGN	Naulo Ghumti Nepal
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NIDER	National Institute for Development, Extension and Research
NMA	Nepal Mountaineering Association
NP	National Park
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NRs	Nepalese Rupees
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
NTNC	National Trust for Nature Conservation
NYFN	National Federation of Youth NGO Nepal
PA	Protected Area
PDD	Project Design Document
PDNA	Post Disaster Needs Assessment
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PGA	Participatory Governance Assessment
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy
PHPA	Public Hearing and Public Auditing
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMERL	Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation, Reflection and Learning
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PSA	Public Service Announcements
PSC	Program Steering Committee
PVSE	Poor, Vulnerable and Socially Excluded
PWBR	Participatory Well-Being Ranking
PWLGP	Participatory Watershed Management and Local Governance Project



RATC	Regional Agriculture Training Center
RCAP	Rhino Conservation Action Plan
REA	Rapid Environmental Assessment
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus
RIC	REDD+ Implementation Centre
RIS	Ramsar Information sheet
RL	Reference Level
RPP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SABAL	Sustainable Agriculture with Bazar for Advancing the Livelihoods
SAGUN	Strengthened Action for Governance in Utilization of Natural Resources
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SENSE	School Environment Conservation Education Network, Nepal
SES	Social and Environmental Standards
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SFM	Scientific Forest Management
SMC	Sub Metropolitan City
SMF	Sustainable Management of Forests
SSICDC	Shree Swarna Integrated Community Development Center
SWR	Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve
TAL	Terai Arc Landscape
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
TOV	The Organic Valley
TU	Tribhuvan University
UC	Users Committee
UG	User Group
UN	United Nations
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
USG	United States Government
VA	Vulnerability Assessment
VAHW	Village Animal Health Workers
VAWG	Violence against Women and Girls
VCAP	Vulture Conservation Action Plan
VDC	Village Development Committee
VER	Verified Emissions Reductions
WB	World Bank
WCC	Ward Level Coordination Committee
WCDO	Women and Children Development Organization
WCF	Ward Citizen Forum
WCO	Women and Children Office
WFM	Ward Forum Meeting
WOO	Windows of Opportunity
WR	Wildlife Reserve
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMMARY**

The Hariyo Ban Program, funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), has just completed four years of implementation and this annual performance report covers the period from July 2014 to June 2015. After intensive implementation in the third year that saw scaling up and expansion of activities across the Program area, this year Hariyo Ban focused on consolidation and scaling up for meaningful results and increased our focus on landscape- and sub-landscape scale processes, with a gradual transition to sustainability for the Program results. Learning, documenting and communicating our results remained a priority.

In the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) and Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape (CHAL), Hariyo Ban has continued to work in the same critical corridors, river basins and watersheds that it expanded into in the third year, working to reduce critical biodiversity threats, drivers of deforestation/forest degradation and vulnerability to climate change, promote ecological connectivity, and improve the lives of local people. The program is currently working in 26 districts, 320 village development committees (VDCs), and 31 municipalities. At the landscape level, Hariyo Ban supported the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation MoFSC to revise the TAL Strategy (2015-2024) and plan the development of a new landscape strategy for CHAL. The newly revised TAL strategy is in the process of official endorsement from MoFSC, and is expected to be finalized by early next year.

During this reporting period severe flooding occurred in five TAL districts, affecting both people and biodiversity; and the Gorkha earthquake and its aftershocks affected several CHAL districts. Both disasters affected Hariyo Ban partner communities and investments, with the earthquake causing serious disruption to Hariyo Ban's work. Hariyo Ban partners were involved in immediate relief work in the field; some have started flood recovery work; and earthquake recovery and reconstruction work is planned.

In CHAL at the landscape-level, we have taken initial steps to work with the infrastructure sector to reduce the adverse impacts of infrastructure development, and finalized the CHAL carbon inventory as a major step towards developing a REDD+ sub-national project in CHAL.

During this reporting period, a total of 361,970 people participated in and benefited from program activities. This included 179,764 women (50%), 47,637 Dalit (13%), 159,395 Janajatis (44%), 136,819 Brahmin/Chhetri/Thakuri (38%), 3,496 Madhesi (1%), 14,623 others (4%), 41,474 poor (11%), and 17,763 youth (5%).

A team of 128 staff (48 women) from the four consortium partners is engaged full-time in program implementation, with support from other staff of the consortium partners on a part-time basis. See Annex 1 for details.

### **Biodiversity Conservation**

In the fourth year, Hariyo Ban continued its work to reduce priority threats to biodiversity, including non-traditional threats; supported research/monitoring and conservation of focal species; and worked to restore critical habitats and ecological linkages. This work was underpinned by promoting improved governance and livelihoods, mobilizing youth, and empowering women and marginalized groups. There has been increased focus on landscape processes, and ensuring that interventions are climate-smart. The biodiversity component supported multiple policy interventions at the national level to enhance the enabling policy environment. This year the component received additional funds to scale up existing activities and undertake new ones, though progress on this work was rather delayed (see management section).

We conducted several survey studies on focal species, including tiger, rhino, swamp deer, snow leopard, gray wolf, dolphin, and gharial to increase understanding of their ecology, behavior, and distribution. This information has been used in formulating and revising policy documents including species conservation action plans for tiger, rhino, blackbuck and vulture. The results from snow leopard and gray wolf studies will contribute to formulating a research protocol for these little studied species. The dolphin survey contributed to establishing a national baseline on dolphin populations. Our work on Bijaya sal (*Pterocarpus marsupium*) will contribute to developing a Bijaya sal conservation action plan; the first conservation action plan for a plant species.

Habitat restoration work continued in critical biodiversity areas, including starting the implementation of five new integrated sub-watershed management plans (ISWMPs) and expanding ongoing work in three other ISWMPs. A total of 4,067 ha of key habitat area has been restored through plantation, protection, and promotion of natural regeneration. The Program has continued to engage local youths, including community-based anti-poaching units (CBAPU) and citizen scientists, to combat poaching and to control illegal activities in buffer zones, critical corridors, biodiversity important areas, and river basins. Forty one CBAPUs were formed, and 89 were mobilized during this reporting period. Support was given for relief funds at the national and local levels, and erection of physical barriers to control wild animals in farms and settlements, in order to address human-wildlife conflict (HWC) that has emerged as one of the most serious challenges in conserving focal wildlife species. Our work in habitat management has contributed to restoration of bottlenecks in Hariyo Ban supported critical corridors; declaration of zero grazing in community forests; and restoration of critical wetlands and waterholes in core areas and critical corridors. Newly restored grassland in floodplain areas has been recolonized by herbivores such as rhino, deer and wildlife boar; predators including tiger and leopard; and protected birds such as Bengal florican. Mobilization of CBAPUs and citizen scientists has contributed to a drastic reduction in poaching incidents, ultimately leading to zero rhino poaching during the last three years. HWC work has significantly reduced crop and property damage, and vulnerability for forest dependent communities, mainly women who frequently enter the forest to collect fodder and fuelwood.

Hariyo Ban intensified its work on strengthening governance of natural resource management (NRM) groups for effective biodiversity conservation. During this reporting period, 432 public hearing and public auditing (PHPA), participatory wellbeing ranking (PWBR), and participatory governance assessment (PGA) events were conducted to promote good governance and to ensure that community forest activities are more transparent, accountable, inclusive, and equitable. Overall, the Program has reached 692 groups with governance activities to date. In order to strengthen livelihoods of poor and marginalized communities, Hariyo Ban undertook a number of income-generating and livelihood improvement activities in the working area. A total of 7,128 poor households from 204 community forest user groups (CFUG) were supported through the development of livelihood improvement plans (LIPs), promotion of income generating activities (IGAs), eco-tourism promotion, skills-based training, and green enterprise development.

Hariyo Ban Program conducted gender responsive budgeting and auditing in NRM groups, and incorporated a community score board with gender responsive budgeting and auditing to increase awareness about gender and help to increase the gender focus of the groups. **Sustainable Landscapes**

This component works to promote payments for ecosystem services (PES), especially REDD+, in the two landscapes, and includes work at the central level with the Government of Nepal (GoN) to create an enabling policy environment. Various interventions to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation continued to focus on the prioritized drivers, in order to reduce carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

emissions and increase carbon sequestration in the landscapes. Other interventions during this reporting period focused on developing enabling policies for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus (REDD+); enhancing the capacity of local communities, civil society organizations (CSO), and government officials on REDD+ and equitable benefit sharing; and establishing PES projects.

Hariyo Ban provided support to GoN for a number of new policies and policy revisions in line with REDD+ readiness. The sub-national level Emission Reduction Project Idea Note (ER-PIN) for TAL, which was successfully presented by GoN and approved at the Carbon Fund Meeting of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), was finalized during this reporting period. Also, support was provided to the Department of Forests (DoF) to develop the Community Forest Product Sale and Distribution Guideline and Community Forest Financial Directive. The Program provided support to the Ministry of Land Reform and Management for the preparation of extension materials on the Land Use Policy to inform stakeholders on the provisions of the policy. Partial support was provided for the development of the Land Use Policy Implementation Plan.

During this reporting period, a number of activities were implemented at various levels. Consultation meetings for REDD+ strategy development were organized at the community, landscape, and national levels, which provided important feedback for pragmatic REDD+ strategy development. Workshops on the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and the development of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for REDD+ were supported during this period. The project supported the revision of some Community Forest Operational Plans (CFOPs). In order to minimize pressure on forests, the Program continued supporting the installation of biogas plants and cook stoves, and promoted forest-based bio-briquette making enterprises. In addition, Hariyo Ban provided support to District Forest Offices (DFOs) for plantation activities to restore degraded or deforested areas, and to revise some of the backlogged CFOPs.

The Hariyo Ban Program has been supporting piloting of payment mechanisms for both carbon and non-carbon credit PES and also supporting GoN in policy development and capacity building of government officials. PES has good potential as a tool for sustainable financing for NRM in Nepal. The program is supporting the project design document (PDD) development for a second gold standard verified emissions reductions (VER) carbon credit project with biogas.

### **Climate Change Adaptation**

The climate change adaptation (CCA) component of Hariyo Ban Program works to reduce identified vulnerability to climate change and promote adaptation addressing the adverse impact of climate change in ecological and human communities. It takes an integrated approach that incorporates both ecosystem- and community-based approaches, and is piloting the mainstreaming of adaptation and disaster risk reduction into local development and sectoral planning processes. In the first three years, Hariyo Ban focused on building the capacity of priority stakeholders at different levels to understand climate change impacts and vulnerabilities. The Program supported vulnerable communities to prepare and start implementing adaptation plans at the community and village development committee (VDC) level. It conducted landscape-level vulnerability assessments of CHAL and TAL; river basin-level vulnerability assessments in the Seti, Marsyangdi, and Daraundi sub-basins; and built capacity for CCA in protected area (PA) managers and district forest officials.

During this reporting period the work continued, including the preparation/implementation of Community Adaptation Plans for Action (CAPA) and local adaptation plans of action (LAPA); climate

change sensitization and training on climate change and its impact on human health for female community health volunteers (FCHVs); capacity building training on participatory monitoring, evaluation, reflection, and learning (PMERL) for the CAPA monitoring committee and health workers; mainstreaming to integrate CCA, disaster risk management (DRR) and Environment-Friendly Local Governance (EFLG) activities into local-level plans; review and reflection to share good practices; and documentation of success stories and learning on CAPA implementation. In year four, Hariyo Ban supported the preparation of 18 community adaptation plans and implemented 183. A total of 23 LAPAs were completed during this period. Hariyo Ban continued to build the capacity of government line agencies and local bodies to enhance mainstreaming of adaptation plans into broader economic planning.

Hariyo Ban continued to carry out vulnerability assessments (VAs) using participatory tools from Integrated Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (ICVCA) and the adaptation planning manual; and LAPA framework. Based on the identified vulnerabilities, 331 community adaptation plans were prepared, and out of these, 313 have been endorsed by CFUG executive committees and 283 CFUGs have started implementing the adaptation activities. In addition, 73 LAPAs have been prepared, of which 62 have been endorsed and 31 implemented. The Program supported communities to implement the plans and strengthened their capacity to coordinate with local authorities for resource leveraging. In addition, the capacity of the government line agencies and local bodies were enhanced for mainstreaming the adaptation plans into broader economic planning.

The Program enhanced its engagement with the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MoSTE) and Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) to showcase different dimensions of Hariyo Ban's adaptation work and to initiate discourse on ways to integrate CCA plans with disaster risk management plans and the VDC-level Environment Friendly Local Governance Framework, and to mainstream CCA into local level sectoral planning.

All the capacity building activities supported to date contributed to develop common understanding on climate change, vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning. They helped communities to prepare gender equitable and socially inclusive adaptation plans at community and VDC level. Information from different studies at river basin level was used in adaptation planning. Monitoring of the adaptation plans allowed communities, VDCs and stakeholders to learn lessons and readjust their plans for next season or year. The adaptation activities in several places helped to reduce vulnerability in biological and socioeconomic conditions of the communities. Several policy level issues were identified from the local level through CLAC, to district and national level. Sustainability of adaptation planning processes was promoted through resource leverage, integration of CCA and DRR, mainstreaming adaptation into local development and sectoral planning processes and networking of adaptation communities. While Hariyo Ban is will continue to provide some support during its remaining period, the adaptation planning process and mainstreaming into sectoral planning and integration of CCA and DRR will continue beyond Hariyo Ban.

## **Crosscutting Themes**

**Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI):** Hariyo Ban Program has intensified its efforts from the third year by continuing and scaling up strategic GESI interventions. In the fourth year we mainly focused on women's leadership development through the capacity building of women executive members in user groups. Reducing leadership barriers and addressing differential impacts of climate

change as revealed by different studies and analysis conducted in previous years of the Program was another focus of year four. In order to increase GESI commitment the Program operationalized a Gender Responsive Budgeting and Auditing framework, which has contributed to strengthening the focus of NRM institutions and local government bodies on GESI target groups. The Program has started to consolidate post community learning and action center (CLAC) activities to enhance the capacity of CLAC members to apply their learning and action points. CLACs have produced positive outcomes, such as increasing the leadership roles of women and socially excluded groups in NRM and other existing groups in the community, promoting social campaigns to address underlying causes of vulnerability and discrimination, and increasing access to livelihood opportunities.

**Livelihoods:** In year four, Hariyo Ban continued five broad approaches to livelihood improvement: i) supporting the poorest HHs through LIPs; ii) skill-based training to enhance employment opportunities and adopt small scale enterprises; iii) Global Conservation Program (GCP) approach through the promotion of alternative energy and microcredit; iv) green enterprise development; and v) eco-tourism.

LIP preparation and support for income-generating opportunities focuses on poor/ultra-poor forest dependent HHs, and is a key approach to reduce dependency on forests. Some of the HHs are already receiving income from their activities. Skill-based trainings have focused on self-employment for youths and the forest-dependent ultra-poor HHs based on their interest and market demand. Training included house wiring, animal health work, computer training, cooking, tailoring, driving, mobile repairing, and plumbing.

IGA opportunities such as agro-based and forest-based opportunities and alternative energy sources promoted through GCP have been instrumental in improving livelihoods. Cooperative strengthening and the mobilization of revolving funds for the promotion of alternative energy and IGAs are a major component of this approach. During this reporting period, a total of NRs. 39,861,339 were mobilized, including NRM groups' own funds as match as well as individual investment for the promotion of alternative livelihood options and alternative energy promotion.

During this period, 18 green enterprises were established with support of the Program, including banana farming, broom grass cultivation, tea cultivation, cow farming, bel (*Aegle marmelos*) juice making, leaf plate (*Duna tapari*) enterprises, and two jam making enterprises. Ecotourism with active community engagement has been successful in generating income as well as changing social behavior patterns. Hariyo Ban provided technical and financial support to local communities through tourism infrastructure development, capacity development, logistic support, and exposure visits to seven ecotourism sites. Due to the ecotourism promotion initiative, community people are benefitting economically and are motivated to do conservation work.

Hariyo Ban supported various livelihood activities in order to build community resilience to climate change; in 70 CAPA sites various agriculture and food security activities were implemented.

Livelihood support through all these activities started to show results in increased HH-level income as well as reducing forest dependency.

**Governance:** Hariyo Ban has continued to support NRM groups in strengthening their internal governance by scaling up good governance practices including participatory governance assessment (PGA), participatory well-being ranking (PWBR), and public hearing and public auditing (PHPA). In addition a few scorecard exercises were conducted to familiarize both service seekers (citizens who are members of CFUGs) and service providers (VDCs) to assess the quality of services and accountability of the service providers. By end of year 4, a total of 692 NRM groups have conducted at least one

governance activities. During this reporting period, Hariyo Ban supported governance activities in 552 NRM groups. Among them, 430 groups conducted PGAs, 393 conducted PHPAs, and 336 groups conducted PWBs. Participatory assessment of internal governance of NRM groups contributed to empowering marginalized groups to claim their right to representation in decision making, and to equitable benefit sharing of revenues generated from natural resources. Enhanced internal governance of NRM groups helped to promote inclusiveness, enabling these people to take increased responsibility for stewardship of their forests and natural resources.

## **Overarching Themes and Issues**

**Windows of Opportunity:** Windows of Opportunity (WOO) awards funds to civil society organizations and the GoN to promote innovation, flexibility, and responsiveness to the dynamic policy environment and political and socioeconomic transition. In year four the Program issued grants to civil society organizations (CSOs) and to GoN line agencies. In total, 16 grants were issued to CSOs from the second call for proposals, and 24 grants to GoN and its line agencies. This year a third and final call for proposals was announced for CSOs/NGOs, and out of 262 proposals, 13 grants were issued. All these grants are currently under implementation.

**Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E):** As part of the capacity building process, Hariyo Ban completed modular trainings in M&E for consortium partners, and an M&E training manual was prepared. The Hariyo Ban core team conducted a field monitoring trip to the Kamdi corridor to better understand the functionality of the corridor and propose changes to the Program's approach there in light of findings. Review and reflection meetings and landscape-level monitoring were conducted regularly. The M&E unit provided support for the performance audit conducted by the Office of the Inspector General of the United States Government (USG) in July 2014. Consortium partner focal persons undertook a field visit to five districts of TAL and CHAL to provide strategic guidance to the Hariyo Ban Program. Observations from the field monitoring, including achievements and gaps, were shared with the field team, and appropriate actions recommended to address the gaps observed in the field. A midterm evaluation was conducted by USAID in January 2015, which made several recommendations on various aspects of the Program. Hariyo Ban's core team has prepared an action plan to address the recommendations and these are being implemented.

The data automation system has been upgraded and is in use. The results chains, performance indicators, and indicator reference sheets were reviewed, and baseline figures for the governance- and gender-based violence (GBV)-related indicators were obtained and included in the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP). The PMP has been revised based on feedback from consortium partners and USAID, and submitted to USAID for approval. The M&E unit, in collaboration with the communications unit, supported the publication of the success stories, and will focus on documenting changes on the ground.

**Communications:** The primary focus during the fourth year was to support the program teams and publicize the efforts made in the field. The communications unit collaborated with the field and central units to ensure that the positive changes brought about by the Hariyo Ban Program in the field of environment, gender and social inclusion, livelihood improvement, and governance are being communicated to donors, stakeholders, and the general public. The communications unit has also been sharing Hariyo Ban successes, stories, and approaches with the media.

Other key outreach activities during this period include participation in International Mountain Day, Nepal Infrastructure Summit, Earth Day, and International Women's Day. Field visits by media

personnel and interactions; radio programs; production and dissemination of weekly highlights; monthly calendars; and the production and distribution of reports and studies, stickers, policy briefs, flip charts, briefing papers, posters and audiovisuals; are also among the key activities done during this year.

**Internships and Student Grants:** In year four, Hariyo Ban provided internships to 26 interns (14 women, 6 Dalit) aiming to build their capacity in the areas of biodiversity conservation, sustainable landscapes, CCA, and M&E. The internship program has provided a good learning opportunity, particularly for new graduates, through expanded knowledge and hands-on practice. Hariyo Ban will continue to recruit new interns in year five.

46 students (23 male, 23 female) at Bachelors, Masters, and PhD levels received Student Research Grants to support their theses. Students focused their research on projects related to Hariyo Ban's thematic areas.

## **Management Issues**

**Operating Environment:** Overall the operating environment during this reporting period remained largely peaceful. However, the devastating earthquake with a magnitude of 7.8 that hit Nepal on 25 April left more than 8,700 people killed and 22,000 injured. The earthquake disrupted normal functioning in the entire country, most severely in CHAL. Many Hariyo Ban investments were affected, especially in Gorkha district at the epicenter. Other north-eastern districts in CHAL were also severely affected. Hariyo Ban undertook relief work; refocused existing funds to address earthquake damage in the severely affected area; participated in the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA); and is developing a proposal to USAID for earthquake recovery work. This affected the smooth implementation of Hariyo Ban activities. Though the impact will last for a long time, daily life is slowly coming back to normal.

Similarly, the flood in the Midwestern region, particularly in Banke and Bardia districts, severely disturbed the implementation of Program activities, and also affected some activities directly. Large numbers of people were displaced as their houses were either washed away or inundated. Hariyo Ban consortium partners, particularly CARE Nepal, responded to the disaster victims with relief materials and other post-disaster rehabilitation activities, and new recovery funds were obtained through the additional biodiversity funds. Hariyo Ban conducted capacity building training on the Green Recovery and Reconstruction Toolkit (GRRT) to strengthen environmentally focused recovery capacity in Nepal.

The Constituent Assembly was eventually successful in drafting a new constitution on 29 June 2015; though, initially without naming and demarcating state boundaries. While on the one hand this sent a positive message to the people, it also left doubt as it was crafted within intense political rifts. As a result, the dissident political parties expressed their anger and strongly denounced the draft constitution. There have been a series of protests, m violent, particularly in the far and Midwest and in the Terai. Many casualties have occurred as a result of clashes between security forces and the public. Given this scenario, more turbulence is expected in the future which may affect program implementation. Hariyo Ban is closely monitoring the situation in coordination with consortium partners and will adopt appropriate strategies to execute project activities, particularly in violence prone areas.



# 1. INTRODUCTION

Funded by USAID, Hariyo Ban began operating in Nepal in August 2011 and will run for a period of five years. The Program is being implemented by a consortium of four partners: World Wildlife Fund (WWF) (prime recipient), Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC), and the Federation of Community Forestry Users in Nepal (FECOFUN). Hariyo Ban works on three core, interwoven thematic components: (1) biodiversity conservation, (2) sustainable landscapes, and (3) climate change adaptation. Livelihoods, governance, and gender and social inclusion are important crosscutting themes. This annual performance report covers the period from July 2014 through June 2015.

## 1.1 Goal and Objectives

The overall goal of Hariyo Ban is **to reduce adverse impacts of climate change and threats to biodiversity in Nepal**. The Program works through multiple-level interventions in two priority landscapes with high biodiversity value, namely the TAL and CHAL. This work is complemented with support to strengthen the enabling policy environment at the national level.

The three objectives of Hariyo Ban are to:

1. Reduce threats to biodiversity in targeted landscapes;
2. Build the structures, capacity, and operations necessary for effective sustainable landscape management, with a focus on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) readiness; and
3. Increase the ability of targeted human and ecological communities to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change.

## 1.2 Overview of beneficiaries and stakeholders

During its first four years Hariyo Ban has worked with many target beneficiaries and stakeholders, including:

*Community level:*

- Poor, vulnerable and socially excluded (PVSE) men and women associated with the CLACs;
- Poor community forest users identified through the PWBR;
- Executive committees and general members of NRM groups, including CFUGs, Buffer Zone Community Forest User Groups (BZCFUG), Buffer Zone User Committees (BZUC), Conservation Area Management Committees (CAMC), Community Forest Coordination Committees (CFCC), and leasehold forestry groups;
- Mothers' groups;
- Executives and members of cooperatives;
- CBAPUs; and
- Local resource persons (LRP).

*Nepalese civil society, academia, research centers and private sector organizations, including:*

- FECOFUN District Chapters;
- Local NGOs;
- Himalayan College of Agricultural Sciences and Technology (HICAST);
- Mid-Western University (MU);

- Nepal Agricultural Research Council;
- Hotel Association Nepal; and
- Hariyo Ban resource partners: Institute of Forestry; Dalit Alliance For Natural Resources Nepal (DANAR), Community-based Forestry Supporters' Network, Nepal (COFSUN); Center for Molecular Dynamics Nepal (CMDN); Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources (ANSAB); Arbonaut; Mercy Corps; Bird Conservation Nepal (BCN); Centre for Rural Technology (CRT); School Environment Conservation Education Network Nepal (SENSE); Himalayan Grassroots Women's Natural Resource Management Association (HIMAWANTI); Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC); International Development Enterprises (IDE); Biogas Sector Partnership (BSP); Clean Energy Nepal; and Rupantaran.

*Government of Nepal, including:*

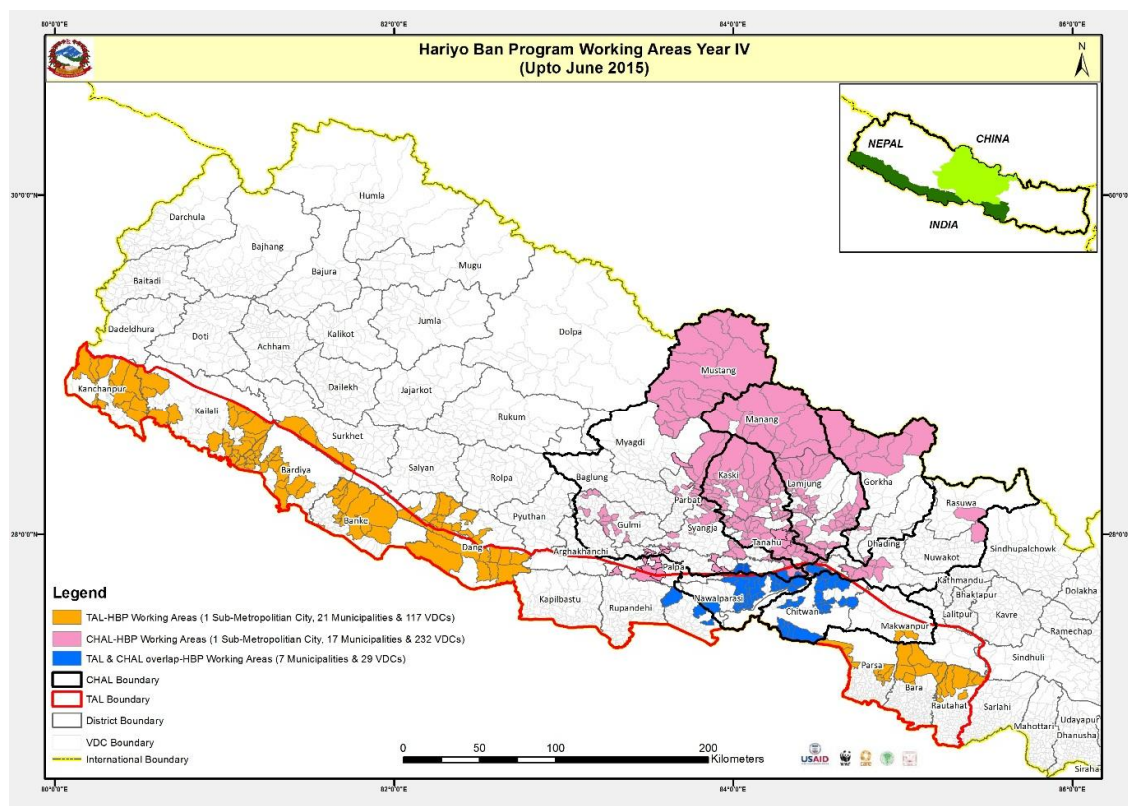
- Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation (MoFSC);
- Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MoSTE);
- Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development;
- Ministry of Land Reform and Management;
- Department of Forests (DoF);
- Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC);
- Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management (DSCWM);
- Department of Forest Research and Survey;
- Department of Plant Resources;
- Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC);
- District Forest Offices (DFO);
- District Soil Conservation Offices (DSCO);
- Protected Areas (PA); and
- Village Development Committees (VDCs).

*National and Regional Programs, including:*

- Multi-Stakeholder Forestry Project (MSFP);
- Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF);
- Initiative for Climate Change Adaptation (ICCA);
- Forest Resource Assessment (FRA); and
- Nepal Climate Change Support Project (NCCSP).

### **1.3 Working areas**

The Program works in 320 VDCs, 31 municipalities, and 2 sub-metropolitan cities in 26 districts (**Figure-1**). These include 116 VDCs and 22 Municipalities in 12 districts in TAL: Banke, Bara, Bardia, Chitwan, Dang, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Makwanpur, Nawalparasi, Parsa, Rautahat, and Surkhet. In CHAL, the Program works in 232 VDCs and 17 municipalities of 16 districts: Chitwan, Dhading, Gorkha, Gulmi, Kaski, Lamjung, Manang, Mustang, Myagdi, Nawalparasi, Nuwakot, Palpa, Parbat, Rasuwa, Syangja, and Tanahu. Chitwan and Nawalparasi overlap in both landscapes (there are 7 Municipalities & 29 VDCs in the two overlapping districts). GoN has created new municipalities and sub-metropolitan cities merging a number of VDCs. The names of the VDCs and other details are provided in **Annex 1**.



*Figure 1: Hariyo Ban Working Area*

## 2. MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

### 2.1 Progress on work plan implementation

#### 2.1.1 Biodiversity conservation

The overall objective of IR 1 is to reduce threats to biodiversity in target landscapes. Overall interventions under this IR are based on threats to the focal species of wildlife and plants, and their habitats. We conducted several survey studies on focal species, including tiger, rhino, swamp deer, snow leopard, gray wolf, dolphin, and gharial to expand the understanding on their ecology, behavior, and distribution. Information generated from the research and monitoring of focal species and their habitats have been very useful in formulating and revising policy documents. Youth and NRM groups' capacity building and engagement to address key threats such as poaching and trade were crucial. Provisions for relief funds at the national and local levels as well as physical barriers to control wild animals into agriculture and settlements were made to address HWC, which has emerged as one of the most serious challenge in conserving focal species. From its inception, the Program focused its habitat improvement activities in core areas, critical corridors, sub-watersheds, wetlands, and biodiversity important areas in both landscapes. Since governance being one of the key challenges to biodiversity conservation, we launched specific programs to improve and strengthen the governance of NRM groups. Livelihood programs were geared towards forest-dependent marginalized communities, with a special focus on women, Dalit, and Janajati groups. We supported GoN to formulate, revise, and discourse biodiversity-related policies, strategies, and guidelines, making them more conservation friendly, pro-poor, inclusive, and climate-smart.

Activities such as youth engagement in forest management, governance activities, and livelihood works under IR 1 directly contributed to IR 2. CBAPU mobilization reduces the threats from illegal and unsustainable harvest of forest resources. Forest management through plantation and regeneration helps to increase forest cover and increase carbon sequestration. Improved livelihoods and governance helped to reduce drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. IR 1 also contributed to IR 3, as restoring and maintaining large blocks of intact habitat help to build the resilience of natural systems to climate change.

Table 1 shows progress of the activities planned under this component in the fourth year work plan. Annex 17 shows progress of activities planned in previous years, which were carried over to the fourth year. Both sets of activities are described in the sections that follow the table.

**Table 1 :** Summary of progress in biodiversity conservation.

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year IV				Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
1.1	Threat to focal species reduced								
1.1.1	Research and monitoring								
	Status survey of red panda and rhino	1						National survey of rhinoceros has been completed with a total population of 645 individuals; Red panda work is continuing; Field survey planned in the spring and early summer as hampered by recent earthquake.	Red panda work is expected to be completed by April 2016; A survey protocol will also be ready by that time.
	Continue ecological study of swamp deer							Ecological study of swamp deer has commenced – a total of 12 swamp deer were captured and radio-equipped; Monitoring has been continued.	This study is a part of higher degree study by a senior staff member of NTNC
	Focal species monitoring (rhino ID-based, red panda, marsh mugger – mugger work started from third year)	2						Rhino: ID profiles of a total of 210 individual rhinos have been prepared	ID based monitoring will be continued in fifth year in all rhino bearing PAs, corridor and buffer zones.
	Climate change impact monitoring on biodiversity and local livelihoods	9						Baseline survey of flora and socio-economy has been completed in 10 monitoring plots; three automatic weather stations installed.	Survey of fauna will be initiated in fifth year.
1.1.2	Species conservation and reintroduction								
	Conservation management of newly established sub-population of black buck	1						Activities planned in fourth year have been completed; translocation of 14 black buck from Khairapur, expansion (5ha) and management of habitats; site specific conservation action plan for blackbuck has been prepared and is in process of endorsement.	Currently 17 ha of open short grassland is available for blackbuck; plan has been made to expand additional 20 ha in fifth year.

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year IV				Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
	Continue engagement in goral conservation	1						Detailed habitat mapping, VDC-level natural resource management sub-committee formed, and population survey completed; NTNC is now working with the communities to develop community based goral conservation management plan.	This activity is supported through WOO grant
	Continue engaging in vulture conservation	1						Website developed: <a href="http://www.jatayurestaurant.com/">http://www.jatayurestaurant.com/</a>	
	Support community engagement in important flora (Bijaya sal, Champ, Okhar, Tatelo) conservation	4						Plantation of 29,750 saplings of champ planted in shifting cultivation areas and private lands; plantation of 800 sapling of Bijaya sal and 2000 sapling of Satisal planted in their former range in Kanchanpur and Bara/Rautahat, respectively.	
	Support for Bijaya sal demo plot establishment	3						1 demonstration site in Sahid Smriti CFUG	This work will be continued in year five
	Support for Chanp seedling production	10,000						80,000 Champ seedlings produced and are ready for plantation in critical areas in Seti corridor in Kaski and Tanahu	
1.1.3	<b><i>Build capacity to reduce threat to focal species</i></b>								
	Strengthening and mobilization of CBAPUs	51						32 CBAPUs in CHAL and 56 in TAL strengthened and mobilized in critical corridors and BIAs	
	Establish district-level CBAPU network	9						2 district level CBAPU networks established in Kaski and Tanahu districts.	This work will be continued in year five also.
	Landscape-level CBAPU learning and sharing workshop	5						One event organized for forest guards in Dalla.	Ongoing

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year IV				Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
	CBAPU Day celebration (annual program)	1						1 event conducted	
	Develop guidelines for the sustainable operation of CBAPUs	1						Ongoing	
	Tiger – rhino conservation coordination committee mobilization	6						TRCC committees were mobilized in Barandabhar forest corridor and Gyaneshwor CF block	
	Train, equip & mobilize citizen scientists	75						Equipment provided to Gadhawa, Mahadevpuri, Kamdi, Mohana, Krishnapur CFCCs; BAFER Nepal and CCN to be used by the citizen scientists	
	Eco-club, training, and mobilization	83						131 Eco clubs were formed and mobilized in Bardia, Chitwan, Gorkha, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Kaski, Lamjung, Makwanpur, Nawalparasi & Tanahu districts	
	Awareness in wildlife trade							Cancelled due to other priorities	
1.1.4	<b>Management of HWC</b>								
	Support to develop guidelines to establish sustainable funding mechanism for HWC mitigation fund							Draft guideline prepared and is in a process of endorsement	
	Support to develop sustainable mechanism for solar fence management	2 sites						Preliminary work initiated	
	Support for orphan/problem animal management	7						Need assessment in different districts completed	
	Support mapping HWC and network development	1						Preparatory work initiated, actual ground work to be initiated in third quarter	
	HWC impact study focusing on crop and property damage in selected areas	1						Report prepared	

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year IV				Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
1.1.5	Addressing adverse impact of large infrastructure								
	Continue engagement with GoN authority and developer to promote wildlife friendly passage in irrigation canal in Karnali corridor and BaNP, impact of Bheri river diversion and impact of large infrastructure including Tanahu dam.	2						Discussion with concerned authorities ongoing	
1.2	Threats to targeted landscape reduced								
1.2.1	Undertake habitat restoration and management								
	Grassland management	220						587 ha grassland managed in Kailali, Nawalparasi, Chitwan, and Kanchanpur district	
	Habitat restoration in corridors and bottlenecks	55 ha						349 ha of degraded forests restored in Bara, Makawanpur, Bardia, and Kailali	
	Broom grass plantation in critical areas	8						900,000 broom grass rhizomes were planted in 155 ha in 12 sites	
	Livestock grazing pressure management in critical corridor	13						Orientation for 451 farmers to sensitize on the impact of grazing in natural ecosystems. Facilities (396 troughs) for stall feeding were provided	
1.2.2	Wetland management and invasive species control								
	Continue engagement with community to restore and manage critical wetland ecosystems	4						Agingare, Nanda Bhaju, Gaida Tal, and Hariyali Tal restored	
	Create conservation pond	2						Cancelled	Resources were realigned for earthquake recovery work earthquake affected districts in CHAL



Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year IV				Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
	Continue working with NARC to develop mechanism for biological control of water hyacinth	1						NARC continues work on this	
	Wetland restoration and management	6						7 wetland sites covering 11.68 ha in Banke and Chitwan districts.	
	Continue engagement in IAPS control strategy formulation	1						NTNC working on developing the strategy	
	River basin-level meetings to discuss possible institutional arrangement for river basin management	2						One meeting at Seti river basin level completed; Ongoing	
<b>1.2.3</b>	<b>Critical sub-watershed management</b>								
	Support preparation and implementation of new sub-watershed management plan; continue others	1						ToR shared with DSCO and process initiated	
	Continue supporting communities (including women) in sub-watershed management	7						Ongoing; sub-grant process completed, design estimate of construction activities completed and implementation started in 7 sub-watershed management plans in Gorkha, Lamjung, Kaski, Tanahu, and Nawalparasi districts.	
<b>1.3</b>	<b>Internal governance of community groups responsible for ecosystem management strengthened</b>								
<b>1.3.1</b>	<b>Build capacity and competency</b>								
	Training on governance and GESI tools and concepts in relation to biodiversity conservation (partners, CSOs, GLA staff, and NRM groups )	93						106 events conducted	
	Leadership competency development of women and PVSE leaders (male and female change agents, internships for female Dalits)	186						125 events conducted	Events related to men and elite engagement delayed because the events are planned to be conducted after the completion of women leadership development training

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year IV				Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
1.3.2	Awareness building programs								
	Awareness on biodiversity conservation, climate change issues through audio-visual, printed materials and hoarding boards, campaigns, media engagement	30						65 events conducted	Mass awareness in days celebration is included
1.3.3	NRM groups internal governance promotion								
	Support governance strengthening and promotion activities (PGA, PWBR, and PHPA etc.)	500						Governance activities conducted in 552 NRM groups (336 PWBR, 430 PGA, and 393 PHPA)	
	Issue-based interaction on NRM governance	10						10 events conducted	
1.4	Income from sustainable sources of livelihood for forest dependent communities increased								
1.4.1	Support community-based enterprises/green cooperatives in sustained yield/certified products, such as bio-fuels, NTFPs, ICS, bio-briquette								
1.4.2	LIP preparation and support	529						LIP of 700 HHs prepared and supported	
	LIP preparation training	36						36 events conducted	
	LIP review reflection workshops	18						22 events conducted	
	Skill-based training (vocational training)	189						367 persons trained	The progress includes backlog activities
	Strengthening existing forest nursery and support for one NTFP (Lapsi) nursery	2						Groundwork initiated	
	Income-generation training and support	300						IGA supported to 1,161 HHs	Including revolving fund
	Orientation on revolving fund income tracking system	4						Completed: 4 events conducted	
	Support green enterprise promotion								
	Green enterprise support	175 HH						12 enterprises supported (261 HHs and 6 CFUGs)	
	Training on NTFP identification and promotion	2 events						Ongoing : 1 event conducted	

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year IV				Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
	Eco-tourism promotion	8 sites 200 HH						8 sites completed	
<b>1.5</b>	<b>Creation, amendment, and enforcement of biodiversity policies and strategies supported</b>								
	Sharing of newly revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan at landscape level								Delayed
	Consultation meeting for ACAP handover to local community							Cancelled	Dropped as GoN decided to continue ACA management through NTNC for another 5 years
	Initiate development of national wildlife trade control strategy							ongoing	
	Initiate development of CHAL strategy							Proposal called and will be started early in fifth year	
	Orientation of FECOFUN new team							Orientation completed	
	Contribute to preparing TAL HWC mitigation strategy							Ongoing	
	National level consultation on Policy/Act amendment on National Park and Wildlife Conservation Act 2029 and regulations of Protection Forest								Could not be completed due to delay in NPWC Act endorsement process
	Consultative meetings on Gender and Social Inclusion related policy provisions including Gender and Social Inclusion in CHAL and TAL	1						One consultative meeting on GESI related policy provisions organized with 30 participants, including 21 women	
	Support revise TAL strategy							Strategy completed and is in process of endorsement	

Completed

On Track

Delayed

Cancelled

### **Sub-IR 1.1 Threats to focal species reduced**

Focal species in the Hariyo Ban Program include tiger (*Panthera tigris*), rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*), swamp deer (*Cervus duvauceli*), gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*) and black buck (*Antelope cervicapra*) in TAL; red panda (*Ailurus fulgens*) in mid hills; and snow leopard and grey wolf in the high mountain. Plant species include Bijaya sal (*Pterocarpus marsupium*) and Sati sal (*Dalbergia latifolia*), which are confined in TAL and Champ (*Michelia champaka*) in the mid and high mountains. Threat analyses at the corridor and river basin levels revealed poaching and trade; habitat loss due to encroachment and degradation; grazing; fire; and infrastructures as key threats to the wildlife species. Bijaya sal, Sati sal, and Champ greatly suffer from unsustainable harvest. The main objective of this sub-IR is to support GoN to reduce threats to focal species through research and monitoring, controlling illegal activities, and building local stewardship through community engagement. From its inception, the Hariyo Ban Program has adapted a threats-based approach to address threats to the focal species. Furthermore, the effective conservation of some species including grey wolves and snow leopard, is hindered due to inadequate information on these species. Following activities have been designed to address the threats to the focal species and gather information on selected wildlife species, including grey wolves and snow leopard.

#### **1.1.1 Research and monitoring of focal species**

We continued research and monitoring of focal species, including gray wolf, snow leopard, and red panda, in CHAL, and blackbuck, rhinoceros, gharial, and dolphin in TAL, aiming at gathering the ecological information required to develop strategies for their conservation. Results generated from research and monitoring have been applied to prepare species action plans and reinforce protection work through community engagement. Gray wolf and snow leopard studies will greatly contribute in preparing research protocols for these little studied species, and conservation strategy for predators and co-predators. Information on blackbuck, tiger and rhinoceros has contributed to updating conservation action plans of these species. More detail is given below.

Initiated in 2<sup>nd</sup> year the snow leopard and gray wolf studies were continued at a larger spatial scale to understand population structure, dynamics, and distribution; prey abundance and preferences; habitat use and preference; and the extent of conflict of these two predators with local inhabitants. We employed non-invasive camera trapping, scat analysis, and random sampling for prey abundance. Structured questionnaires were used to gather information on the conflict.

The snow leopard study under the Program started during year two. This study was non-invasive and based on the genetic analysis of scat samples. The study revealed a total 24 individuals (17 in ACA and 7 in MCA). Scat samples were collected from 26 (5m x 5m) randomly laid blocks in its potential range in ACA and MCA. The study continued in years three and four, and scat samples (N=573) were collected from all potential sites, including the areas covered during the first study. The analysis is underway. The preliminary analysis of the distribution of scat revealed patchy distribution in the Annapurna-Manaslu range (16% in Phu valley in Manang, 12% in Chhujung in Upper Mustang, 10.3% Sangta in Lower Mustang, 9.6% Marjhong Upper Mustang, and over 52% in other different areas in ACA and MCA) (Figure 1). The presence of snow leopard was recorded for the first time in Bhimtang valley, part of the corridor that connects ACA with Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (HR) in the west. Similarly, gray wolf scats (N = 236) were collected from both ACA and MCA using the same methodology, and analysis is underway. The preliminary results derived from the analysis of scat distribution estimated the gray wolf's range between 3,600 m and 5,800 m above sea level (ASL). Based

on the results on snow leopard distribution, NTNC has strengthened anti-poaching units in high density areas. Snow leopard is highly vulnerable to poaching. As reported, NTNC is also planning to undertake impact of earthquake on snow leopard and their prey base focusing in high density areas of both species.

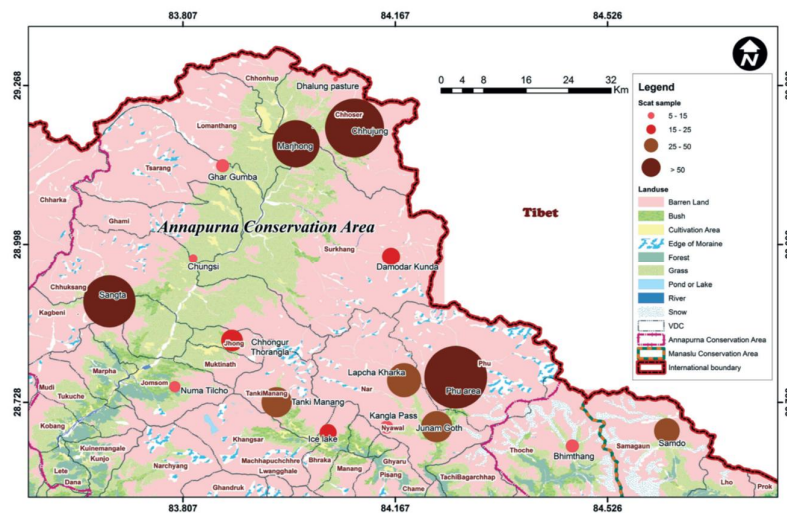


Figure 2 : Location of scat samples of snow leopard in Annapurna Manaslu Landscape (Bigger size of the dots represent higher number of sample collected).

Furthermore, we studied prey abundance using the double-observer survey method where prey species were counted, sex and age structures were classified, and habitat features, sighting distance, and location by GPS were recorded systematically. Altogether 1,127 blue sheep and 1,138 Himalayan tahr were counted with an average density of 2.69 blue sheep/km<sup>2</sup> and 5.46 Himalayan tahr/km<sup>2</sup> respectively with herd size of 3-49 for blue sheep and 1-105 for Himalayan tahr. Blue sheep and Himalayan tahr habitats are shared by livestock with a livestock density of 4 livestock/ km<sup>2</sup> during August. In MCA, blue sheep were found concentrated in Chhekampar and Samagaun and Himalayan Thar in Tsum valley and Nubri valley.

The final results of these studies are expected by the middle of year five, and the information generated from these studies will contribute to develop snow leopard and their prey base conservation strategies. NTNC has now started dialogue with DNPWC to prepare site-specific conservation action for snow leopard and its prey base, targeting ACA and MCA and its adjoining areas using its own resources. The Program supported a wildlife survey in ACA, which for the first time recorded Tibetan wolf (*Canis lupus chanco*) and steppe polecat (*Mustela eversmanii*) in 2014, and Tibetan dwarf hamster (*Cricetulus alticola*) for first time in ACA. Reportedly, NTNC has already communicated with CAMCs of high snow leopard density areas to mobilize CBAPUs for regular patrolling to minimize the risk from poaching.

Field data collection work for HWC by using questionnaire surveys among livestock owners, herders, and nomad families has been completed. This study is expected to provide the extent of human snow leopard/gray wolf conflict, economic loss, and hot spots. The preliminary findings indicate large number of livestock depredation annually by snow leopard and gray wolf, resulting in a negative attitude towards conservation of these important carnivores. Information derived from this study will be helpful to devise a mitigation strategy. For the first time in high altitude, NTNC piloted HWC mitigation devices in Prok, MCA, and is planning to pilot community-managed solar powered corals in HWC hotspots.

Community-based red panda work in the BZ of LNP has yielded satisfactory results. The main objective of this initiative was to develop model community-based red panda conservation sites and then replicate based on learnings from the last three years. Local communities are engaged to conserve red panda and their habitat, coupled with the creation and mobilization of CBAPUs to regularly patrol the red panda areas to avoid the risk of poaching as this species are highly vulnerable to poaching, trade, and degradation of their habitats. Engagement of CBAPUs has significantly contributed to reduce the threats. Plans are made to establish a red panda information center and promote community-based tourism in Nadangche jointly by CBAPU and BZUCs. Although, very little is understood regarding the impact of the recent earthquake on red panda populations and their habitats, as scaling up and replication of this work has been seriously hampered. In year five, support will be geared towards the recovery of the past work and replication of this activity in other potential areas. The ongoing red panda work will contribute to the ongoing red panda monitoring protocol development work. The Himali Conservation Forum with technical support from the Red Panda Network is supporting the Program to develop the protocol under a WOO grant.

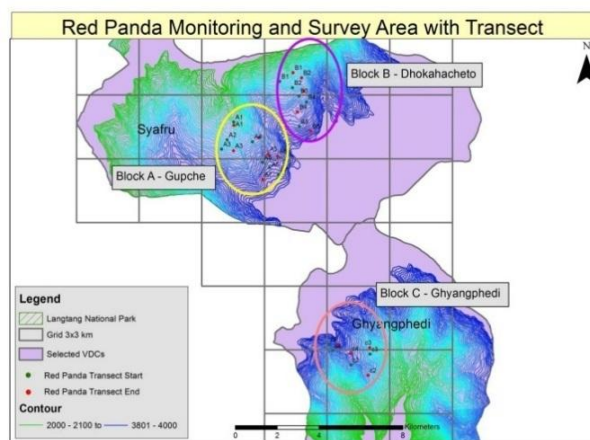


Figure 3: Red panda monitoring and survey area with transect in Langtang National Park

In TAL, research and monitoring activities were focused on swamp deer, gharial, and rhinoceros. For the first time in Nepal, an ecological study of swamp deer has been initiated in Shuklaphanta WR using cutting edge technology. Twelve swamp deer (3 males, 9 females) were captured using locally woven cotton nets and equipped with radio transmitters. The animals are constantly monitored to understand space use, ranging behavior, including trans-border movement,

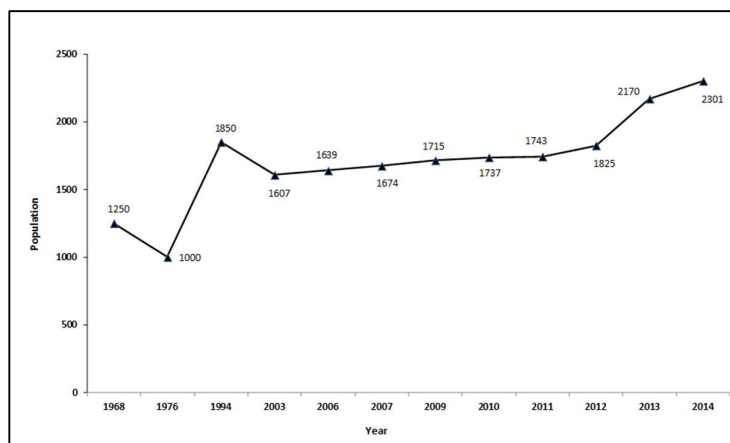


Figure 4: Year wise population distribution of Swamp deer in SWR.

and food ecology. Swamp deer are confined in Shuklaphanta and Bardia National Parks (NP). Support has also been provided to understanding population dynamics of this species through regular censuses. The 2014 census revealed a total of 2,301 individuals (777 male, 1,390 female, and 134 fawns). This information will be helpful to develop a conservation action plan and upcoming reintroduction program. Hariyo Ban Program is working closely with DNPWC and consortium partners to reintroduce swamp deer to their former range in Chitwan. Swamp deer were locally exterminated from Chitwan valley in early 1970s. MoFSC has already granted permission for a swamp deer reintroduction program.

ID-based rhino monitoring continued in all three rhino bearing PAs (Bardia, Chitwan, and Shuklaphanta). ID based monitoring helps to deter illegal activities, mainly poaching of all ID profiled

animals (CNP - 172, BNP – 29, and SWR - 9) and other coexisting species, and is vital in low density areas, particularly in buffer zones and critical corridors. ID-profiled animals are frequently approached and information on their body condition, location, mortality, and births are recorded. ID-based monitoring, along with community engagement has contributed to achieve zero rhino poaching in Nepal.

A Program-supported national rhino survey was provided using additional biodiversity funds, marking a joint undertaking of DNPWC, DoF, NTNC, and WWF Nepal. All potential rhino habitats (ca. 700 km<sup>2</sup>) were systematically searched using 5,100 elephant hours in 9,460 km long survey tracks measured by GPS. A total of 645 individual rhinos (Parsa-3, Chitwan-605, Bardia-29, and Suklaphanta-8) were recorded, with 21% increment compared to 2011 estimate (534 rhinos).

**Table 2 :** Result of rhino count 2015.

Sex	Age			Total
	Adult	Sub-adult	Calf	
Male	154	14	10	178
Female	216	12	9	237
Unknown	92	34	104	230
<b>Total</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>645</b>



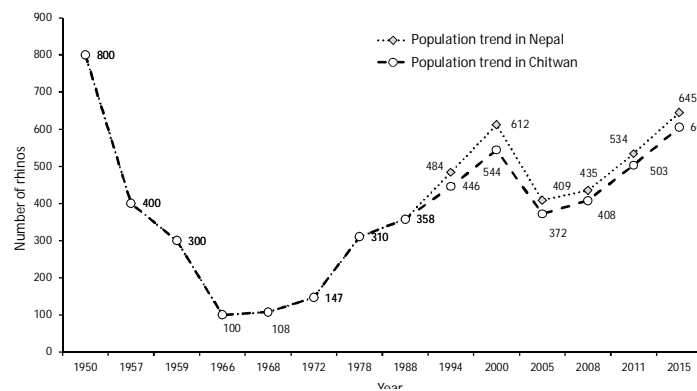
*Picture 1: ID 15 was observed during ID base rhino monitoring on 29 May 2015*

Results derived from ID-based monitoring and rhino count have been incorporated into the recently revised Rhino Conservation Action Plan (RCAP) for Nepal, where continuation of ID-based monitoring of small populations has been proposed as one of the priority activities. RCAP recommends a national-level rhino survey in every 5 years. Both ID-based monitoring and period rhino surveys will be continued by NTNC and WWF after the Program is over. Viewing the increasing population trend in Chitwan (Figure 5) and part of establishing at least two meta-populations program in TAL, the government has decided to translocate rhinoceros to the Babai valley of Bardia NP early next year.

The Program's support to undertake a national-level dolphin survey helped to establish a baseline status of Gangetic dolphin in Nepal and provided

clear survey protocol. The survey revealed a maximum of 28 individual dolphins in three major river systems: Karnali (12), Narayani (2), and Koshi (14). High barrages established on the Indian side of all three dolphin ranging rivers obstruct the upstream movement of all aquatic fauna, including dolphins. The study will ultimately help to formulate a dolphin conservation strategy for Nepal, and discussion has already begun. Results derived from this study have been published (Paudel et. al. 2014) in a peer-reviewed journal.

For the first time in Nepal, efforts have been made to mainstream climate change into biodiversity



*Figure 5: Population trend of rhino in Nepal and Chitwan.*



conservation, including climate smarting of policy instruments. The MCA Management Plan is revised and climate change issues are integrated (the plan is now at the endorsement stage). The long-term monitoring of climate change impacts on biodiversity at different altitudinal gradients, ranging from about 100 m asl in Chitwan to > 4500 m asl in the upper Mustang of the Kali Gandaki basin, continues. A vegetation survey based on the monitoring protocol has been completed, and a survey of faunal diversity will be initiated in early year five. Ten virtual plots, each covering 4 km<sup>2</sup> are strategically laid down to represent both climate vulnerable and climate resilient forest ecosystems. All the plots will be equipped with automatic weather stations. The development of a sustainable mechanism to continue monitoring is underway. Based on Hariyo Ban's learning, WWF Nepal is planning to replicate similar long-term climate change impact monitoring mechanisms in the Koshi basin in Sacred Himalayan Landscape.

Aimed at reducing the threats, river rangers continued gharial monitoring in Rapti River in Chitwan. Entanglement in fishing nets, stealing eggs, overfishing, and cattle grazing, and other anthropogenic activities in their breeding habitats are reported as the major threats to the natural population of gharial across their range. The River Rangers reported 32 gharial sighting in river segments between Janakpur and Majorghat and 24 sighting between Majorghat and Golaghat. The Program plans in year five to undertake a national census of gharial and a baseline survey of marsh mugger across their range in Terai. This information will be instrumental in developing a crocodile conservation action plan for Nepal.

### ***1.1.2 Species conservation and reintroduction***

Species conservation activities in the Program are focused on creating sub-populations of isolated small wildlife populations, and conservation of focal species of flora and fauna. Small, isolated populations of wildlife become vulnerable to inbreeding, demographic, and stochastic events, including climate-induced hazards.

Part of the species conservation program (reintroduction of blackbuck in its former range in Shuklaphanta) was initiated in year two with technical and financial support from the Program. A small population of fewer than 200 individuals of blackbuck was confined in black buck conservation area (BCA) in Bardia. The founding population in Suklaphanta was established in 2012 with 28 individuals – all translocated from animals facilities. To reduce the potential risk from inbreeding, 14 black bucks (10 females, 4 males) were translocated from the natural population in BCA as a part of the year four species conservation program.



*Picture 2 : Capture of black buck in Khairapur, Bardia and release in Hirapur, Shuklaphanta*



The Program—with the additional biodiversity funds—will support the expansion of 20 ha of additional habitat to provide adequate foraging ground and space for new recruitments in Suklaphanta. A site-specific conservation action plan—along with a sustainable plan for Shukla population—has been finalized. Overall management responsibility of Shuklaphanta population will be taken over by Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve (SWR) authority after the Program is closed in 2016. Efforts have also been made to engage the BZ community in blackbuck conservation through a WOO grant. Part of the grant will be utilized to control livestock grazing by establishing physical barriers and promoting community-based tourism in adjacent Jhalari village to allow locals to benefit from blackbuck conservation. Based on these experiences and learnings, DNPWC is working to replicate the translocation of blackbuck in other habitats with similar habitat conditions elsewhere in TAL.

Blackbuck in Bardia were nearly exterminated by the high flood in August 2014 in Babai, where 40 animals died due to drowning within the fenced area and a few more were washed away. Realizing the risks from high floods in the future, 2 m high earth mounds combined with bio-engineering are built through a WOO grant and piloted for the first time in Nepal. Animals have already started using these platforms when low-lying grazing lawns filled with water during heavy rainfall. A short-term study supported by the Program in the fourth year updated the status (n=288:83 males, 123 females, and 82 fawns of unknown sex) of blackbuck in BCA and marked habitat degradation, diseases, invasive species, natural calamities, HWC, and potential risk from inbreeding as the key threats. This information will be helpful in designing strategies to address these issues. Based on the learning from blackbuck reintroduction, DNPWC has already initiated the reintroduction of swamp and wild water buffalo (Arna) to Chitwan to maintain its original assemblages. Both swamp deer and Arna are isolated population [swamp deer are confined in Bardia and Shukla and Arna only in lower Seti river basin in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (WR)].

Community-based *in-situ* vulture conservation initiatives in Nepal have been a milestone in reviving vulture populations that stood at the brink of extinction due to the use of diclofenac, a painkiller commonly used in humans and livestock. Consumption of diclofenac-containing flesh causes death to the vultures. Realizing the severity of the issue, GoN—in collaboration with conservation partners—banned the use of diclofenac in livestock and promoted a



*Picture 3 : During monitoring visit of Vijayasal site- Sahid Smriti CFUG*

“vulture restaurant” nearby vulture colonies where safe, dead livestock are fed to vultures<sup>1</sup>. Hariyo Ban supported a vulture conservation action plan for Nepal under a WOO grant by engaging Bird Conservation Nepal, one of the Program’s resource partners.

<sup>1</sup> Information on vulture conservation are available in the website (<http://www.jatayurestaurant.com/>).

In-situ conservation of focal plant species has gained national recognition. The objective of this initiative was to protect plants that are patchy in distribution, low number, and under immense anthropogenic pressures. Scaling up in-situ conservation of focal plant species continued in both landscapes: Bijaya sal (*Pterocarpus marsupium*) and Sati sal (*Dalbergia latifolia*) in TAL and Champ (*Michelia champaca*) in CHAL. Bijayasal and Sati sal are protected species in Nepal. All three species have high commercial value and are seriously threatened, mainly due their unsustainable and illegal harvest. Based on the successful *in-situ* conservation of Bijaya sal in Sahid Smriti, Janahit Mahakali, and Siddha Baijanath community forests of Brahmadev corridor in Kanchanpur, the Program—in coordination with district forest office—continued *in-situ* conservation of Bijaya sal in Dipendra Smriti CF of Laljhadi corridor in Kanchanpur. The Bijaya Sal Conservation Action Plan will be prepared using additional biodiversity resources to ensure the long-term conservation of this species in its natural range in close coordination with DoF and district forest office. This will be the first conservation action plan targeted to plant species in Nepal.



Picture 4: Growing Vijaysal seedling in plantation area

Propagation of Sati sal continued in year four, with propagation totaling 10 ha in the eastern TAL (Bara: 4 ha and Rautahat: 6 ha). Restoration in natural forests also continues in 10 ha of forest land in Bara, and the results are satisfactory. Champ conservation in CHAL has yielded remarkable results: over 80 ha of champ plantation has been established jointly by community forests and district forest offices (Kaski and Tanahu) in its former range, including slash and burn areas in the Seti basin. 125,000 champ samplings were produced by district forest offices and CFUGs.



Picture 5: Champ orchards established in Chhimkeshori and Abukhaireni, Tanahu

### 1.1.3 Build capacity to reduce threat to focal species

Since its inception, the Program has invested huge financial resource to organize and capacitate local youths, NRM groups, and students, and engaged them in conservation initiatives, particularly in critical corridors and buffer zone areas in various biodiversity conservation initiatives. The main objective of this initiative was to build local stewardship in the conservation of unique biodiversity species in the Program's working landscapes. Currently, we work with over 262 CBAPUs, 500 CFUGs, 110 citizen scientists (CI), 131 eco-clubs, and 77 forest guards throughout the Program's priority working areas including critical corridors, bottle necks, BIA, BZ, and CA. CBAPUs (with over 5,000 youth members) as well as the CFUGs' engagement in conservation has contributed to reducing key threats, including poaching/trade and illegal extraction of forest resources (including valuable NTFPs). Youth engagement particularly in halting poaching has resulted the increase in numbers of focal species including rhino and tigers. Recent national rhino and tiger censuses supported by the Program revealed an increased number of rhino (534 in 2011 to 645 in 2015) and tiger (121 in 2009 to 198 in 2014).



Details of the CBAPUs formed and/or reformed are provided in **Annex 3**. *Picture 6: Eco-club training participants in Pathaliya, Bara*

CI contributed to the Program-supported national tiger and rhino surveys and is engaged in gathering information on HWC, wildlife movement, and climate change impacts on biodiversity. A total of 4,935 students (2459 boys, 2457 girls) organized in 131 eco-clubs<sup>2</sup> took part in various conservation activities, such as plantation, and took part in international event days, such as World Environment Day, World Biodiversity Conservation Day, World Wetland Day, and World Tiger Day, etc. Eco-clubs produce future leaders in conservation.

### 1.1.4 Management of human-wildlife conflict (HWC)

Dozens of people are killed annually and many others are injured due to wildlife attacks, mainly by tigers, rhinos, elephants, leopards, and bears, and crops are damaged. The Program's engagement in reducing HWC ranges from studying the extent of conflict at the landscape level to educating communities on setting up solar powered physical barriers and provisioning relief funds. Based on the results of the landscape-level study, HWC mitigation interventions—mainly setting solar powered fences—were focused in areas that had the highest risk “hotspots” of conflict. Approximately 187 km of power fence was set up over the last four years to help protect lives, property and 220,642 ha of agriculture from wildlife. Crop depredation, property damage, and incidents of human attacks and casualties are reported drastically reduced. Based on learning in the Terai, power fences have been piloted successfully in Manaslu CA. Our engagement in reducing HWC has helped to develop a more positive attitude among local communities towards the conservation of focal species including rhino, tiger, and elephants. Financial support has been made to establish relief funds at the local and national levels, aimed at establishing a mechanism for a quick response to the affected households. Local relief funds are managed by NRM groups in the hotspot areas of the critical corridors. National funds of US

<sup>2</sup> WWF's cost share was utilized for mobilizing eco-clubs.

\$300,000 will be managed by NTNC as per the GoN-approved guideline. NTNC has contributed an additional US \$50,000 of its own funds to the national fund, and committed to contribute US \$20,000 annually in the years to come. Based on the learning from TAL, a community-level relief fund has been created in Tanahu, part of the Seti corridor in the Seti sub-river basin in close coordination with district forest office. Awareness-raising sessions launched to inform community members and school children on HWC-related issues has helped to increase their knowledge in understanding the nature of HWC and mitigating conflict-related issues.

## **Sub-IR 1.2 Threats to targeted landscapes reduced**

This sub-IR focuses on reducing threats to critical sub-watersheds, wildlife habitats in core areas and critical corridors, and biodiversity important areas in the Program's working landscapes.

### ***1.2.1 Undertake restoration wildlife habitats and corridors forest***

Wildlife habitats (mainly grasslands) are vital to maintain both predators and their prey base populations. Unsustainable harvesting of forest resources, loss and fragmentation due to encroachment, overgrazing, forest fire, sand and boulder extraction from floodplains, and invasion by alien plant species are the key threats to wildlife habitats. Grassland ecosystems suffer from the invasion of woody perennials and invasive alien plant species (IAPS), adversely affecting grass availability. Woody perennials shrink the size of grasslands, and invasive species, such as *Chromolaena odorata* deteriorate the habitat quality.

Over the past four years, 825.8 ha of critical grasslands were restored in core areas and critical corridors, creating better foraging grounds for ungulates. Our interventions included uprooting IAPs and bush trees species; cutting grass, bushes, shrubs, climbers, and trees; and removing woody perennials and invasive alien plant species. IR 2 contributes to controlling forest fires through community engagement. CBAPUs and NRM groups were mobilized to control the unsustainable extraction of forest resources and haphazard mining of sand and boulders from critical corridor floodplains. Livestock grazing management activity has resulted in the declaration of a number of community forests (e.g., Janahit CF) as zero grazing areas. Herds of spotted deer, barking deer, tiger, slothbear, rhinoceros, and bengal floraican (a rare bird species) were frequently observed after the restoration of grasslands in the Namuna buffer zone community forest in Nawalparasi.

Habitat management programs in buffer zones and critical corridors over the last four years have helped to create additional quality habitats for wildlife populations, including rhinoceros and tigers. Plantation in degraded forests patches in the corridor forest has helped to restore bottlenecks areas in corridors. Recently conducted national tiger and rhino censuses revealed 11 residential tigers and 20 rhinoceros in Barandabhar corridor in 2014 (NTNC, 2014). The prey density in Barandabhar has been estimated at 78.2 ungulates/km<sup>2</sup>. Tigers have also been recorded in the Laljhadi (2 individuals) corridor, which links Shuklaphanta WR with Dudhuwa NP in India. A recent tiger survey in Banke recorded for the first time 6 breeding adult tigers and tiger signs (pugmarks) in the Kamdi corridor, which links Banke NP with Sohelwa Tiger Reserve in India. Sohelwa does not have tigers, but it is expected that tigers will soon move through the Kamdi corridor and recolonize from Banke NP if safety measures are ensured.

In TAL, a zero-grazing program was launched through community forests in the Brahmadev and Karnali corridors in order to avoid grazing pressure by educating farmers, and providing cement trough



and fodder plantation. We worked closely with the district livestock office, Kanchanpur, for mass livestock vaccinations in order to avoid the risk of disease transmission to wildlife in Shuklaphanta WR and artificial insemination to improve the local breed. Grazing control and uprooting *Lantana camara*, a notorious invasive shrub, has allowed growth of grass species in Kamdi corridor (*Imperata cylindrica* and *Vetiveria zizanioides*) and regeneration of sal (*Shorea robusta*), providing additional grazing areas for ungulates.

Fencing degraded forests in critical corridor forests has been instrumental in reducing livestock grazing pressure as well as crop depredation by wild animals. The chairperson of Radhakrishna BZCF stated that crop damage by wildlife decreased by 75% after the fence was established. Mr. Krishna Bahadur Chaudhary, Chairperson, Deurali Hariyali UC, also shared a similar success story and said "...the fencing blocks livestock entry into the community forests, stops open grazing, supports regeneration in an open area, and equally helps to reduce the crop depredation by wild animals." Similarly, Chairperson of Shreeramnagar UC, Mr. Nawaraj Neupane proudly said, "...just a 7 km fence in the Orahi floodplain where over 150 cattle grazed every day helped to stop livestock grazing and allowed the natural regeneration of native grass species dominated by Kans (*Saccharum spontaneum*) and more than 20 other species. The extent of park and people conflict reduced significantly, as the community members do not have to sneak into the park to collect fodder illegally".

### **Degraded land turned into green forest**

*Sadabahar CFUG lies in Phattepur - 8 of the Banke district. This CFUG was handed over in January 2010, though users started their conservation initiatives in January 2006. The area of this community forests is 194 hectares. There are 186 households as CFUG members, mostly dominated by Tharu and Magar. Before 2006, this forest was totally degraded due to deforestation, encroachment, and hunting. But, the scenario has surprisingly changed over the past nine years due to the collective efforts of forest users. Support from DFO and helping hands like FECOFUN, the Hariyo Ban Program, and other stakeholders remained vital.*

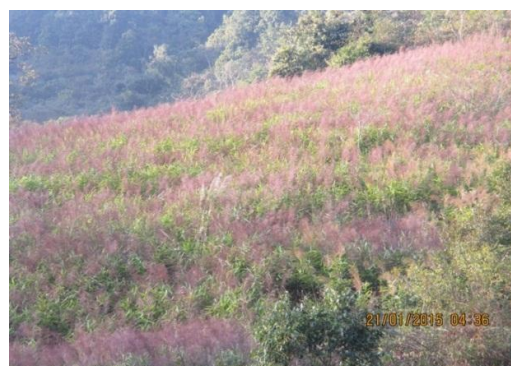
*The Hariyo Ban Program started working in this CFUG by building on Strengthened Action for Governance in Utilization of Natural Resources (SAGUN) initiatives in 2012. A CLAC, which is a 16-week reflective adult learning and community empowering program, was established in the beginning. There were 25 participants (25 poor women, 2 men). During this period, various issues such as encroachment, degradation, illegal hunting, floods, women rights, CCA, CFUG governance, and health and hygiene, amongst other topics, were discussed. Various social actions and campaigns were conducted to resolve the above mentioned issues. Further, the Hariyo Ban Program has supported CAPA preparation and implementation. The major activities included fodder species and bamboo plantation, fencing, IGA to poor users, ICS, hand pumps, bio-embankments, and hygiene promotion.*

*One of the most prominent aspects of this CFUG was governance through the adoption of various tools, including regular meetings, general assembly, PH/PA, PGA, PWBR, and inclusive decision making. Now, the CFUG has excellent inclusion in the executive committee (EC). Among the 13 members in the EC, 7 are female and 1 is a differently-abled person. The secretary and treasures are women. Dibya Gurung, secretary of this CFUG, stated with bold voice "...I was the CLAC participant along with Krishna Gharti, a differently-abled person, Parbati BK, a Dalit woman, and Yamkala Pun, a Janajati woman". After discussing in CLAC, the Program came to realize that women are vital to the EC. "Then, we started to lobby our EC to include women in vital positions of EC. Now, we are in key positions of decision making," Dibya further added.*

*Forest conservation is another strong component of the CFUG. This is happening with the combined efforts of empowered users, fencing, deployment of forest guards, mobilization of regular patrolling and forest monitoring team, and strict rules for the defiant and controlled collection of forest products twice a month without using any harvesting tools. The forest area is divided into different blocks and managed for different purposes such as Khayar (*Acacia catechu*) conservation block, Karma (*Adina cardifolia*) conservation block, Amala (*Embilica**

*officinalis*) block, fodder tree plantation block, grass plantation block, Kurilo cultivation block, fruit and MAPS plantation block. One of the blocks is marked as a no-go zone for biodiversity conservation. Moreover, the fire line has been constructed to protect the area from incidental fire, and bamboo are planted to create the green belt along the fire line. Similarly, to reduce forest pressure and improve indoor hygiene, 70 HHs installed ICS, reducing fuel wood consumption by 50%. 81 HHs installed biogas, contributing to reducing 364.5 metric ton of carbon emission per year. In addition, most of the users have prepared toilets to end open defecation. One cultural committee formed to perform various cultural programs and conserve the culture.

In CHAL, massive broom grass (over 900,000 rhizomes) and other native tree species (including champ) plantation in over-critical bottleneck and slash and burn areas in the Seti corridor has helped to establish the functionality of the corridor and generate income for local communities. Signs of wildlife species such as rabbit and barking deer in broom grass plantations have also been reported. A study undertaken under a WOO grant to validate the functionality of north-south corridor revealed that the Seti river corridor facilitated the north/south movement of mammals and birds. The study recorded 28 species of mammals and 283 birds from this corridor. The study also recorded a total of 44 species of fish in the Seti river corridor, and their movements will be obstructed if the proposed Seti high dam is built without any provision for aquatic fauna-friendly passages. Similarly, communities have started reaping benefits from broom grass plantation. One ha of four-year old broom grass plantation generates over US \$1,800/ha annually. The income from selling broom is estimated at 66 USD/households of marginalized janajati families. IR 2 contributes significantly to restore critical bottlenecks through plantation and natural regeneration.



*Picture 7: Broomgrass in Gaighat Tanahu*

Alternative energy devices (biogas and ICSs) and alternative livelihood programs targeted to the forest dependent-families along the critical corridors in both landscapes have decreased the demand of fuelwood, thereby reducing pressure in the natural forests. Aiming at declaring MCA a smoke-free kitchen area, we initiated the large-scale introduction of ICSs (both earthen and metal) since year two of the Program's implementation. MCA's seven VDCs have a total of 4,000 households and over 60% families have already installed ICSs. Alternative energy devices in this area have been damaged due to the earthquake, and the plan to declare Manaslu CA a smoke-free kitchen conservation area has been slowed down. We will provide support to recover the damaged ICSs, provide additional devices, and continue to achieve this goal by the end of this year.

### ***1.2.2 Wetland management and invasive species controlled***

Restoration of wetlands helps to maintain the wetland functions and enduring ecosystem services, including recreational and aesthetic values. We continued our engagement in restoration of 13 critical wetlands (ca. 33.18 ha) in TAL including wetlands of international importance (e.g., Bishazari Lake and Ghodaghodi Lake), oxbow lakes, and watering holes in Chitwan, Nawalparasi, Banke, Kailali, and Kanchanpur districts in order to address key threats, including siltation, encroachment of aquatic invasive plant species, and catchment degradation. Restoration of critical wetlands within the core areas (Dumariya, Sera, Tamor, Nandabhauju, and Laguna) and buffer zones of Chitwan NP greatly helped to provide additional wetland habitats for key wildlife species, including rhino, tiger, elephants, and other herbivores, particularly during the hot season, and water birds all year round. Wetland restoration in the

buffer zone has helped to attract more wildlife. Reportedly, 3-5 rhinoceros wallowed in oxbow lake in Namuna BZCF throughout the hot season, and herds of spotted deer, hog deer, and tiger pugmarks are more frequently observed. Visitors in Bishazari Lake in the Barandabhar corridor are also reported to have increased by 38% (26,000 in 2012 to 36,000 in 2014) after the restoration, generating more income to the wetland users.

### 1.2.3 Critical sub-watershed management

Hariyo Ban adopted watershed management as a principal approach in reducing threats to the landscape and maintaining the north-south linkage in CHAL. At the operational level, Hariyo Ban follows a sub-watershed level management approach to address biodiversity threats, drivers of deforestation, and climate vulnerabilities. Restoration and management of a mosaic of sub-watersheds and micro-catchments in a single river basin will ultimately help to maintain the north-south linkage. A midterm evaluation (MTE) of the Program suggested for “a clearly focused sub-river- and catchment/watershed-based framework to carry out focused work with a long-term ambition of connecting critical landscapes in the north-south trajectory in CHAL”.

Over the last four years, we focused our interventions in some of the critical sub-watersheds identified by the rapid assessment carried out by Hariyo Ban to address key threats, including unsustainable harvesting of sub-watershed resources, slope failure/erosion, floods and landslides, drought, drying of water sources, and forest fires, ultimately leading to cutting river banks, sedimentation, deepening gullies, loss of agricultural land, and increasing vulnerability to the downstream communities and settlements. A total of 38 sub-watersheds across the CHAL were identified as critical by the CHAL rapid assessment conducted during the Program’s first year. Integrated sub-watershed management plans for five critical sub-watersheds in Kaski (Tallo Harpan khola and Sardikhola), Tanahun (Sukhaurakhola), Lamjung (Dhwangkhola), Syangja (Bhatkhola Kyangdi Khola), Nawalparasi (Kerunge Khola), and Gorkha (Sirdi) districts were prepared and implemented.

We adopted a Participatory Watershed Management and Local Governance Project (PWLGP) modality practiced by DSCWM where a Ward Level Coordination Committee (WCC) or existing ward

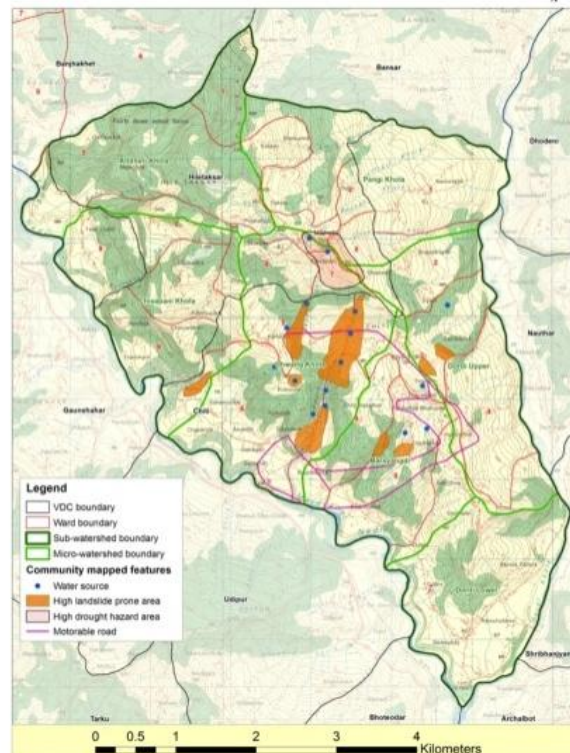


Figure 6: Dhwang Khola Sub-watershed, Lamjung



Picture 8: Spur construction along the river to protect vulnerable area under Kyangdi ISWMP

level NRM groups lead the implementation process to mobilize local community and conservation committees. ISWMP planning, implementation, coordination, and fund flow mechanism is given below:

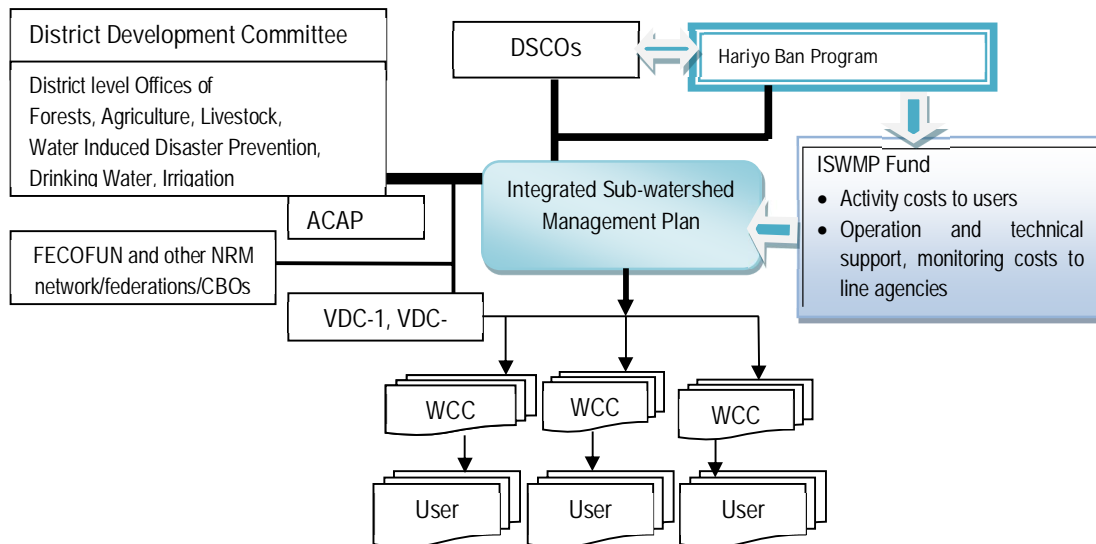


Figure 7: ISWMP planning, implementation, coordination and fund flow mechanism

representing DSCO, VDC level political leaders, and CFUG representatives are formed in all of the Program's working sub-watersheds. On the other hand, Micro-watershed Area Management Committees (MWAMC) are formed to implement ISWMPs in critical micro-catchments. In Tanahun's Shukhaura khola, a sub-watershed level coordination committee endorsed by DSCO coordinates with upstream-downstream communities and has been instrumental in addressing upstream-downstream issues including flood, sedimentation, river cutting, degradation of upstream areas, allocation of water resources, pollution etc.; and leveraging resources from DSCO, VDCs, and other stakeholders to implement the ISWMP. Replication of the Tanahun model in Bhatkhola, Syanja sub-watershed has yielded a satisfactory result. Our learning from Shukhaura and Bhatkhola will contribute in ongoing river basin-level institution building process for the Seti River. GoN's Forest Policy 2014 provides legal ground to conserve and manage sub-watersheds at the river basin level.

## Towards a bright future

52-year old Krishna KC from Alegaun, Gorkha, is a teacher at Ratna Laxmi Secondary School and a social worker in his community. Clad in a bright shirt, cotton pants, and a Nepali topi (cap), Krishna's eyes were constantly running through the paddy fields and then to the clouds above him. "My family's yearly dietary supplement supply depends upon the monsoon rains and subsequent plantations," says the father of four.

His home and land for cultivation was nearby two small streams called Khalte and Gangate. Every monsoon season, the two streams were a subject of fear to the rest of the community. However, for Krishna and his family they were sources of irrigation for their field. But on 26 May 2011, heavy rain flooded the entire village. That flood cut the river bank, swept away more than one hectare of fertile crop fields (including planted crops) and damaged eight irrigation canals. "Day by day, paddy fields were shrinking and the landslide was approaching closer to our house," shares Krishna. "I feared that during the monsoons, our little home will be washed away." But in spite of the fear, he was also thinking of ways to cope with the situation, yet unable to do anything.





*Since Alegaun lies within the working area of the Hariyo Ban Program, the need for immediate action was realized and prioritized through a mass meeting on 26 March 2014. To overcome the situation, the group decided to form an 11-members Conservation Committee. After the formation of the committee, a request letter for support was submitted to the concerned government bodies and stakeholders. The request was to immediately organize low-cost soil conservation training and establish a CLAC for social mobilization.*

*“Being a teacher, I was unaware about the Sirdi watershed management plan for conservation and management of the entire watershed, which covers more than 26 km<sup>2</sup> land, including our community,” says Krishna. Therefore, realizing the need to inform the community about the importance of conservation, Krishna took up the responsibility as the Chairperson of the Conservation Committee. He led the meeting and made sure that there was active participation. The meeting helped to raise the hopes of the community, resulting in positive impacts later on. A three-day training on low cost soil conservation techniques was organized, after which the community started working on soil conservation and river bank protection with locally available materials. Lots of soil conservation techniques like brush layering, fascine, poly-shed, wiling, and plantation were applied in flood- and landslide-affected sites. Similarly, the social mobilization part was run side-by-side through CLAC, which was helpful for implementing soil conservation work, gathering people in time when needed, monitoring activities conducted, and marking women aware about conservation, biodiversity, climate change, disaster risk management, and other internal governance issues within a community.*

*Nowadays people of Alegaun do not fear monsoons. Due to increased awareness in conservation, there has been no report of damage to cultivated land. Furthermore, plantation has stabilized this fragile land and there is no river cutting. Within a four month period, drastic changes were seen in the community. Krishna adds, “Meaningful participation of the community people made this possible in a short period of time. I am leading students towards their bright futures, and CARE and Hariyo Ban Program are leading our society to safety and prosperity.”*

Major intervention under watershed management includes the mobilization of CLACs awareness raising, community capacity building, check dams, and bio-engineering for stabilizing landslides and gullies, plantation of native tree species in fragile landslide prone areas, water management through source protection, better utilization of available water, and livelihoods options for sub-watershed forest-dependent communities. All Program-supported ISWMPs are implemented through leveraging resources from different stakeholders. The year four resource leverage scenario for ISWMP implementation is given in Table 3 below.

**Table 3 : Resource leveraging status in ISWMP implementation in Year 4.**

Micro-watershed	Sub watersheds	Hariyo Ban Program (NRs)	DSCO (NRs)	Community (NRs)
Khalte-Gangate, Gorkha	Sirdikhola	452,807	140,778 + Technical	316,969
Sardi Khola, Kaski	Sardikhola	122,126	Technical	38,602
Sukhaura/Gudikhola, Tanahun	Sukhaurakhola	601,749	104,312 + Technical	321,352
Betini khola, Kaski	Tallo Harpan	746,296	Technical	284,900
Kaule khola, Syangja	Bhatkhola	532,313	Technical	231,849
Kerung Khola	Nawalparasi	210,957	Technical	60,942
Sirdikhola – Gorkha	Gorkha	452,807	140,778 + Technical	316,969
Dhwangkhola	Lamjung	221500	385,868	288,200
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,340,555</b>	<b>385,868</b>	<b>1,859,783</b>

Sub-watershed management works under IR 1 are directly linked to both IR 2 and IR 3. IR 2 contributes to sub-watershed management activities through plantation in degraded sub-watershed forest land and IR 3 through implementation of adaptation plans at the community and local levels with a clear objective of addressing climate vulnerabilities/hazards, and building climate resilience of ecological and human communities.



*Picture 9: Change Monitoring in Dwoang Khola Sub Watershed in Lamjung.*

Key achievements under sub-water management during the last four years include a clear understanding among stakeholders on the importance of a river basin approach for upstream and downstream linkages; practical modality and mechanisms for sub-watershed management; stabilization of the degraded area through plantation and bio-engineering measures; grazing and fire control mechanisms in critical sites; successful piloting of low cost soil stabilization technology; and increased agriculture productivity due to improved water management (irrigation and source protection). More importantly, restoration and management of sub-watershed forest areas contribute to maintaining the functionality of the forest corridor. Some of the forest patches, particularly those in the northern flank could also serve as refugia for wildlife during extreme climatic conditions. By addressing

vulnerabilities and improving biophysical condition of the rehabilitated areas, this will contribute to reducing threats, vulnerabilities and drivers of deforestation.

### **Sub IR 1.3. Internal Governance of Community Groups Responsible for Ecosystem Management strengthened**

Enhancing internal governance of critical corridor NRM groups is one of the focused strategies of the Hariyo Ban Program for corridor restoration and functionality. The Program has been working with different forest regimes (i.e. community, leasehold, protective and collaborative forests and networks). The Program has supported the development policy and strategy to build capacity, inclusive structures, and procedures necessary for effective and sustainable landscapes, especially REDD+ readiness. The project supported Nepal Government to develop REDD+ SEA criteria and indicators for representation of women, poor and vulnerable people and communities, in REDD+ projects, and equitable benefit sharing. Vulnerability and differential impacts-based adaptation planning processes are adopted and institutionalized during development and implementation of climate adaptation plans, which has ensured the participation of vulnerable groups in planning processes and benefit sharing.

The Hariyo Ban Program has developed and/or adopted strategies, guidelines, and social accountability tools, including Public Hearing and Public Auditing, Participatory Governance Assessment, and Well-being Ranking, to facilitate good governance practices in NRM groups. These guidelines and processes have improved the internal governance of NRM groups, which has ensured marginalized and socially excluded people's participation in NRM groups and equitable benefit sharing of forest resources. The Program has supported implementing the revised Community Forestry Guideline (2009), which focuses on improved governance of CFUGs and empowerment of women, indigenous, marginalized, and poor people. This helped to build awareness of policies and institutional mechanisms related to inclusion in management committees, equitable benefit sharing mechanisms, and access to forest resources. The project has promoted the Community Learning and Action Centre (CLAC) as a weekly discussion forum for PVSE users of NRM groups (especially women) to discuss social issues and implement issues-based campaigns for addressing identified underlying causes of poverty (i.e. discrimination, poor access to forest resources, poor access to information, high exposure to natural disaster, etc.).

During this reporting period, the Program gave a special focus to ensure the meaningful participation of women and marginalized groups and supported practicing good governance at NRM groups. Good governance practices have extended beyond the forest sector at the VDC, municipality, and DDC levels, by further extending to PES and REDD+ for creating sustainable finance mechanisms.

The Program has developed a governance approach which integrates the three thematic components and significantly connects with the crosscutting themes, namely GESI and livelihoods. The Program is following a governance programmatic framework for empowering marginalized citizens, ensuring public authorities and other power holders are accountable to marginalized citizens and promoting inclusive spaces for negotiation between public authorities and/or other power holders and marginalized citizens.

In the last three years, most of the initiatives were focused on empowering marginalized citizens to help claim their rights and fulfill their duties more responsively. In the fourth year, efforts have been dedicated to increasing the effectiveness of service providers, including government line agencies, and expanding space for negotiation between marginalized communities and decision makers. The Hariyo Ban Program has supported communities to enhance their governance capacities, support to carry out governance activities to strengthen internal governance in their groups, and mass awareness-raising

activities.

During this reporting period, the Program reached 552 CFUGs with different governance activities, including PGA, PHPA, PWBR, and CFD guidelines orientation. There are 96 CFUGs which meet all four attributes of strengthened governance (PHPA, PWBR, PGA and equitable resources allocation, as described in the Hariyo Ban PMP). As a result of various governance practices, CFUGs are expected to allocate their resources equitably to address the needs of the poor and marginalized communities. This is not happening as expected, though there is increasing trend of equitable resources allocation.

Gender-responsive budgeting and auditing guidelines developed by the project in year three is being piloted at the CFUG and VDC levels. This year, the Program project reached 33 CFUGs and one VDC to assess the gender budget allocation. 1,244 representatives (640 women) from CFUGs and VDCs participated while assessing the gender budget allocation. Gender-responsive budgeting and a Community Score Board are piloted in a package to promote forward accountability of NRM groups and local government bodies. Eight Community Score Board events were organized during this period in order to increase the effectiveness of service providers.

A small survey of Gorkha showed that 111 women have been able to hold positions in decision-making bodies, including CFUGs, School Management Committees, Health Services Centers, Ward Citizen Forums, etc., as a result of the continuous empowerment of women through CLACs.

The Hariyo Ban Program offered internships to emerging youths from Dalit and marginalized communities in order to increase their competencies while building a young pool of resources in the conservation sector. These interns were engaged at the central and landscape offices, pursuing their education and experiences in the areas of sustainable landscapes, M&E, and biodiversity conservation. A total of 27 interns (including 14 women and 6 Dalits) were engaged during the reporting period.

Major activities under this sub IR include:

#### ***1.3.1. Build capacity and competency***

During this reporting period, the Hariyo Ban Program focused on a number of capacity-building activities, including training governance, biodiversity, and GESI; leadership development, social accountability, office management, recordkeeping and accounting; and, orientation on CFD guidelines. A total of 396 of training and/or orientation events were held during this year, with 13,017 participants, including 6,836 women, 6,267 BCT, 5,158 Janajati, 1,422 Dalit, 44 Madhesi, and 104 others. Among them, 1,512 were poor, 129 were ultra-poor, and 512 were youths.

A training manual on mainstreaming GESI in biodiversity conservation has been published during this reporting period. The contents of the manual mainly consist of the concepts of biodiversity conservation, sex, gender, social inclusion; gender roles and issues in conservation; knowledge management of men and women related to conservation; gender-based violence in conservation; and gender responsive budgeting. The training manual will be the guiding document to mainstream gender and social inclusion in biodiversity conservation, and is expected to be used by community leaders, resource persons, and conservation practitioners.

The project has provided leadership skills training to women leaders from socially excluded communities, enabling them take on leadership functions in user groups, conservation committees, and buffer zone councils. Women's leadership development is a scheme which includes the capacity building of women leaders and reducing leadership barriers through engaging men and elites. A cadre of trained LRPs/master trainers has developed particularly for implementing a leadership development

campaign. The process of leadership enhancement—together with continued mentoring, coaching, networking and exposure visits—continued this year to strengthen their leadership role and meaningful engagement in the conservation sector. There were also community-based initiatives to strengthen change agents. Capacity enhancement also focused around social accountability and gender-responsive budgeting tools, as well as orientation on existing policy provisions.

A master training of trainers (TOT) on leadership development to selected emerging leaders of GESI targets in NRM groups and/or LRPs was conducted. The training was conducted using a cascading approach, and four tiers of activities were adopted: (i) developing master trainers/men champions; (ii) raising technical and conceptual knowledge based on roles and responsibilities of executives; (iii) promoting mentoring and coaching, especially from LRPs, men, and change agents among the elite; and (iv) review and reflection for increasing effectiveness of leadership promotion interventions.

The Hariyo Ban Program is a member of the USAID-funded GESI working group, and this group is meeting and interacting on a regular basis for cross-learning and sharing. This has helped to enhance the understanding of GESI dynamics and adopt the key learning from other projects. The GESI working group at the consortium level also meets regularly, which has helped to share challenges and find ways forward.

### ***1.3.2. Awareness building programs***

A number of awareness-building activities were conducted during the reporting period, including radio programs, printed materials, and hoarding boards to reach larger-scale audiences. The messages related to biodiversity conservation, sustainable landscapes, CCA, women's empowerment, etc. were disseminated to a wider mass in 15 districts through 30 episodes from different local FM radio stations. Similarly, 20 hoarding boards have been placed in different sites of CHAL to disseminate the messages related to biodiversity conservation, anti-poaching, forest fires, and shifting cultivation rehabilitation programs in wider areas. These means of mass communications have been instrumental to sensitize community members on the issues of conservation and climate change.

Celebrations have been effective in reaching out to large masses of people. This year, the Hariyo Ban Program provided support for organizing such events as the World Environment Day, Biodiversity Day, Wetland Day, and Wildlife Week. A total of 12 events were celebrated in the TAL districts through implementing partners. The events were celebrated with the participation of large numbers of community people and stakeholders who are sensitized on the importance of environmental conservation.

On the occasion of International Women's Day 2015, the Hariyo Ban Program in collaboration with Media Advocacy Group (MAG), organized an event entitled "Making it Happen: Celebrating Women Leadership in Conservation" on March 8, 2015, to recognize the immense contribution of women to biodiversity conservation, natural resource management, and climate change. The event highlighted the need to involve women at all levels of conservation while addressing the challenges they face. The event also included the announcement of awards for the best female and male change agents who have worked to promote women's participation and leadership in the conservation sector.

In collaboration with Women and Child Development Office, Kaski, the project supported publishing 2,500 pieces of brochures on Act of Sexual Harassment in Working Places, 2071. On the occasion of International Women's Day (March 8) WCDO has distributed these brochures in different government offices, hotels, commercial centers, labor organizations, and political parties, etc. This brochure has



helped to inform communities about the provisions enlisted in the Act of Sexual Harassment in Working Places, 2071. It has also helped in the implementation of the Act.

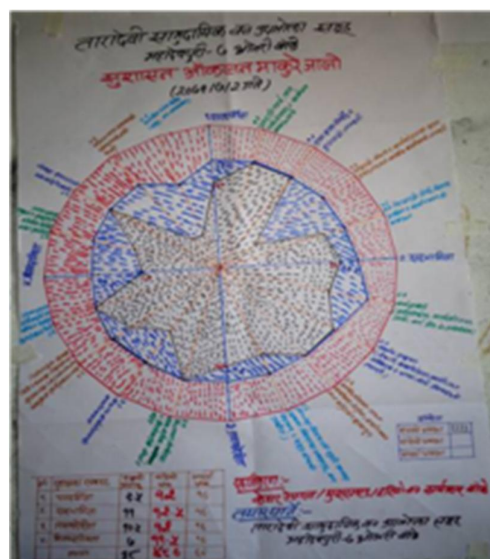
The Program organized various activities in collaboration with diverse stakeholders at the district and community levels to commemorate the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence. The campaign contributed to raise awareness among rural communities about the negative impacts of violence against women and girls (VAWG). Gender-based violence through the lens of emergencies (based on the working experiences of flood recovery activities in Banke), gender-based violence in NRM, and domestic violence were the major areas discussed. More than 300 people participated, including political party representatives, the District Women and Children Development Officer, District Police Office representatives, DDC representative, journalists, and representatives from NGOs, CFUGs, CLACs, women groups, and networks from TAL and CHAL.

### **1.3.3. NRM Groups Internal Governance Promotion**

In the Hariyo Ban Program, governance promotion of CFUGs is indicated by adopting social accountability tools like PGA, PHPA, and PWBR, together with inclusive representation and allocation of 35% forest revenue for the livelihoods of poor women, Dalits, and other socially excluded groups. By end of year 4, a total of 692 NRM groups (Annex 3) have conducted at least one governance activities. Among them 96 NRM groups have met all four condition for strengthen governance i.e. PGA, PHAP, PWBR and equitable resource allocation (Annex 4).

During this reporting period, Hariyo Ban reached 552 groups with various governance practices; a total of 432 PGA events, 349 PWBR events, and 415 PHPA events were conducted and the Up to June 2015, a total of 296 groups have met three attributes i.e. PHAP, PWBR and PGA. A total of 107 LRPs were mobilized during the process, which helped to facilitate the community-level processes more effectively and further strengthened skills and knowledge of the local human resources.

The results of the PGA revealed that out of 354 UGs assessed, 9 (3%), 116 (33%), 193 (54%) and 36 (10%) CFUGs fell into the category of poor, medium, good, and very good, respectively. The major outcomes of PGA were: 1) it helps to clearly identify current governance status; 2) it is a self-evaluation in a participatory way, which helps NRM groups move ahead with preparing concrete governance improvement plans; and 3) it is a tool that helps to institutionalize other good governance tools such as PHPA, PWBR, and LIP. User groups are aware about the governance activities and have knowledge about the four pillars of governance. At the end of the PGA, the CFUGs prepare action plans to address the gaps observed during the assessment. In addition, PGA (which was initiated in ACAP in year three) has now been extended and/or replicated to the MCAP area. In ACAP, PGA has been accomplished in all 57 CAMCs.



*Picture 10: Spider web of governance status of Jaleswori CFUG, Banke*

## **Governance in Manaslu Conservation Area (MCA)**

The USAID-funded Hariyo Ban Program has principally envisioned governance as one of its crosscutting issues. In order to enrich the equitable governance of the CAMCs of MCA, the Hariyo Ban Program, NTNC has conducted PGA of seven CAMCs (Prok, Bhi, Sirdibas, Samagaon, Lho, Chhekampar, and Chumchet) in MCA. The main objective of this activity is to assess the internal governance practices in community groups for reviewing their gender equity, social inclusion, and overall governance status.

In the beginning, the PGA matrix was designed as per the context of conservation areas. A group of selected CAMC participants evaluated the extent to which the decision-making and management practices met four pillars of good governance: i) transparency, ii) participation, iii) accountability, and iv) predictability. The assessment was guided by a set of sixteen governance indicators, each with different degrees, such as very good, good, moderate, and poor. Responses were recorded on a matrix. Final ratings for each indicator were taken on the basis of the views and consensus of women, poor, and marginalized groups. Results were then transferred to a spider-web diagram (Figure 15) for visual presentation. Based on indicators and the final ratings agreed by consensus on one of the pillars “transparency”, Samagaon appeared to be the best and Bhi to be the poorest CAMC among the seven. Compared to others, Bhi needed to improve on sharing major provisions of statute, operation plans, and Annual Work Plan (AWP) in order to increase their level of transparency.

Likewise, while assessing the other pillar “participation” of the governance, it was found that participation in Samagaon is very good as compared to other CAMCs. Bhi, Sirdibas, and Chhekampar must involve women and marginalized users: (i) in executive committee and decision making processes; (ii) while formulating annual plan and programs, its implementation, monitoring and evaluation and; (iv) benefit sharing mechanisms and practice.

The majority of the CAMCs have poor and moderate levels of accountability. Lho appeared to be more accountable towards users than other CAMCs. All the CAMCs need to improve their accountability, as compared to other indicators. Pro-poor oriented programs (i.e. equitable distribution of forest products and group fund mobilization) and commitments of Public Hearing and Public Auditing (PHPA) are to be addressed to meet the minimum requirements set aside on the third pillar “accountability” of good governance.

Comparatively, almost all the CAMCs of MCA are average on implementation of actions and programs in accordance with the goals and objectives of the user groups, relation/coordination, and network development, but less active in lobbying to solve identified issues. Sirdibas and Chhekampar are poor in human resource development and need improvement. Overall, CAMCs need to focus on equitable governance, gender and equity sensitive organizational development and programming, and equitable access to resources.

### Key results:

- Sensitization on the implementation status of various provisions of CFDG among the general users:

Representation of women in decision-making bodies of NRM and other groups: Table 4 shows the representation of CLAC women in the decision-making bodies of the CFUGs, Ward Citizen Forum (WCF), Community Awareness Center (CAC), Integrated Planning Committee (IPC), Community Mediation Centre (CMC), Cooperatives, VDC, Health Service Centre (HSC), BZUC-Buffer Zone Users Committee (BZUC), School Management Committee, and Disaster Management Committees (DMC).

**Table 4 :** Status of CLAC members’ representation in different organizations in Gorkha.

Position	Organization																	Total
	CFUG	WCF	CAC	IPC	CMC	VDC	HSC	Tole Sudhar Samiti	Cooperatives	BZUC	SMC	DMC	Mother Group	CBAPU	Networks/ Federation	Agriculture Group	Other	
Vital Post	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	1	-	3	4	1	3	12	10	111
Member	129	6	5	6	2	-	-	4	4	-	5	3	6	4	3	31	22	230

- Leadership development of women executive members.
- During the PHPA, the users raised concerns before the executive members as below:

- Equitable distribution of forest products, costs, and benefits;
- Timely renewal of forest operational plan and constitution;
- Wider circulation of major decisions made by the UG Committee;
- Reshuffle of inactive EC members and make EC more inclusive with representation of women, Dalits and other marginalized groups;
- Mobilization of group fund for pro-poor activities, and its proper implementation;
- Address illegal collection of forest products;
- Transparency in group fund mobilization; and
- Recovery of misappropriated fund and fund committed for recovery.
- *A total of misused fund of Rs. 267,603 has been recovered in the CFUGs during this reporting period.*
- *Reshuffling of executive committees addressing gender and social inclusion aspects:*
  - Executive committees of 14 CFUGs have been reshuffled in Lamjung, Kaski, and Syangja districts, making them more inclusive.
- *Increased legal ownership of women in CFUGs:*
  - As a result of CFD Guidelines orientation in 188 CFUGs, 154 CFUGs (82%) incorporated names of women as the CF users, where previously there were names only of male members.
- *Inclusion in CFUG committee:*
  - Inclusion of women, Dalit, and other marginalized communities has increased in the CFUGs as a result of governance activities and increased sensitization and awareness on the provisions of CFD Guidelines. In 188 CFUGs in CHAL districts with a total of 2,066 members in their executive committees, 246 Dalits and 821 Janajatis succeeded in gaining membership. The representation of Dalit and Janajati groups increased by 26.42% and 9.98%, respectively, after the interventions on governance strengthening.

**Table 5 :** Inclusion of women in EC after reformation in 179 CFUGs of Banke, Bardia, Kailali and Kanchanpur (TAL) and Nawalparasi, Chitwan, Gorkha, Lamjung (CHAL).

Position	No of women	No of Dalit	No of Janajati	Total
Chairperson	32	10	83	125
Vice chairperson	60	10	86	156
Secretary	106	7	72	185
Joint secretary	4	1	0	5
Treasurer	96	11	79	186
Members	710	190	653	1,553
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>2,210</b>

- *Equitable resources allocation:*

By end of year 4, 197 CFUGs from Banke, Bara, Bardiya, Chitwan, Dhading, Gorkha, Gulmi, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Kaski, Lamjung, Makawanpur, Nawalparasi, Palpa, Parbat, Parsa, Rautahat, Syangja and Tahanun districts have allocated resources equitably. These CFUGs have provided matching fund for LIPs, employment to poor forest users, provided forest products at subsidised rate or free of cost

#### **Sub-IR 1.4.: Income from sustainable sources of livelihoods for forest dependent communities increased**

The conservation and sustainable use of biological resources is almost impossible without reducing



forest and natural resources dependency. The protection of biodiversity is essential in the fight to reduce poverty of the forest-dependent people. The impact of environmental degradation is most severe for people living in poverty because they have few livelihood options on which to fall back. In most instances, forest-dependent communities are Janajatis, indigenous people, and Dalits, who are extremely poor with limited livelihood options and cannot afford alternative sources of energy.

The Hariyo Ban Program adopts five broad approaches to increase the incomes of the forest-dependent people, as well as reduce forest dependency. These include: i) LIP preparation and support to ultra-poor forest-dependent HHs for IGA; ii) vocational skill-based training focused on ultra-poor and youths involved in forest conservation for their livelihood support in order to increase their motivation and continued commitment to conservation; iii) GCP approach through the promotion of alternative energy and microcredit programs; iv) green enterprise development, including block plantation of NTFPs; and v) ecotourism.

During this year, the Program focused on scaling up alternative livelihood support to ultra-poor HHs as well as linking them with technical and financial service providers in local areas. Similarly, the program emphasized job placement and the establishment of small service-based enterprises in local and nearby markets for youth involved in skill-based trainings. Considering the limited opportunities on green enterprises in the program areas, emphasis has been given on the promotion of new and existing enterprises strengthening based on a value chain approach. Likewise, the Program has focused on areas identified by the ecotourism study and provided support to promote community-based ecotourism in these areas.

At the end of year four, a total of 30,941 forest dependent people including 16,021 women from 315 NRM groups benefited from different livelihood activities, including IGAs, LIPs, skill-based training, green enterprises promotion, and ecotourism promotion in the two landscape. Among them 197 NRM groups made equitable resource allocation to poor forest users. The poor people involved in the NRM groups have already started taking loans for income generation as well as alternative energy (e.g. biogas, solar, and ICS installation). During this reporting period, a total of NRs. 39,861,339 were mobilized, including NRM groups' own funds as match and individual investments for the promotion of alternative livelihood options and alternative energy promotion. Support for IGA and alternative energy promotion started to show results on HH-level income as well as reduce the dependency on the forest. It is expected that the income from the alternative livelihood options will support conservation.

#### ***1.4.1 Support community groups for economic benefits from sustainable natural resource management and conservation***

During year four, 16,822 forest-dependent people, including 8,495 poor from 204 NRM groups, benefited from different livelihood activities, including IGA, LIP, skill-based training, green enterprises promotion, and ecotourism promotion in Banke, Bara, Bardia, Chitwan, Dang, Dhading, Gorkha, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Kaski, Lamjung, Makwanpur, Nawalparasi, Palpa, Parbat, Parsa, Rautahat, Surkhet, Syangja, and Tanahu districts.

**Table 6 :** Summary of livelihood.

Activities	Year 4				Total			
	HH	Male	Female	Total	HH	Male	Female	Total
Livelihood improvement Plan	700	425	1,529	1,954	1,778	3,262	4,291	7,553

IGA	2,144	3,540	3,563	7,103	3,381	6,735	6,783	13,518
Green enterprises	1,217	3,274	3,232	6,506	1,264	3,566	3,502	7,068
Skill based training	367	547	520	1,067	683	1,303	1,307	2,610
Eco tourism	22	54	138	192	22	54	138	192
	4,450	7,840	8,982	16,822	7,128	14,920	16,021	30,941

#### Livelihood improvement plan (LIP) preparation and support

LIP preparation and supporting ultra-poor forest-dependent households with IGA are key approaches to reduce their dependency on forests. The PWBR in NRM groups has been continued as a reference document for developing LIPs targeting poor, women, Dalits, marginalized Janajatis, and other socially excluded groups. NRM groups' own funds started to mobilize in line with the provision for equitable benefit sharing in the Community Forestry Guideline 2009 to complement support provided by Hariyo Ban.

During year four, LIP support was provided to 700 HHs. Out of 700 HHs, 139 HHs were BCT, 382 Janajati, 174 Dalit, 4 Madhesi, 3 HHs others, and 685 HHs were poor. A total of 1,954 people, including 1,529 women, benefited from the support. Likewise 2,144 HHs were supported for IGA, including 778 BCT, 919 Janajati, 446 Dalit, and 1 Madhesi (1,069 HHs were poor). A total of 7,103 people, including 3,563 women, benefitted from IGAs. In total, 5,159 HHs benefited up to June 2015 through LIPs and IGAs.

A total of NRs. 39,861,339 was mobilized to implement for livelihood promotion and alternative energy promotion activities through revolving fund for forest dependent peoples. Hariyo Ban provided NRs 28,633,009, NRs 4,754,646 were provided by groups as matching funds, and NRs 6,170,364 were invested by individuals.

#### **Khutruke, a Savings Account for Ms. Ghale**

*"I no longer have to go to the forest to collect wood to sell as fuel. I am getting more income from goat rearing and vegetable farming," says Mrs. Mira Ghale, a user of Lothar CFUG of Manahari VDC-Makawanpur.*

*Mrs. Ghale used to go the forest early in the morning to collect fuel-wood to sell in the nearby Lothar bazaar (market). This was the only source of livelihood for her family of five. It was a difficult and frustrating means of earning a livelihood, and she was seeking alternative means, which came in the form of support from the Hariyo Ban Program.*

*The Hariyo Ban Program implemented the LIP to support the poor and ultra-poor HHs that were highly dependent on forest for their livelihoods. Mrs. Mira and her family were amongst the few who benefitted through the LIP. Mrs. Ghale's life changed after she bought three goats through the revolving fund. Initially she had to continue the collection of fuelwood, but after six months she was able to sell the three goats and earned a profit of Nrs. 10,000. She has been using the profit to rearing more goats to sell in the future.*

*Additionally, she took a loan of Nrs. 15,000 from a local cooperative and started vegetable farming. The cooperative was established with support from the Hariyo Ban Program and run by the CLAC members. She has also been selling her vegetables along with the goats in Lothar bazaar where she used to sell fuelwood. Mrs. Mira said, "I used to be ashamed while selling*



*fuelwood, but now I am confirmable selling vegetables and goats. This profession has brought more cachet to me and my family members in my community.”*

*Mrs. Ghale has been earning Nrs. 300/day from vegetable farming. She drops Nrs. 100/day from her income regularly in her “Khutruke” (a small case used to keep the money). She has regular savings in a cooperative from where she took loan. Mrs. Mira seems happy with her diversified sources of income. She is happier to change her income source from fuelwood collection from the community forest (which oftentimes used to be illegal). She said, “I completely stopped fuelwood collection. It’s been a long time since I left the forest. I am busy in vegetable farming and goat rearing these days and committed to continue in the days to come.”*

### IGA through Global Conservation Program (GCP) approach

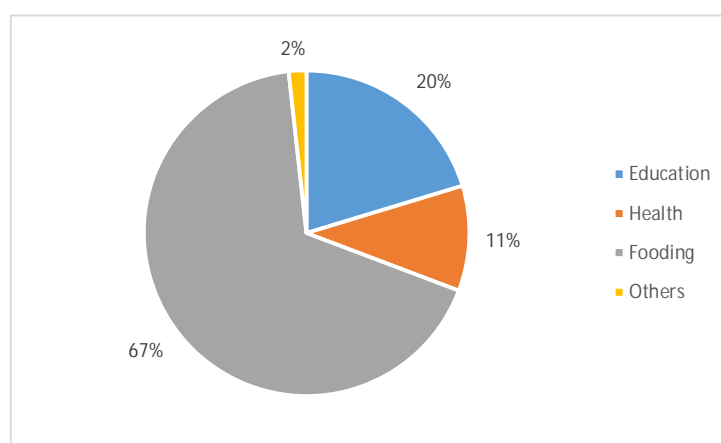
Sustainable livelihood is a key strategy to boost participation, build ownership of conservation efforts, and provide alternative income sources to reduce pressure on forest products. The income generation opportunities such as agro-based and forest-based opportunities and alternative energy sources promoted through GCP have been instrumental in improving livelihoods. Credit schemes promoted by WWF in TAL, such as revolving fund mobilization, have improved the access of poor to capital to initiate IGAs.

In this reporting period, different technical training and workshops were conducted to strengthen agro-based and non-agro-based IGAs. A total of 33 training events were conducted to enhance the technical skills of IGAs where 794 people, including 546 women, 222 BCT, 417 Janajati, 154 Dalit, 1 other, and 425 poor, participated in events. Likewise, 1 observation visit, 8 LIP and IGA review reflection workshops, 19 LIP preparation workshops, and 1 orientation on bamboo plantation were conducted where a total of 957 people, including 537 women, 303 BCT, 485 Janajati, 163 Dalit, 2 Madhesi, 4 others, and 339 poor, participated.

Last year, Chinchu UC, Sano Harre, and Surkhet provided revolving fund support to *Shree Kalika Taja Tarkari Utpadan Samuha*, an agriculture group with 15 members. The group was formed by the Agriculture Development Office. With revolving fund support, these 15 HHs started vegetable farming and are able to earn more than Rs. 150,000 in a year. All of the HHs had repaid the loan money to cooperative. Recently, this group was awarded Rs. 10,000 and a certificate for best farmers group in the mid-western region. Technical support was provided by the district agriculture development office.

### Status of LIP implemented in 2012-2014

The Program supported 1,079 HHs to implement LIPs. Out of 1,079 HHs supported, 354 HHs were analyzed by using the LIP tracking format in order to obtain profit-loss and expenses trends. A total of NRs 4,696,950 (NRs 3,354,250 from the Program, Nrs 684,500 from CFUG, and Nrs. 1,303,700 from individuals) were invested in those HHs. From the investment, within three years, the HHs made income of NRs 8,424,075 and a



*Figure 8: Major area of expenses*

profit of NRs 3,727,125. Additionally, 42% (NRs 1,574,198) of the profit was invested in education, health, food, etc.

Most of the LIP participants repaid the loan and reinvested through CFUGs based on their identification through PWBRs in CLACs and CFUGs. Among LIPs supported, the most successful include grocery, pig rearing, goat rearing, poultry farming, and rickshaw/cycle repairing.

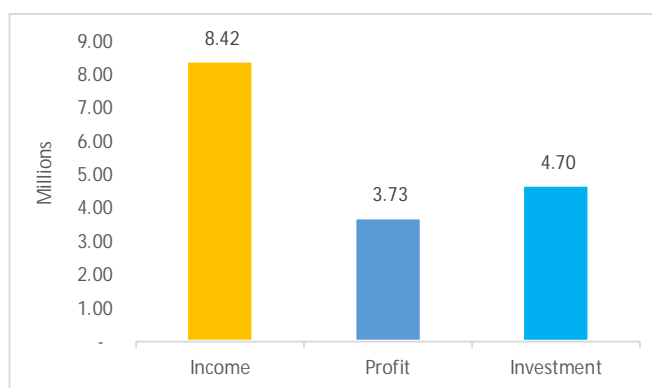


Figure 9: Profit status of Investment

### Revolving Fund Status

During year four, the Hariyo Ban Program through WWF provided a sum of NRs. 27,309,400 as revolving funds for both IGA and biogas installation.

Of the total funds, 35% and 67% have been mobilized to the users' levels, respectively, for the installation of biogas plants and initiating IGAs.

### Interest Rates, Income and Expenditures

The revolving fund must revolve in the community. The fund is mobilized as a loan to the CFUGs through a cooperative, and the loan takers must repay loan with interest. As per the cooperatives

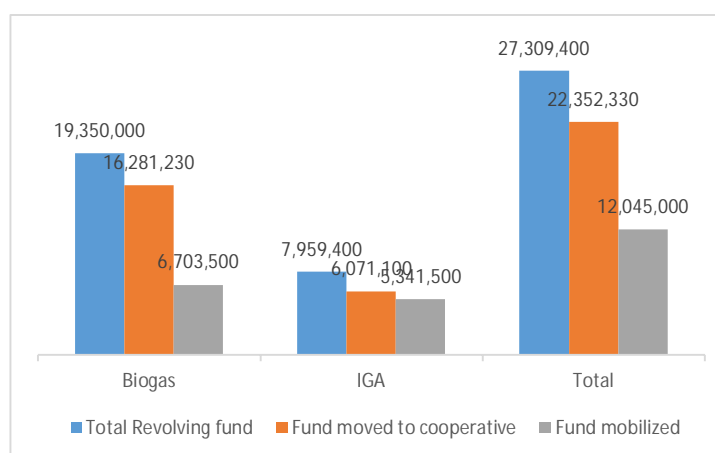


Figure 10 : Status of revolving fund

rules and regulations, the interest rate for biogas is 8% and that for IGAs is 12%. The interest is shared among the cooperative, BZUC/CFCC, and CFUG, and used mostly for administrative expenses.

### Skill-based Training

To scale up self-employment, youths in CBAPUs, Ban Heralu (forest guards), forest-dependent ultra-poor participants in house wiring training, and HHs from areas with severe pressure on forests were provided vocational skill-based training based on their interests, and market demand. During this reporting period 367 people, including 204 Janajati, 37 Dalit, and 236 poor, were trained to enhance their skills in house wiring, animal healthcare, bamboo crafting, computer training, cooking, tailoring, driving, leather shoe making, mitti weaving, mobile phone repairing, motorcycle maintenance,

plumbing, haircutting, and veterinary skills. After the trainings, wooden mitti looms were provided to weaving participants. Up to June 2015, 683 people received skill-based training.



Picture 11: Mother group members learning mitti weaving skills during training at Chumchet VDC.

### Youth: The Spirit of Awakening

*“I could already visualize my career in house wiring when I was selected as one of the participants for the training. I was extremely happy”, says Raju B.K. from Sukla Gandaki VDC, Dhorfirdi, Tanahu, a trainee at the 35-day skill-based training Phase I by the Hariyo Ban Program, WWF Nepal. Raju was one of the inquisitive and enthusiastic trainees who could learn quality skills from the training. After the completion of the training, he went back to his village and started a house wiring shop on his own with an investment of around 1.5 lakh rupees.*

*“He could not earn much from foreign employment. There was no ray of hope until he was selected for the training.” says Mrs. B.K. The house wiring business is fetching Raju quite a good amount of profit. He earns nearly 30,000 per month. “If the youth get opportunity in the village itself, they won't have to go abroad. The Hariyo Ban Program, WWF Nepal, helped in making me self-reliant.” adds Raju.*

*Skills development is a primary means of enabling young people to make a smooth transition to work. Skill-based trainings help create fruitful local employment opportunities for youths. As per the suggestion given by Raju, the Hariyo Ban Program, CHAL has planned to conduct different skill-based trainings for the additional 100 participants. The participants will be citizen scientists and from CBAPU and poor and vulnerable communities. The training is expected to start from September 2015.*

A field survey on employment status of the participants of the skill-based training was conducted in CHAL (Gorkha, Tanahu, Lamjung, and Kaski districts) and TAL (Chitwan, Nawalparasi, Bardia, Bara, and Banke districts). Out of 283 persons trained, 127 (45%) are currently employed locally. Some of them have started their own business and the others are working as employees. On an average, the trained participants earn NRs 24,550 per month. Participant selection, quality of training and matching their interests to skills services will be important, along with links to the service markets after skill training, to ensure the best chance of employment.

#### 1.4.2 Support green enterprise promotion

Entrepreneurship at the community level includes a process of organizing and preparing an economic group by assessing the appropriate economic opportunities for enterprise development in a particular place in year four. This requires developing the entrepreneurship of individuals in the group and designing group efforts by combining individual skill sets. Entrepreneurship development training has continued in year four to promote both forest and agro-based enterprises and eco-tourism. In addition, equipment support and linkage with local-level service providers and government line agencies has been conducted to make the enterprise system sustainable.



### Green enterprise support

The Program has focused on promoting forest and agro-based enterprises as alternative incomes of forest-dependent community people. A total of 18 green enterprises were established with support from the Program. During this reporting period, 12 new green enterprises were supported in Banke, Bardia, Chitwan, Gorkha, Kanchnapur, Lamjung, and Tanahu districts. This included banana farming, tea cultivation, cow farming, Bel (*Aegle marmelos*) juice making, leaf plate (*duna tapari*) enterprises, and two jam making enterprises. A total of 1,217 HHs are involved in these enterprises, including 44% (533 HH) Janajati, 13% (153 HHs) Dalit, and 43% (527 HHs) BCT; 526 HHs are poor. Up to this reporting period, 1,264 HHs benefitted from enterprise promotion activities.

In year three, eight women from Dhodre CFUG, Gorkha, and Jumdanda Jhapri CFUG, Tanahu, were trained on jam, jelly, and pickle making. During this reporting period, two jam jelly making enterprises were established in Tanahu and Gorkha districts. A total of eight women, including six Janajati and two BCTs, were involved in the enterprise. The Program has supported those women by providing equipment for the preparation of jam and jelly. The women are now producing and marketing their products. Sabitri Thapa Magar, one of the entrepreneurs of jam jelly enterprise in Gorkha, earned around NRs 75,000 by selling jam and pickle in one year. She produced and sold 600 bottles (250gm each) of jam and pickle, which she sold at NRs 125 each. She is excited about the enterprise and planning for further expansion of her business after getting a clearance certificate from the food quality department. She is currently registered at Small and Cottage Industry. She has used the income from the jam jelly enterprise to buy a refrigerator and mixture. The income is also used for her household expenses and her daughter's education.

“Mountain Tanahu Samudaik Bel Tatha Falful Prasodhan Udhyog”, a bel juice making green enterprise, has been established in Tanahun district, with the involvement of six CFUGs. The objective of this enterprise is to produce Bel (*Aegle marmelos*) and other seasonal fruit juices and squash using orange, lemon, ginger, etc. Before establishing the enterprise, a survey was conducted to estimate the potential production of bel fruits for processing. Analysis of the survey results revealed that about 137,075 kg of bel fruits can be collected annually from 7,843 mature bel trees. The Hariyo Ban Program conducted a



*Picture 12: Green enterprise of Bel juice; raw material for Bel, processing and packaging the juice*

seven-day fruit processing training in which 17 community people (12 women) from 6 CFUGs participated. The objective of this training was to impart the necessary knowledge and skills for production of juice, maintain hygiene in the production process, and marketing.

The Program provided NRs 1,128,955 to purchase and install equipment, including a pulping machine and filter machine, for fruit processing and other facilities in the production unit. This year, this enterprise produced around 2,500 bottles of bel squash, the equivalent of NRs 214,500. The selling of

bel squash is ongoing. Bel squash enterprises will be one of the legacies for livelihood improvement and forest enterprises in the Hariyo Ban Program. The Improvement of marketing and management of the bel enterprise is essential to enhance the production of bel squash in coming years and for the sustainability of the enterprises.

During year four, an additional NRs 650,000 were provided for the installation of electric dryers in in Ragar CFUG, Barpak Gorkha. Up to December 2014, after installation of the electric dryer, the enterprise produced 400 packets of sisnu powder, each weighing 200 gm. unfortunately, about 60% of the solar dryers were badly damaged by the earthquake. The building, furniture, and grinding and weighing machine were completely damaged. Additionally, the packaging machine and whole electricity transmission line were stolen from the rubble. The Program is currently assessing the damage and searching for alternative means to provide further support to revive the enterprise this year.

For the promotion of dairy enterprises in Padampur, Chitwan district, the Program supported 27 HHs (NRs 45,000 for each) for purchasing cows. Each HH purchased cows, and now they are earning income by selling milk in the nearby cooperatives. In addition, each HH started to plant fodder trees and forage crops on their private land for feeding their cows. Due to the alternative source of income, these HHs are more now positive in conservation programs.

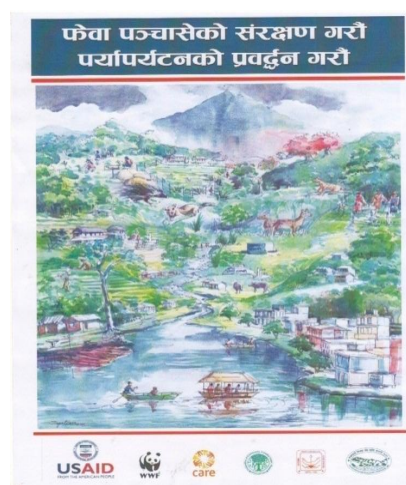
In addition, two leaf plate making enterprise were established in Banke (Babukuwa CFUG) and Bardia (Him Whusanka Women Development Cooperative) districts with support from the Program this year. In total, 62 HHs benefited from the enterprises and the collection of leaves and marketing of the plates. The groups started to produce and sell the leaf plates. Tea is another enterprise supported by the Program in Kaski and Lamjung districts. In total 19,575 tea cuttings (Takhta 78) have been planted on private land by 38 HHs from Bhujung VDC with support from the Program. A tea processing plant is one of the barriers in coming years for enhancing the plantation areas. This year, the Program plans to support additional tea seedlings and expand plantation areas as well as establish a small-scale tea processing plant through the private sector.

Swertia is a high-valued NTFP which is cultivated in the high altitude areas. This year, the Program continued to support the promotion and marketing of *Swertia* in MCA. This year, an additional, 4,010 seedlings of *Swertia* were planted in two sites at Sirdibas VDC. Before plantation, a technical training for 15 farmers was conducted to enhance the skills on plantations, including soil preparation, compost preparation, and seedling extraction from the nursery bed. Banana is another enterprises supported by the Program this year. 152 HHs from five community groups are involved in banana plantation activities in Banke and Kanchanpur districts. In total, 12,053 banana suckers have been planted in around 6 ha of private land. A technical training for banana farming to 75 farmers (32 men and 43 women) was conducted in Kanchanpur district in coordination with DADO Kanchanpur. Banana production will come next year.

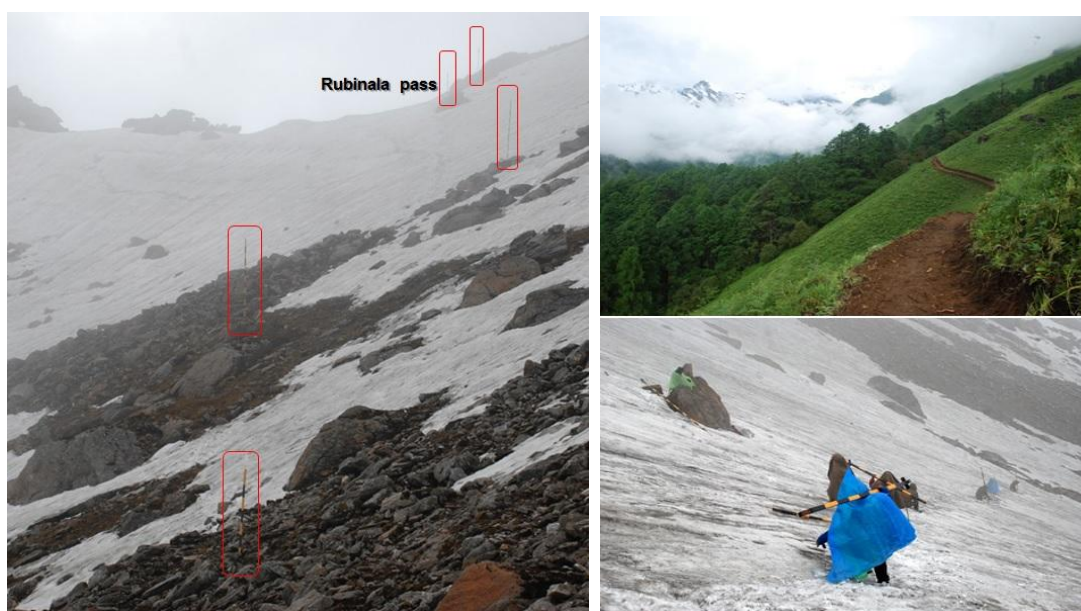
Essential oils are one of the potential high-value crops in western Terai in Nepal. WWF Nepal already established many essential oil distillation units in the region. The Hariyo Ban Program provided support to Mahadevpuri CFCC to upgrade three essential oil distillation units (DU) in Mahadevpuri, Dhakeri, and Kachanapur. The Program provided the following support: one water pump, roofing for the DU, and maintenance on the condensation machine. Private land in the BZ areas the plantation of essential oil crops is increasing. A total of 3,976 community people are engaged in farming of NTFPs, including menthe and chamomile.

### Eco-tourism promotion

Eco-tourism with active community engagement has been successful in generating income as well as changing social behavior patterns. The Hariyo Ban Program completed a study on eco-tourism to promote new locations as eco-tourism destinations in the two landscapes (three in TAL and three in CHAL) in year two. From the study, four sites with a high potential for community-managed tourism development were proposed; i.e. Madi village in the BZ of Chitwan National Park, the Nayankatan Rana Tharu village in the BZ of Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve, and Syange village and Lamjung village in the Panchase hills. Based on the study recommendations, initiatives are ongoing to promote community-based eco-tourism in year four. The Hariyo Ban Program provided technical and financial support to local communities through infrastructure development, capacity development, logistic support, and exposure visits to seven ecotourism sites; i.e. Bhadaure village, Kaski district; Mipra and Chapa villages in Lamjung district; MCA in Gorkha district; Amaltari in Nawalparasi district; Rana Tharu Homestay in Kanchanpur; and Sunakhari home stay in Parsa.



Picture 14: Poster developed related to Eco-tourism promotion



Picture 13: Iron poles placement and trail improvement along Rubinala trail

The major activity of promoting eco-tourism sites include trail improvement, fire line maintenance for jeep safaris, home stay construction, cooking, hospitality management training, and support for waste management to the eco-tourism sites. During this period, the Program supported furniture, notice board, signage, menu boards, and tree tags to Community Museum for tourist attractions. In this reporting period, a 52.12 km trail (including 7 km fire line) was improved with support of the Program to promote eco-tourism sites. The improvement of the trails is expected to improve safe and smooth trekking along the routes. After the construction of fire lines in Gundraidhaka BZCF in Nawalparasi district, it is used in jeep safaris and bull cart safaris to promote eco-tourism. During seven months (April to October



2015), the BZUG earned NRs 37,500 by charging fees for jungle safaris. Due to the earnings from tourism, a 1 km-long roadside plantation was carried out in Nawalparasi and around 1,000 seedlings of ornamental species were planted along each side of the road leading to the proposed home stay area.

From the beginning of the Program, capacity enhancement was a priority area of work for the smooth management of ecotourism. This year, the Program has conducted eight cooking and hospitality management trainings in Kanchanpur, Parsa, Nawalparasi, Kailali, Kaski, and Lamjung districts for 142 participants. Likewise, two exposure visits for 44 community peoples for Rana Tharu Village were conducted in some eco-tourism promoted sites in Kailali and Kanchanpur districts.

Last year, the Program supported revolving funds to five HHs, and TAL supported an additional five HHs to promote home stays in Subarnapur. Now, the home stay program is smoothly operating in Subarnapur. As reported by Mr. Amrit Lal Shrestha, Secretary of Sunakhari UC, they provided hospitality to almost 150 local guests, mostly from Birgunj, and 15 visitors from India. In the coming year the group hopes to have more visitors. Due to the promotion of eco-tourism sites in Sunakhari UC, conservation awareness is increasing day by day.

#### **Sub-IR 1.5: Creation, amendment and enforcement of biodiversity policies and strategies supported**

Under this sub IR, we support GoN to create, update, and roll out policies, and devise strategies and guidelines related to biodiversity conservation. Over the last four years, the Hariyo Ban Program provided technical inputs to make these strategies and/or policies climate-smart, more conservation friendly, inclusive, and pro-poor in order to create a stronger policy environment for biodiversity conservation. The Program provided technical input to update the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and develop the Operational Guideline for National Relief Fund to mitigate HWC. The Ramsar Information Sheet (RIS) for two wetlands of international importance (Bishazari Lake and Jagadishpur Reservoir) were updated. We also supported MoFSC to revise the TAL Strategy 2015-2024 and initiate development of a new conservation strategy for CHAL. The newly revised TAL strategy is in a process of official endorsement from MoFSC. CHAL is a new landscape and does not have any strategic documents to guide future conservation and development interventions at the landscape level. The new CHAL strategy is expected to be finalized by early next year, so the Program will work together with MoFSC to roll out and disseminate it at different levels.

The Program through Bird Conservation Nepal provided support to develop a five-year Vulture Conservation Action Plan (VCAP) for Nepal (2015-2019) with a goal of preventing the extinction of the vulture species in Nepal. The VCAP is endorsed, and implementation has already been initiated. Similarly, a site-specific conservation action plan for a newly reintroduced black buck has been finalized and is in the process of endorsement. We also contributed to a climate-smart management plan for Manaslu CA. The revised climate-smart management plan is in the process of endorsement.

### 2.1.2 Sustainable Landscapes

This component works to promote PES, especially REDD+, in the two landscapes, and includes work at the central level with the GoN to create an enabling policy environment. Various interventions to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation continued to focus on the prioritized drivers in order to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and increase carbon sequestration in the landscapes. Other interventions during this reporting period focused on developing enabling policies for REDD+; enhancing the capacity of local communities, CSOs, and government officials on REDD+ and equitable benefit sharing; and establishment of PES.

The Hariyo Ban Program provided support to the GoN for a number of new policies and policy revisions in line with REDD+ readiness. The sub-national level ER-PIN for TAL, which was successfully presented by GoN and approved at the Carbon Fund Meeting of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), was finalized during this reporting period. Also, support was provided to the Department of Forests to develop the Community Forest Product Sale and Distribution Guideline and Community Forest Financial Directive. The Program provided support to the Ministry of Land Reform and Management for the preparation of extension materials on the Land Use Policy to inform stakeholders on the provisions of the policy. Partial support was also provided for the development of the Land Use Policy Implementation Plan.

During this reporting period, a number of activities were implemented at various levels. Consultation meetings for REDD+ strategy development were organized at the community, landscape and national levels, which provided important feedback for pragmatic REDD+ strategy development. Workshops on the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and the development of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for REDD+ were supported during this period. The Program also supported the revision of 148 CFOPs. In order to minimize pressure on forests, the Program continued supporting the installation of biogas plants and cook stoves, and promoted forest-based bio-briquette making enterprises. In addition, the Program provided support to DFOs for plantation activities to address the drivers of deforestation and to revise some of the backlogged CFOPs.

The Hariyo Ban Program has been supporting piloting payment mechanisms for both carbon and non-carbon credit payments for ecosystem services and also supporting to the government of GoN for policy development and capacity building of government officials. Piloting on carbon credit projects and other PES has already initiated. PES could be considered an important tool for sustainable financing for NRM in Nepal. The program is continuing project design document (PDD) development for a second gold standard verified emissions reductions (VER) carbon credit project with biogas.

Table 7 shows progress of the activities planned under this component in the fourth year work plan. Annex 17 shows progress of activities planned in previous years, which were carried over to the fourth year. Both sets of activities are described in the sections that follow the table.

**Table 7 : Summary of progress in Sustainable Landscapes Management**

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year IV				Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
2.1	Support formulation, amendment and implementation of policies, strategies, and standards, guidelines for national REDD+ program								
2.1.1	Consultation workshop for REDD Strategy development								
	District Level	10						13 events	
	Community Level	22						22 events	
2.1.2	Support formulation, amendment and implementation of policies, strategies, and standards, guidelines for national REDD+ program								
	Multi-stakeholder consultation on SESA at national level	1						One multi-stakeholder consultation was held to provide feedback on SESA. The suggestions were incorporated and SESA and ESMF finalized. They are available in the website of REDD IC	
	Participation in international conferences on climate change and REDD+	4						5 persons participated; Secretary and National Policy Officer of FECOFUN participated in COP 20 in Lima Peru; FECOFUN Chairperson participated in UNFF workshop in New York, USA; Team Leader Hariyo Ban Program, FECOFUN participated in "Knowledge Sharing on Participatory Forest Monitoring" held in Vietnam; Under Secretary from REDD Implementation Center in REDD+ SES learning and sharing in Mexico.	
2.1.3	Support for developing protocols/tools, awareness raising and issue based advocacy for REDD+ policies, strategies and guidelines and establish forum to discuss cutting edge technologies with experts and associations								
	REDD+ updates sharing at district level for GoN officials (AFO, Rangers); civil society	9						2 events done directly by Hariyo Ban Program.	Additional 11 events of sharing was done while making

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year IV				Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
									consolation for REDD strategy development
	REDD+ updates sharing for civil society	6						3 event conducted by Hariyo Ban Program and the remaining events were done by REDD strategy drafting consultant	
	REDD+ sensitization at community level	30						7 events completed	Will be completed in year 5
	Media sensitization on Forest fire, REDD+ and CCA issues at district level	23						12 events completed	Delayed due to limited mobility caused by mega earthquake on April 25. Will be completed in Q1 of year 5
	Awareness developed on REDD+ strategy	1						Delayed due to late finalization of REDD+ strategy; will done in the first half of year 5	
	Awareness on SESA at landscape level and central level	1						Completed; 2 workshop events conducted	
<b>2.2</b>	<b>Capacity for forest inventory and GHG monitoring, and equitable benefit sharing developed</b>								
<b>2.2.1</b>	<b>Build capacity at all levels for forest governance, inventory and GHG monitoring</b>								
	Support MoFSC in development of VDC level forest volunteer guidelines and implementation.	1						Worked with the department of forests; guidelines finalized	
	Capacity building on REDD+ for LRP (TOT)	1						Completed	

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year IV				Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
	Forest carbon inventory training for GoN officials	1						Completed	
	Leadership trainings for PVSE members of CFUGs (3-day)	4						3 events completed	Incomplete due to earthquake. Will be completed in the first half of year 5
	Support database establishment for district profile	5						Ongoing	Will be completed in year 5
	Orientation on REDD+ for NRM groups	14						4 events completed covering large number of participants. No additional orientation needed as target audience for 14 events has been reached.	
	CLAC follow up activities; support CLAC designed activities	201						Support provided to 174 CLACs	Will complete in year 5
	Forest carbon monitoring training for civil society	2						Completed along with Forest Carbon Assessment of CHAL	
	Awareness program on REDD+ through hoarding board, media sensitization and awareness campaign	20						5 events completed; no more events needed as REDD IC is also conducting same activities through FCPF fund	
	Training and demonstration of sustainable forest management	2						11 events conducted	
	Leadership development training for NRM groups	1						2 events	
	Training on Account keeping and office management	39						39 events conducted	This activity has been merged with Coaching

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year IV				Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
									on record keeping, accounting and other management issues for NRM groups
	GESI training for NRM groups	8						6 events completed;	Will be completed in year 5
	Coaching on record keeping, accounting and other management issues for NRM groups	53						39 events completed	Ongoing, will be completed in 1 <sup>st</sup> half of year 5
	Gender Responsive Budget Analysis (GRB) at community level	50						34 events completed	Ongoing; will be completed in 1 <sup>st</sup> half of year 5
	Governance, Gender and Social Inclusion training at district level	9						2 events completed	Ongoing; will be completed in 1 <sup>st</sup> half of year 5
	Documentation and sharing of good governance and GESI best practices case studies	15						7 events completed	Ongoing; will be completed in 1 <sup>st</sup> half of year 5
	Support for strengthening community based forest governance (PHPA, record keeping, etc.)	2						1 event completed	Ongoing; will be completed in 1 <sup>st</sup> half of year 5
<b>2.2.2</b>	<b><i>Support establishment and maintenance of forest carbon accounting system</i></b>								
	Support REDD Cell in the development of forest carbon reference level for CHAL							Completed. Supported REDD Cell for FRL development for TAL as per the request of REDD IC.	

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year IV				Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
2.2.3	Support design and implementation of an equitable benefit sharing mechanism for REDD+ program								
	Capacity building for benefit sharing mechanism (awareness, policy, advocacy, guidelines, laws)	21						Completed while doing analysis of benefit sharing mechanisms of NRM Groups	
	Awareness raising on carbon benefit sharing at district and community levels	21						Completed while doing analysis of benefit sharing mechanisms of Natural Resource Management Groups	
	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) training at district level	5							Will be done in year 5
	Workshops on REDD+, carbon rights, benefit sharing and FPIC at district level	3						4 events completed	
2.3	Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation analyzed and addressed								
2.3.1	Address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation								
	Development of analytical framework of underlying causes of drivers and forest degradation from GESI perspective	1						Dropped. This is already done by REDD IC through UN REDD Program	
	Forest fire hazard mapping in CHAL	1						Dropped. ICIMOD is doing similar activities	
	Identify optimum fire regimes in different forest types and ecological zones	1						Process started	

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year IV				Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
	Support for biogas plant installation	1,130						1,059 plants installed	Remaining will be done in year 5
	Support attaching toilet to biogas plants	830						47 HHs	
	Improved Cooking Stoves promotion/distribution support	7,500						5,116 ICS installed	Will be completed in year 5
	Smoke hood /metal stoves	400						405 ICS installed	
	Road side plantation	18						Delayed	Will be completed in first half of year 5
	Scientific forest management orientation training and field practice support for CFUGs	85						78 events of Scientific forest management training/ field practices in CFUGs completed	Remaining will be done in year 5
	Training and establishment of sustainable forest management demonstration plots	8						14 demo plots established	
	Reforestation/Afforestation support to rehabilitate encroached areas	351						352 ha planted	
	Support for fodder plantation in private land	177,550						54,921 seedlings distributed	Remaining seedlings will be distributed in the first half of year 5
<b>2.3.2</b>	<b>Promote community-based sustainable resource management and good governance</b>								
	Fire line construction and maintenance	194						154.1 km fire line constructed and maintained	Remaining works will be done in first half of yr 5



Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year IV				Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
	Forest fire management and safety training	4						3 events completed	Remaining training will be done in first half of yr 5
	Forest fire sensitization workshop	124						65 events completed	Remaining training will be done in year 5
	Refresher training on forest fire management and safety	4							Will be done in year 5
	Identify appropriate community based measures to address REDD+ drivers in CHAL	1							Will be done in year 5
	Forest fire squad mobilization for fire control	39							Will be done in year 5
	Revision and amendment of CFOPs in line with revised CF guidelines REDD+/forest carbon inventory	125						148 CFOPs renewed	
	Fodder seedling production	100,000						Seedlings produced as per plan	
	Support in seedling production/tree species	195,000						263,500	
	Plantation of tree species	85						90 ha	
	Tea plantation support in Phewa watershed	8						Tea seedlings planted in Phewa watersheds	
	Issue-based interaction at VDC level, e.g. illegal felling, forest fire	12						25 events	

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year IV				Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
	Support existing community nurseries	3						complete	
	Biological fencing support for community plantation	2						Could not accomplished	Will be carried out in year 5
<b>2.3.3</b>	<b>Promote forest product based microenterprises</b>								
	Skill development training for CBAPU/CLAC members	36						19 persons trained	
	Study on identification, mapping and status of major NTFPs and sharing with stakeholders	1						Delayed	
	Support leasehold forests in CFUGs	2						Supported as per plan	
	Broom grass plantation to restore degraded forest area (Ha)	11						CFUGs supported for planting broom grass	
<b>2.4</b>	<b>Payment schemes for carbon credit including other ecosystem services tested and expanded</b>								
<b>2.4.1</b>	<b><i>Conduct feasibility study and identify opportunities for REDD+ and other PES mechanism</i></b>								
	Comprehensive study on the PES opportunities in TAL and CHAL	1						Study of PES possibility in CHAL completed; TAL need to be carried out in year 5	
<b>2.4.2</b>	<b><i>Support formulation of enabling policies, guidelines and advocacy for PES mechanisms</i></b>								
	Interaction of upstream and downstream stakeholders (VDCs, DDC, Communities)	6						6 events of interaction workshops between the upstream and downstream communities conducted	

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year IV				Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
	Support MoFSC in the development of enabling policy for PES	1						Draft PES policy developed and submitted to MoFSC	
	PES mechanism piloting in Phewa and Marsyangdi basins	2						Ongoing as per plan. PES implementation and monitoring plan finalized in Phewa; MoU between the upstream and downstream signed; PES Management board formed; process initiated in Marsyangdi	
<b>2.4.3</b>	<b><i>Develop and implement a carbon financing project</i></b>								
	Support REDD Cell in the development of ER-PD for sub-national level REDD+ project in TAL	1						Ongoing but slightly delayed due to late signing of a letter of intent between the GoN and the World Bank.	
	PDD for Gold Standard VER biogas project developed	1						PDD developed as per plan. Validation of VER in progress	

**Completed**

**On Track**

**Delayed**

**Cancelled**

### **Sub-IR 2.1: Analysis, formulation and execution of REDD+ policies and strategies supported**

The GoN been working towards REDD+ readiness in Nepal. As this is a new initiative, the existing policies will not be able to address all requirements of REDD+ implementation. So, GoN is preparing/revising forestry sector policies and strategies to fill this gap. One of the objectives of the Hariyo Ban Program was to support the GoN to develop and finalize the national REDD+ strategy and other relevant policies, strategies, frameworks, and guidelines that create an enabling environment for REDD+ implementation. Over the past four years we provided support for developing these policy documents. We provided support to the GoN on the following document development: (i) National REDD+ strategy draft; (ii) National Forest Policy; (iii) REDD+ Social and Environmental (REDD+SES) criteria and indicators and national assessment report; (iv) Community Forestry Financial directive; (v) Forest Product sale and distribution guidelines; and (vi) partial support to Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and development of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). In addition, we also provided support to government officials and Hariyo Ban Consortium partners in building their capacity by participating in international dialogues. WWF, CARE and other partners of the program supported the GoN to produce REDD+ awareness materials, guidelines, and manuals at the local, landscape and national levels. We supported the implementation of national land-use policies to enable the implementation of landscape conservation and low carbon development and to generate REDD+ benefits for forest communities in both target landscapes. FECOFUN and CARE lead efforts to promote REDD+ Social and Environmental Soundness by inclusion of social and environmental safeguards in national REDD+ policy and strategies. The mode of support to policy development included technical and financial support, working as a member of the technical committee formed under the REDD Working Group, and providing input to the policy drafting team through consultation with government officials, CSO members, and other relevant stakeholders from the community, district, regional and national levels.

The national REDD+ strategy development is taking a long time and, due to this delay, piloting of the REDD+ strategy by the Hariyo Ban Program is not possible (as we have limited time left to do so). Alternatively, the Hariyo Ban Program is working with the GoN to support sub-national level REDD+ project development in TAL.

The major activities under this sub IR during the fourth year included:

#### ***2.1.1 Consultation workshop for REDD Strategy development***

In order to ensure the recommendations from different stakeholders to be included in the REDD+ strategy, we conducted two landscape-level consultation meetings in TAL and CHAL, 13 district-level meetings (Rautahat, Bara, Dang, Banke, Bardia, Kanchanpur, Palpa, Gulmi, Syangja, Kaski, Lamjung, Tanahu, and Parbat), and 14 community-level consultation meetings to provide suggestions to the REDD+ strategy. These meetings supplemented the consultation plan of REDD IC under the FCPF fund. The suggestions from these meetings were included in the draft strategy. Main participants of these meetings were from FECOFUN, government agencies, including DFOs, indigenous people's organizations, District Development Committee (DDC), CSOs, Buffer Zone Councils, private sector, women's groups, and Dalit communities. A total of 1,011 people took part in the consultation meetings. In addition, we provided support to the MoFSC to conduct a multi-stakeholder consultation meeting at the national level to provide feedback on the National Forest Policy draft, where 120 people from different sectors participated and provided their suggestions. This has helped MoFSC finalize the Forest Policy, which has already been endorsed by the GoN. The Forest Policy is a guiding document of the

GoN for forestry sector development, and REDD+ strategy has been prepared based on the overall framework of the new forest policy of Nepal.

### ***2.1.2 Support to capacity building and institutional strengthening to implement the REDD+ strategy and readiness preparation proposal***

Strengthening the capacity of stakeholders and their institutions is important as REDD+ is a new concept. Hariyo Ban Program supported the REDD Implementation Centre (REDD IC) and other government agencies (DFO Palpa and RTCs) by providing equipment and training. Leadership management training was provided to vulnerable and marginalized people for their meaningful representation in CFUGs. During this reporting period, awareness of consortium partners raised through participation in the international conference (total 5 persons: one government officer took part in the 7<sup>th</sup> REDD+ SES learning and sharing event, and four FECOFUN members: 2 in UNFCCC COP in Lima, Peru, 1 in UNFF workshop in New York, and one in Knowledge Sharing on Participatory Forest Monitoring training in Vietnam). Awareness campaigns were organized to inform communities about SESA (one national- and two landscape-level awareness campaigns). At the end of these campaigns, suggestions to be included in the REDD+ SESA and ESMF were collected and provided to the consultant hired by REDD IC to incorporate in SESA and ESMF.

### ***2.1.3 Support to development of protocols/tools, awareness raising, and issue-based advocacy for REDD+ policies, strategies and guidelines***

In the first three years, the Hariyo Ban Program conducted various awareness-raising programs on REDD+ and sustainable forest management. Preparation of REDD+ training manuals for community- and district-level trainings were the main achievements over the past three years. These manuals were prepared with leadership from REDD IC and support from various programs, including Hariyo Ban. Various posters and pamphlets were developed as awareness training materials. These materials are widely used by different stakeholders working in REDD+ in Nepal. During this reporting period, various activities on REDD+ orientation and awareness raising for different stakeholders were conducted. Some of the important documents prepared and/or reprinted during this reporting period include the GESI and REDD+ training manual and REDD+ training manuals for community- and district-level training (reprint).

A total of 32 government officials received basic understandings of REDD+ through awareness-raising programs. The latest updates on REDD+ at the national and international levels were shared with 138 GoN officials and CSO members of various districts in CHAL. The Hariyo Ban Program conducted four media awareness events in Bara, Rautahat, Kanchanpur, and Palpa districts through the respective DFOs. A total of 155 people, including 28 women, took part in the sensitization events.

LRPs were developed by the program in its working areas. These people could continue awareness raising events and trainings on various elements of REDD+ in the future.

## **Sub-IR 2.2: Capacity for forest inventory and GHG monitoring, and equitable benefit sharing developed**

Creation of cost-effective, accurate systems for developing reference scenarios (baselines) and MRV systems for enabling REDD+ programs are huge challenges worldwide. Capacity building of national stakeholders on different aspects of REDD+ is very important in order to minimize the transaction cost

of REDD+ implementation. The Hariyo Ban Program aimed to develop trained persons in Nepal for developing FRL, MRV systems, and other elements of REDD+. During the last three years we worked in close collaboration with DFRS, REDD IC, FRA, and WWF US on developing Forest Reference Level (FRL) in TAL and initiated forest carbon assessment of CHAL. Various stakeholders build their capacities through trainings and field practice on MRV, RL, equitable benefit sharing, and sustainable forest management. During this reporting period, the Hariyo Ban Program completed a forest carbon assessment of CHAL using satellite imagery and ground-based inventory. This report will be instrumental for developing the sub-national level REDD+ project in CHAL, and the GoN could use the report for developing a carbon credit project in CHAL. During this reporting period, a total of 50 capacity-building events were conducted, including media mobilization, orientations at different levels to disseminate knowledge on forest governance, inventory, GHG monitoring, REDD+, carbon benefit sharing, and FPIC and gender responsive budget analysis. A total of 73 CLACs were provided with support to implement post-CLAC campaigns.

### ***2.2.1 Capacity building at all levels for forest governance, inventory and GHG monitoring***

A total of 50 events were conducted in order to capacitate the government officials and CSO members on forest inventory, scientific forest management and GHG monitoring. A total of 52 senior government officials of the TAL districts were trained in scientific forest management by well experienced Indian foresters. These trained persons could provide similar trainings to other forest officers in Nepal and they will be able to design and implement scientific forest management plans in their respective districts. Eight SMF events were conducted in TAL and CHAL, where a total of 641 CSO members participated and learned forest management practices. A total of 106 NRM group members (79 women) participated in three awareness-raising events on REDD+ organized in three districts of Terai. This will help to design REDD+ ERPD in the TAL. In order to build the capacity of NRM group members, a total of 39 onsite coaching events were provided to a total of 1,119 user members (614 women) on recordkeeping, accounting, and other management issues. These coaching events were organized in Banke, Bardia, Kaski, Makwanpur, Nawalparasi, Parbat, Parsa, and Syangja districts. The objective of these events was to capacitate the NRM groups on account keeping in order to promote institutional strengthening through practical on-site coaching. This will help to implement sub-national level REDD+ project in TAL.

### ***2.2.2 Support design and implementation of an equitable benefit sharing mechanism for REDD+ program***

The establishment of equitable benefit sharing mechanism is an important element of REDD+ readiness process. Analysis of existing benefit sharing mechanism in NRM sectors at the national and international level is a first step for developing the benefit sharing mechanism. The Hariyo Ban Program intends to support the GoN to develop equitable benefit sharing mechanisms. Over the past three years, we conducted analyses of benefit sharing mechanisms of various NRM projects and provided awareness campaigns to various stakeholders in REDD+ benefit sharing mechanisms. The capacitated stakeholders contributed to designing the benefit sharing mechanisms and provided feedback to REDD IC. In year four, we continued community-level awareness raising on REDD+ carbon rights, benefit sharing, and FPIC, where six community-level workshops in Bara, Makwanpur, Lamjung, Bardia, Kaski, and Syangja districts organized, where altogether, 444 people, including 201 women, participated.

In total, 33 VDC level Gender Responsive Budget (GRB) analysis events were conducted in TAL and

CHAL. The objective was to discuss the importance of GESI and its present context, VDC resource mobilization guideline 2069 B.S. This will help to enhance the capacity of women and marginalized people and diversify livelihood options, therefore contributing to minimizing dependency on forests. A total of 1,200 participants, including 606 women, 603 Janajati, 97 Dalit, and 223 poor, were present in the workshop. It included 72 government representatives, 82 civil society representatives, and 1,022 community people. The participants were from CFUGs, ward citizen forums, political parties, integrated planning committee, VDC level government and non-government organizations, and community people.

### **Sub-IR 2.3 Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation analyzed and addressed**

Nepal's Readiness Preparation Proposal (RPP) identified nine direct and underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. Because the RPP assessment was national in scale, the Hariyo Ban Program undertook a participatory assessment of landscape and sub watershed-scale drivers of deforestation and forest degradation to prioritize specific interventions. Based on the site specific drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, specific interventions were carried out in both landscapes to reduce emissions and enhance carbon sequestration. In year three, the Hariyo Ban Program supported government line agencies and local communities in addressing priority drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in CHAL and TAL. The Program supported the promotion of alternative energy to minimize pressure on forests, forest fire management activities, including safety training and tool support, and rehabilitation of previously encroached areas. During this reporting period, a number of activities were performed, including sensitization on forest fire management and control, installation of biogas plants and improved cooking stoves, plantation, nursery establishment and support protection work to rehabilitate degraded lands, revision of CFOPs, and skill-based training.

#### ***2.3.1 Address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation***

Various awareness-raising programs, trainings, and exposure visits were organized to capacitate community members and government officials to build their capacity in addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. A total of 3,431 people, including 1,665 women participated in these events from CHAL and TAL. Various measures were applied to address the drivers the drivers.

The following are key achievements:

#### ***Alternate energy promotion to minimize pressure on forests***

Firewood collection is a major driver of deforestation and forest degradation, and to reduce the dependency of local communities on firewood, the Hariyo Ban Program continued its support to promote alternative energy, including biogas and improved cook stoves on a larger scale than planned as these interventions contribute directly to minimize pressures on forests and contribute to the restoration of forests, carbon sequestration, and emission reduction.

A survey conducted in Barpak, Gorkha, by the Hariyo Ban Program showed that 36.5% households are using alternate energy for cooking (electricity 23.6%, , LP Gas 9.8%, , kerosene 0.5% and



*Picture 15: HH installed biogas in Patihani, Chitwan*



improved cook stoves 2.7%) and the remaining 63.5% of households are using traditional cook stoves with an average of 13 kg/household/day. In light of the high number of HHs using traditional cook stoves, the Hariyo Ban Program provided support for the installation of metallic ICS to 100 HHs in Barpak, which planned to declare itself an indoor smoke-free village. Unfortunately, the devastating earthquake destroyed all the households including the ICS in Barpak, the epicenter of quake on 25 April 2015.

A similar study was done on the use of biogas plants and to find out its contribution in reducing pressures on forests and the workload of women in TAL. The study showed that each biogas plant has contributed in saving over two hours per day previously required to collect fuelwood, which women are now using for other activities. In general, the study concluded that biogas contributes to improving the quality of life of women by reducing their HH burden and drudgery and allowing them some free leisure time. Another study report conducted by the Program in Kumroj Chitwan that a total of 129 households showed that a single biogas plant contributes to the reduction of 393 kg fuelwood per year. These three studies showed that the alternate energy program contribute to minimize pressure on forests, emission reduction and carbon sequestration (one of the goals of the project), reduce work load, and improve human health. Realizing this importance, support was provided to the identified poor and forest-dependent HHs for installation of improved cooking stoves and smoke hood/metal stoves. The Program's approach is to cover all HHs in a community/village to the extent possible.

In this reporting period, biogas plants were installed in 1,059 HHs in Banke, Bardia, Chitwan, Dang, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Kaski, Lamjung, Makwanpur, Palpa, and Parsa districts.

The ICS program focused on poor HHs that have no capacity to install biogas. In this reporting period, a total of 5,116 ICSs and 405 metal stoves were installed in Banke, Bara, Bardia, Dhading, Gorkha, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Kaski, Lamjung, Makwanpur, Nawalparasi, Rautahat, Surkhet, Syangja, and Tanahu districts, benefiting 31,431 people. Up to year four, we supported 4,979 HHs to install biogas, 8,881 HHs to install ICS, and 581 HHs to install metal stoves. Solar panels were provided to 16 selected poor households to reduce their dependency on forests as their main source of lighting was tree bark.

The Hariyo Ban Program has been supporting the declaration of smoke-free village through promoting the extensive use of biogas/ICS to reduce firewood use. In this year, 4 CFUG in 3 districts (Banke, Kaski, and Gorkha) are declared indoor smoke-free CFUGs. So far, a total of 14 villages/CFUGs with a total of 2,716 HHs were declared indoor smoke-free/biogas villages, where 88% households of these villages installed biogas plants and/or ICS.



*Picture 16: Chief of party Mrs. Judy Oglethorpe Inaugurating Nayagaun Biogas model village*

### Promoting sustainable management of forests (SMF)

Realizing the importance of SMF in carbon enhancement and emission reduction, the Hariyo Ban Program has provided support to six CFUGs (5 CFUGs from Bara and 1 CFUG from Kaski) for piloting SMF. 52 government officials received training on SMF. The activity was dropped in Bara due to dispute and reluctance of the CFUGs to prepare a joint management plan. A scientific forest management (SFM) plan was finalized in Takanja community forest (191 ha) in Siddha VDC, Kaski district. The plan outlines the status of forest, including



*Picture 17: Hoarding board of demo plot, Aadarsha Sadabhar, Bara*

growing stock, annual allowable cut and block-wise operations, including mother tree tagging, regeneration, promotion and felling, singling, thinning, bush clearance, and fire line construction. Irregular shelter wood systems will be adopted as a forest management technique. Based on the income analysis, a total of NRs. 10 million would be possible within a 10-year period from the scientific forest management of Takanja CF.

A total of 14 demonstration plots on SMF were established in Banke, Bara, Makwanpur, Rautahat, Kailali, Parbat, Syangja, Lamjung, Tanahu, Kaski, Dang, Nuwakot, and Rasuwa districts covering 37.56 hectares. A profile of the CFUGs with demo plots is provided in Annex 5. Major silvicultural practices applied in the plots were thinning, pruning, bush cutting, pollarding, climber cutting, and removing 4D (diseased, dying, deformed and decayed) trees. After measuring, tagging and numbering the recorded tree, data was maintained at the tree and plot levels separately. Training on sustainable forest management was provided to the CFUG members before establishing the demonstration plots.

A total of 497.22 ha CFs in Banke, Bardia, Dang, Kailali, Kanchanpur and Nawalparasi districts were managed as per the provision of SMF provision mentioned in the operational plans.

### Minimizing over harvest of forest products through fodder plantation in private land and promoting stall feeding

Most people in the Program areas are dependent on forest for fodder. The Hariyo Ban Program works to promote fodder plantation in private land, and stall feeding practices, to reduce pressure on forests. The Hariyo Ban Program provided support for fodder tree plantations on private lands to promote stall feeding practices. During this reporting period, the Hariyo Ban Program provided 54,921 seedlings of different fodder species to plant on 18.05 ha of private land in Banke, Bardia, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Kaski, Tanahu, Syangja, Gorkha, and Lamjung districts. In Bara, Janahit UC distributed 100 kg of fodder seeds to 31 cow farmers. It is expected that this will contribute to reducing pressures on the nearby forests with greater availability of fodder from the farmlands.

### 2.3.2 Promote community-based sustainable resource management and good governance

#### Fire Management

As forest fires are one of the major drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, the Hariyo Ban Program has emphasized construction of new and maintaining existing fire lines in community forests and PAs. In year four, a total of 154.1 km of forest fire lines were maintained and 19 km of new fire lines were constructed in Banke, Bara, Bardia, Chitwan, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Makwanpur, Nawalparasi, and Rautahat districts. Up to this reporting period, a total of 991.2 kilometer of fire lines were constructed and/or maintained.

A total of 112 people received forest firefighting training. In order to control forest fires, sensitization and/or awareness raising programs on the adverse effect of wild fire were conducted for the CF executives and wild mushrooms and/or manure collectors, where a total of 3,633 people participated. Communities were provided 46 seasonal forest guards for fire control and for weeding and/or removal of invasive species. VDC level issue-based interactions were also organized to discuss the problem of forest fires and the adoption of control measures. A total of 119 people participated in this meeting



Picture 18: Hoarding board for site level mass awareness on prevention of forest fire

#### Forest Regeneration Protection

To enhance forest carbon stocks through regeneration protection, fencing and trenching of forested areas, including plantation sites, were done. A total of 79.9 km of barbed wire fencing and 12.5 km of trenching were completed in Banke, Bardia, Banke, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Kailali, Bara, Rautahat, Bara, Kanchanpur, Banke, Bardia, Makwanpur, Kanchanpur, Banke, Kailali, Kanchanpur and Dang contributing to regeneration protection in approximately 2,310 ha.

#### Revision and amendment of CFOPs in line with revised CF guidelines and REDD+/forest carbon inventory

The Hariyo Ban Program coordinated with the Multi-Stakeholder Forestry Project (MSFP) and the Department of Forests on renewing CFOPs. The MSFP, as per its plan, is supporting the revision of CFOPs nationally, including in Hariyo Ban landscapes. Based on this understanding, the Hariyo Ban Program is only supporting the revision of CFOPs for CFUGs that are in critical corridors and watersheds, so that we can support their forest management activities in these areas. The Hariyo Ban Program supported 263 CFUGs in preparing and revising CFOPs up to year three. During this reporting



period, a total of 148 CFOPs were revised. With the revised 411 plans in place, 15,285 ha of forest have been brought under improved management.

### Community plantation

Most of the deforested lands in TAL and CHAL regenerates naturally. Artificial regeneration is equally important. Despite the improvement of forest conditions through CFUGs, the demand for seedlings of fuelwood, timber, and fodder species has yet to be considered.

Support was provided to construct nine new nurseries, and maintenance of 15 existing nurseries throughout various districts in CHAL and TAL were made during this reporting period. A total of 412,999 seedlings were produced and 151,253 distributed to community plantation (Annex 6).

During this reporting period, a total of 428.98 ha of plantation was conducted in 106 CFUGs of Banke, Bara, Bardia, Chitwan, Dang, Gorkha, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Kaski, Lamjung, Makwanpur, Mustang, Nawalparasi, Palpa, Rautahat, Surkhet, and Tanahu districts. A total of 80,789 seedlings and/or saplings of different tree species such as fodder, fruit, and medicinal plants were planted.



*Picture 19: Cardamom plantation in LF within Saptakanya CF, Lamjung*

### Plantation Survival Assessment

Surveys conducted by Hariyo Ban Program concluded that the survival rate of our plantation ranges from 32.0% to 46.7%. This result was based on the survey of 242 ha of plantations made by the program in previous years. Major factors for the low seedling survival rate included flooding, drought, water logging, lack of weeding, forest fires, poor quality of seedling, open and intensive grazing, erosion, disease, insects and pests, wildlife damage, improper planting, less care after plantation, shallow soil layer, etc. In the coming days, the Hariyo Ban Program will pay proper attention to correct the anthropogenic factors of low seedling survival.

### **2.3.3 Promote forest product-based microenterprises**

#### Promotion of alternate livelihoods of forest dependent communities

Support for alternate livelihoods for forest-dependent communities to minimize dependency on forests was promoted. During this reporting period, around 113,050 tea seedlings were planted in the Phewa watershed. This will help to reduce soil erosion and improve incomes from the sale of tea leaves. The Program has already provided trainings on the cultivation, harvesting, and business perspectives of tea to the communities.

The Program supported Ratdhunga Golpole CFUG of Nareshwor VDC-Gorkha to develop leasehold forestry within CFs involving 32 poor and marginalized HHs managing 4 ha of forest area as leasehold forests within the CF. The Hariyo Ban Program subsequently collected Rs 37,000 through monthly savings in the group, which was used for IGA. Sixteen households of the Leasehold Forestry User Groups (LHFUGs) were able to earn Rs 136,725 from IGAs like cosmetic shops and poultry farming.

Similarly, 10 HHs among the leasehold forest users within Bhangeristhan CFUG, Gorkha Municipality, were supported for different IGAs. The HHs earned a total of Nrs. 850,000 from vegetable and/or fruit selling and livestock rearing until now. Furthermore, they planted different fodder species in 2 ha of forest area within the CF as leasehold forest.

In addition, 47,000 seedlings of different NTFPs were planted in 6 ha area of 2 CFUGs. Approximately NRs 277,500 has been earned by selling 185 kg of cardamom in Saptakanya CF of Lamjung.

#### *Skill-based training*

Forests are the main source of livelihoods for many local communities, but often resources are used unsustainably because people do not have alternatives. In order to reduce unsustainable use of forest resources, a 32-day skill development training for village animal health workers (VAHW) was conducted for nine CFUG members from Syangja, Kaski, Tanahu, Lamjung, Gorkha, and Chitwan districts, including 1 woman, 1 Dalit, and 2 Janajati. The training focused on enhancing the practical skills in clinical examination (temperature/pulses), animal and bird anatomy, diagnosis of various common types of disease in cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, pig, dog, and poultry. The training also enhanced skills with medication and strengthened the ability to prepare animal and poultry feed. Participants learned stall feeding practices during the training. With the skills gained in the training, the participants have been providing these services in their communities.

During this reporting period, a total of four skill-enhancing trainings were conducted in Banke and Tanahu districts with participation from 45 people, including 22 women, 8 BCT, 31 Janajati, 6 Dalit, and 3 poor. The trainings focused on skill enhancement in bamboo tool making, ICS preparing, and maintenance and animal health for promotion of local agro-vets.

#### *Broom grass plantation livelihood improvement and rehabilitation of degraded land*

The Hariyo Ban Program continued its support for the plantation of broom grass for the rehabilitation of degraded forests and livelihood improvement of local communities. During this reporting period, a total of 54,800 broom grass seedlings were planted in Palpa, Tanahu and Syangja. A total of 120 local people, including 59 women, 59 Janajati, and 5 Dalits, participated in the plantation.

Local communities have already started selling brooms from the plantation sites established in years one and two. Broom grass has significantly helped in reducing soil erosion from the areas previously cultivated for crop production. The poor and marginalized HHs have started to benefit from this environmentally friendly livelihood option as well.

#### **Sub-IR 2.4: Payments for other ecosystem services tested and expanded**

The Hariyo Ban Program has been supporting piloting payment mechanisms for both carbon and non-carbon credit PES while supporting to GoN for policy development and capacity building of government officials. Piloting on carbon credit projects and other PES has already initiated. PES could be considered an important tool for sustainable financing for NRM in Nepal.

#### ***2.4.1 Conducting feasibility study and identifying opportunities for REDD+ and other PES mechanisms***

Feasibility of PES for non-carbon credit projects in CHAL and TAL landscapes were completed during the past three years of Hariyo Ban. A feasibility study for the second gold standard biogas project and Emission Reduction Project Idea Notes (partial support from Hariyo Ban) was also completed during the same reporting period. Based on the identified and prioritized ecosystem services, PES implementation and monitoring plans were prepared in Phewa, Marsyangdi and Banganga watersheds. The main objective of piloting these PES schemes is to contribute to sustainable landscape management.

In the Phewa watershed, ecosystem service users, providers, intermediaries and knowledge providers were identified in a participatory way. A series of workshops and meetings was organized to raise awareness among service users and providers. Paschimanchal Hotel Association Pokhara, District Development Committee Kaski, and Pokhara Sub Metropolitan City were closely consulted in order to move the scheme ahead. In addition, technical and financial assistance were provided to test and operationalize the proposed institutional structure and prepare a field level work plan.

In the Mid-Marshyangdi sub-watershed, the Program partnered with a local NGO named Rural Community Development Centre to take the lead in piloting these PES schemes. Actors for PES schemes were selected in participatory way and built their capacity through workshops, meetings, and learning visits. Local bodies, CSOs and media personnel were sensitized thoroughly on PES. In addition, Middle Marshyangdi Hydropower Project, a main ecosystem service user, was consulted and coordinated closely during PES implementation. Networking within ecosystem service users has been emphasized in order to collect demands and implement the identified activities.

In Banganga watershed, a private company--Eco Envoy--was supported to pilot the PES scheme through a WOO grant. Awareness campaigns on environments problems, ecosystem services, and PES were conducted in upstream and downstream regions. The capacity of key stakeholders such as ecosystem service users, providers and intermediaries, were built on scheme design and guideline development. Like other schemes, this PES scheme has also maintained close coordination and collaboration with key stakeholders such as Banganga Irrigation System Water User Organization, Western Irrigation Division, Kapilbastu Municipality, District Forest Office, District Agriculture Development Office, and District Development Committee, Kapilbastu.

#### ***Key achievements***

Institutional set up: As a main body for the facilitation of PES implementation in Phewa watershed, the 25-member Phewa Watershed Ecosystem Management Board was formed with representation from tourism entrepreneurs, upstream communities, government agencies, and NGOs/INGOs. In order to support the Board and efficient decision making, three subordinate committees were formed: a) Management Committee; b) Implementation Committee; and c) Monitoring and Evaluation Committee. Based on different meetings and interactions, a working procedure of the Board and its subordinate committees was prepared and shared with members.

In Mid-Marshyangdi sub-watershed, the District Technical and Management Committee was formed as the main governance structure to coordinate PES-related activities. The committee includes representative from the District Development Committee, District Soil Conservation Office, District Forest Office, District Agriculture Development Office, District Livestock Service Office, Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and Mid-Marshyangdi Hydropower Project. In addition, VDC-level committees were formed in each of the 21 VDCs in order to plan and implement

PES activities. From these, 21 VDC-level committees, a VDC Consortium representing all VDCs as well as a nine-member District Level Network are formed as a single body of ecosystem service providers.

In Banganga watershed, the PES Main Committee was formed within the Banganga Irrigation System Water User Organization (BISWUO) in order to implement PES activities effectively. This committee accommodates representatives from the Upstream and Downstream Sub-Committee. In addition, a PES Monitoring Committee was formed with representation from the BISWUO, Western Irrigation Division, District Forest Office, District Agriculture Development Office, and District Development Committee. Key characteristics of all the three pilot projects are presented in Table 8.

**Table 8 :** Key characteristics of PES schemes.

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Phewa watershed</b>	<b>Mid-Marshyangdi sub-watershed</b>	<b>Banganga watershed</b>
<i>Ecosystem service</i>	Sediment retention	Sediment retention	Water for irrigation
<i>Ecosystem service providers</i>	4 VDCs and 2 wards of Pokhara Sub Metropolitan City	21 VDCs (or 17 VDCs and a municipality)	18 Community forest users groups from 5 upstream VDCs
<i>Ecosystem service users</i>	Tourism entrepreneurs and Nepal Electricity Authority	Mid-Marshyangdi Hydropower Project (Nepal Electricity Authority)	7 VDCs and a municipality in downstream region
<i>Intermediaries</i>	DDC, Pokhara SMC, DFO, DSCO, DADO, Women and Children Office, Division Road Office, IOF, Panchase Protection Forest Council, WWF Nepal/Hariyo Ban Program	DDC, DSCO, DFO, DADO, DLSO and FNCCI	Banganga Irrigation System Water Users Organization, Western Irrigation Division, DFO, DDC and DADO
<i>Institutional structure</i>	Phewa Watershed Ecosystem Management Board, Management Committee, Implementation Committee and Monitoring and Evaluation Committee	District Technical and Management Committee, VDC level Committees in each 21 VDCs and their district level network, VDC consortium	Main Committee, Upstream Sub Committee, Downstream Sub Committee, and Monitoring Committee
<i>Financing mechanism</i>	Voluntary cash contribution from tourism entrepreneurs, local bodies and Hariyo Ban Program; spend on project basis	Voluntary contribution from local bodies, Mid-Marshyangdi Hydropower Project and Hariyo Ban Program; spend through special account in DDC	Collect money NRs 10/Kathha/Year from downstream farmers; envisioned PES fund
<i>Performance monitoring system</i>	Efficiency of project interventions and their results will be evaluated to determine payment distribution in next project cycle	Logframe will be used to evaluate the scheme	Logframe will be used to evaluate the scheme

#### Engagement of local bodies

DDC, VDC, and Municipalities found actively were engaged in the PES process, including representation in different institutional units. The 23<sup>rd</sup> DDC Council of Kaski district held on March 4,



2015, decided to implement the PES scheme through partner agencies in order to promote sustainable development and conservation in Phewa watershed. In Lamjung, DDC allocated NRs 100,000 to implement PES activities. In addition, 15 VDCs from Lamjung allocated a total of NRs 773,000 to implement PES activities in their villages. DDC Lamjung decided that rural road construction project must allocate 3% of their total funds for sediment retention activities.

#### *Participation of private sectors*

The provision of sediment retention (an ecosystem service) benefits tourism entrepreneurs in the Phewa watershed, and the Mid-Marshyangdi Hydropower Project in Mid-Marshyangdi watershed. These ecosystem service users from the private sector have actively participated in PES processes and committed to provide financial assistance for PES schemes. A MoU has also been signed between tourism entrepreneurs as ecosystem service users and local communities as ecosystem service providers in the Phewa watershed. In Banganga watershed, the downstream farmers who are benefitting from irrigation have also agreed to provide financial assistance to support conservation activities in the upstream region.

#### *Dialogue on financing mechanism*

Financing mechanisms are key parts of the PES scheme, as they deal with the collection and mobilization of conservation funds. In the Phewa watershed, tourism entrepreneurs and local bodies committed to voluntarily provide cash contributions and agreed to spend those funds on a project basis. Financial management guidelines were also drafted. In the Mid-Marshyangdi sub-watershed, local bodies and the Mid-Marshyangdi Hydropower Project committed to providing funds for PES activities, and those funds will be deposited in a special account in DDC and mobilized with the guidance of the District Technical and Management Committee. In the Banganga watershed, the PES Main Committee will collect funds as an irrigation service fee through the Downstream Sub Committee and deposit these funds in the PES fund. These PES funds will then be spent on PES interventions in the upstream region.

#### **Issues and challenges**

In the Phewa watershed, major issues and challenges include significant financing from ecosystem service beneficiaries, the possibility of high transaction costs, difficulty in reducing sedimentation, and trust among stakeholders. In Mid-Marshyangdi sub-watershed, major issues and challenges include the determination of PES scheme's geographic boundary, readiness of hydropower projects to pay additional revenues, higher transaction costs, and making the PES scheme pro-poor.

#### **Way forward**

Collecting funds from ecosystem service receivers is an immediate and important task in the Phewa watershed. In addition, implementation of a detailed work plan prepared for the Andheri Khola sub-watershed has to be initiated once we finish collecting funds from ecosystem service beneficiaries. We still need to sign an MOU between ecosystem service providers and users in the Mid-Marshyangdi sub-watershed as well as implement the PES implementation and monitoring plans.

#### ***2.4.2 Support for formulation of enabling policies, guidelines and advocacy for PES mechanisms***

Based on the learnings of PES piloting, it was realized that a national PES policy is needed for the effective implementation of the payment system. The Hariyo Ban Program provided technical and financial support for the PES policy development. The policy draft was prepared based on consultation

with stakeholders from various levels. The draft strategy will be shared with the national-level stakeholders and experts for further refinements. The revised draft policy will be submitted to MoFSC for endorsement.

### ***2.4.3 Development and implementation of a carbon financing project***

#### ***Second Gold standard biogas project***

WWF Nepal, with support from the Hariyo Ban program and other cost sharing programs, installed 5,000 plants from 2013-2014. The project developed a PDD, which has been registered as the Gold Standard for validation as of July 2015. Validation of the project is planned for the second week of September 2015. Once the concerns of the auditors are addressed, the project will start monitoring the biogas plants to calculate the emissions reductions (ER) obtained. The ER will be calculated and presented in the Monitoring Report, which will be subjected to verification in 2016 to receive carbon credits.

#### ***Sub-national level REDD+ Emission Reduction Project in TAL***

After the approval of the ERPIN by FCPF Participating Committee for carbon funds, the GoN signed a Letter of Intent (LoI) with the Ministry of Finance to pursue the ERPD for the Terai Arc Landscape in June 2015. The LoI provides a basis for the GoN to receive an additional US \$650,000 to develop the ERPD. WWF Nepal, through the Hariyo Ban, is further supporting the RIC to develop the ERPD for which a preliminary write up has been initiated.

Prior to the submission of the ERPD, the RIC is submitting the documents for REDD Readiness to the FCPF. On the basis of the assessments and capacity building activities carried out, there has been progress towards a level of readiness. WWF Nepal, through the Hariyo Ban Program is further supporting the RIC to externally review the assessment documents prior to their submission to the FCPF/WB.

The RIC had an opportunity to apply for a maximum of US \$5 million to close the gaps identified in the REDD Package. WWF Nepal, through the Hariyo Ban Program, is supporting the GoN to conduct consultation workshops to help the country assess the available funds.

The reference level for the ERPD has been revised and updated based on field validation of GIS plots. The sub-national reference level analysis of TAL shows an increase in forest carbon sequestration from 2012-2014, a period from when the Hariyo Ban program started to help address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and capacitate both government and non-government human resources on the sustainable management of forests, complementing support from other cost sharing sources. This is ensuring that Nepal can receive performance-based payments in the next five years.

In these ways, the Hariyo Ban Program is leading to a sustainable financing mechanism through sustainable landscape management, with REDD+ in particular.

### 2.1.3 Climate Change Adaptation

The CCA component of the Program works to reduce identified vulnerability to climate change and promote adaptation addressing the adverse impact of climate change in ecological and human communities. It takes an integrated CCA approach of that incorporates both ecosystem- and rights-based approaches, integration, and mainstreaming of adaptation and disaster risk reduction into local development and sectoral planning processes. CCA helps to enhance adaptive capacity and build resilience of both communities and ecosystems. The climate change component includes: i) building a common understanding on climate change-related issues; ii) testing and piloting vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning; iii) testing and monitoring participatory vulnerability monitoring; and iv) supporting climate change-related policy creation, amendments, and execution.

Form its inception, Hariyo Ban focused on building capacity of priority stakeholders at different levels to understand climate change impacts and vulnerabilities, supported communities to prepare and implement adaptation plans at community level, and later supported communities to prepare adaptation plans at VDC level. The results from the river basin and ecosystem assessments at different levels were used in community adaptation planning. This helped to reduce the risk of maladaptation and improve our understanding of upstream-downstream linkages.

In the fourth year, Hariyo Ban consolidated and scaled up implementation of CAPA/LAPA adaptation activities with emphasis on women and marginalized groups and their livelihoods, food security and environmental sustainability. The project identified a major policy gap in the lack of integration of CAPAs into local government planning processes, and provided inputs for policymakers to do this. Work was also done on DRR and CCA integration; as a result two integrated VDC adaptation plans have been prepared in Kailali and Kanchanpur, and one municipality level adaptation plan. We collaborated with NCDMC in include adaptation communities in district and national networks. All this support created an enabling environment to leverage funds for adaptation and enhanced coordination with government and aid agencies. At the site level, we are seeing results in ecological and human communities with decreasing vulnerability. Biophysical conditions in sites with plantation and bioengineering have improved, and socioeconomic conditions of the communities involved are enhanced. In the fifth year, we will continue helping communities to address vulnerabilities, enhance capacity to leverage additional resources from local bodies, community groups and sectoral line agencies, and engage them to mainstream adaptation into local development and sectoral adaptation planning processes.

Table 9 shows progress of the activities planned under this component in the fourth year work plan. Annex 17 shows progress of activities planned in previous years, which were carried over to the fourth year. Both sets of activities are described in the sections that follow the table.

**Table 9 : Summary of Progress in Climate Change Adaptation.**

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year IV				Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
3.1	Government and civil society understanding on climate change vulnerabilities and gender equitable and socially inclusive adaptation practices increased								
3.1.1	Training of government and civil society representatives on climate change issues and gender equitable and socially inclusive adaptation practices								
	Training of GON officials and local government	31						30 events conducted	
	Workshop on CCA issues for GON, CSO and community groups	93						72 events conducted	
3.1.2	Mass campaign for communities and students								
	Climate change awareness campaigns for CSOs and schools	121						54 events conducted	Less demand than expected from CSOs and schools; this will not be continued next year
	Day celebrations with CCA message (Environment, Poverty, Women and Indigenous Day, Elephant Festival, conservation education)	169						208 events	
3.1.3	Building the capacity of media to document and share learning on adaptation								
	Sharing learning from adaptation through media	9						8 media actions	
	Interaction and visits with media personnel	24						15 events	
3.1.4	Conducting and disseminating results of research/studies to enhance knowledge on climate change and its impact on biodiversity, water, food security and infrastructures and agriculture								
	Support to prepare, document and disseminate research results on differential impact analysis for mainstreaming CCA into local planning	5 districts						Results from the study shared in Pokhara workshop	The study was shared with participants from 5 districts

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year IV				Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
3.1.5	Promotion of public private partnership (PPP) for climate resilient community based adaptation								
	Training program on exploring a PES for long-term financing for public/private sector partnerships	1						A training to private sector including FNCCI members and selected entrepreneurs was conducted in Dang with sharing results from study on involvement of private sector in CCA	
	Support for international conference on climate change issues in Kathmandu	1						Participants from consortium partners, CFUG rep. participated in ClimDev 2015.	
3.2	Piloting demonstration actions for vulnerability reduction conducted and expanded								
3.2.1	Designing and field testing integrated vulnerabilities assessment tools in selected communities and ecosystem								
	Refresher trainings and learning from vulnerability reduction	3						9 events	
	Exposure visit for community members focusing on PVSE in CAPA sites	13						12 exposure visits.	
3.2.2	Preparing climate adaptation plans								
	Support for VDCs on LAPA preparation (considering LAPA and LDRMP)	n/a						73 VDCs were supported	
	49 CAPAs to be completed							18 CAPAs prepared	Request was to prepare LAPAs and so this was upgraded.
	35 Local adaptation plans at VDC level							73 LAPAs prepared	
3.2.3	Developing and supporting implementation of gender equitable and socially inclusive community adaptation plans based on national framework for adaptation (LAPA 2010)								
	Water and energy related adaptation activities	38						84 CAPA/LAPA sites (159 activities benefitted 6,820 HHs)	

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year IV				Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
	Forestry and biodiversity related adaptation activities	92						76 CAPA/LAPA sites (1092 activities benefitted 16,405 HHs)	Some sites combined in LAPA
	Agriculture, livestock and horticulture related adaptation activities	51						59 CAPA/LAPA sites (337 activities benefitted 5,455 HHs)	
	Health and sanitation related adaptation activities	28						18 CAPA/LAPA sites (151 activities benefitted 1,040 HHs)	
	Climate induced disaster related adaptation activities	50						82 CAPA/LAPA sites (412 activities benefitted 14,091 HHs)	
	Infrastructure and settlements (bio gas, foot trails, drinking water supply and stream diversion)							15 CAPA/LAPA sites (18 activities benefitted 1,509 HHs)	
<b>3.2.4</b>	<b><i>Building the capacity of key government agencies at all levels to mainstream climate change into boarder economic planning</i></b>								
	Capacity building to mainstream climate change into broader planning	45						109 events	
<b>3.3</b>	<b><i>Participatory and simplified system for vulnerability monitoring established</i></b>								
<b>3.3.1</b>	<b><i>Designing and field testing participatory and simplify system for vulnerability monitoring</i></b>								
	Documenting and disseminating best adaptation practices of PM&E	1						A summary paper of 4 community adaptation plans from Tanahu and Kaski are prepared, printed and distributed to the community members for wider dissemination	
<b>3.3.2</b>	<b><i>Implementing the PM and E for vulnerability monitoring by building capacity of local authority and CBOs and institutionalization of monitoring system</i></b>								
	Implementing vulnerability monitoring	123						192 events	
	9 capacity building for PM&E							31 events	
	51 review and reflection sessions							70 events	

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year IV				Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
	1 workshop to disseminate best practices							A workshop on best practices was conducted in Pokhara during thematic issues consultation	Best practices case studies are being collected.
<b>3.3.3</b>	<b><i>Monitoring trends in climate variability and change at landscape level</i></b>								
	Climate variability monitoring in 9 demonstration plots	1						Baseline information on selected socio ecological parameters have been collected and will be established.	
<b>3.4</b>	<b>Creation, amendment and execution of adaptation policies and strategies supported</b>								
<b>3.4.1</b>	<b><i>Support for CFUGs and other CBO federations to conduct evidence-based advocacy campaigns, participate in critical policy dialogues, and disseminate information to their constituencies</i></b>								
	Establishing, following and strengthening Community Learning and Action Centers to implement issue based campaigns	27						174 CLACs were supported to implement identified issues and programs	
	Support to CFUGs to conduct issue based campaigns on climate change issues	96						174 events completed	
<b>3.4.2</b>	<b><i>Support for consultation on Climate vulnerability and adaptation issue</i></b>								
	Support for consultation on climate vulnerability and adaptation issues	20						20 consultation	
	Networking of DRR and CCA Coordination Committee and CAPA Management Committee, with National Network of Community Managed Disaster Committee							Community-based disaster and adaptation committees are networked in National Center for Disaster Management Committee (NCDMC)	
	Inter-district sharing in mainstream CCA and DRR activities in local development plans and policies at district	2						5 events completed	



Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year IV				Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
3.4.3	Support for local authority at district level under program landscape to integrate climate change adaptation into existing development planning and DRM Process								
	Policy support to share climate change related issues	94						39 events	
	78 events on GBV in NRM							36 events	
	16 events on men’s engagement, and other policy issues							122 events on women leadership were completed for preparing background for orienting participants on men engagement.	Framework for men engagement will be finalized and remaining training will be conducted in Y5.
	Support for local authorities to integrate climate change into existing development planning	158						331 CAPA were presented in ward citizen forum for local development planning processes which integrate climate change into existing development planning.	
	108 DRR, CCA, ISWMP mainstreaming events							109 events	
	44 events on men and elites engagement on climate change							122 events on women leadership were completed for preparing background for orienting participants on men engagement.	Framework for men engagement will be finalized & remaining training will be conducted in Y5.
	6 events on piloting differential impact and other support actions							34 vulnerability assessment were conducted with differential impact on women and marginalized communities.	

Completed

On Track

Delayed

Cancelled

### **Sub-IR 3.1: Government and civil society understanding of climate change vulnerability and gender-equitable and socially inclusive adaptation practices increased**

The objective of this Sub IR is to enhance the capacity of GoN, local stakeholders, educational institutions, and the media to understand, document, and disseminate knowledge about climate change and its impacts on different sectors of the national economy.

During the last three years, the Hariyo Ban Program provided support to stakeholders at various levels to conduct different capacity-building activities such as trainings and workshops, mass campaigns, research, and information dissemination under this sub IR. It focused on building the capacity of relevant stakeholders at different levels to understand climate change impacts and vulnerabilities. The completed activities enhanced the ability to incorporate adaptation into their work. The local resource persons trained in the TOTs were crucial in supporting the communities in the preparation of community adaptation plans. The TOTs organized for GON protected area managers, foresters and watershed management experts were strategically important, as participants realized that all the area plans, forest management plans, and community development plans need to be climate-smart.

The cascading approach taken by Hariyo Ban in enhancing the understanding of climate change vulnerability and gender equitable and socially inclusive adaptation allowed us to reach out to larger audiences and is appreciated by many stakeholders. It helped to develop master trainers on CCA in forestry and biodiversity, but not much in other sectors like agriculture, livestock, water, health, and infrastructure development. It yielded positive results in helping communities to prepare community adaptation plans. Adaptation planning at the VDC level started in year three, and was based on three years of project learning. It is expected to take time to show successful results. Despite several sensitization events for students and school teachers, integrating climate change issues into the curricula took longer than expected, and the integration process at the school level has been initiated in the fourth year only. This included preparing curriculum development, consultation workshops, and endorsement by the district education office (DEO) in Kanchanpur. The experience on integrating climate change in Kanchanpur will be shared with relevant stakeholders in other districts. Media engagement in preparing audio, visuals, and print media at the district level allowed the dissemination of climate change news, and documented successful stories and episodes on adaptation to climate change. National news and television broadcasted adaptation-related news and achievements, however disseminating climate change issues through the national media required more time and resources. The research and studies under this sub IR increased the adaptation knowledge gap on vulnerabilities at the landscape levels, gathered information from ecosystems and river basins and identified private sectors interest in investing on adaptation and environment. They included landscape level vulnerability of CHAL and TAL, study of climate change on vegetation, and river basin and corridor level vulnerability assessments. Result from these studies were shared and used in preparing adaptation plans at community and VDC levels. As measuring effectiveness of adaptation measures and change in biophysical conditions take longer time to have visible impact, more studies and research are required to develop common understanding on vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning process and impact measurement techniques

The following include the progress achieved at the output level under this sub IR during this reporting period:

### 3.1.1 Training of government and civil society representatives on climate change issues and gender-equitable and socially inclusive adaptation practices

By the end of year four, the Hariyo Ban Program organized 125 trainings and 1,281 workshops/other learning events on climate change issues, in which 138,432 people participated, among which 54% were women.

During the reporting period, Hariyo Ban Program organized 32 trainings and 215 workshops/other events for government officials, CSO, academia, and community groups for 14,203 participants, among whom 9,690 were women (66.2%).

**Table 10 :** Number of people trained on climate change adaptation in fourth year

Type of activities	Number of events	Government	CSOs	Community groups	Total
Training	32	146	51	661	890
Workshops and other activities	215	305	464	12,329	13,213
<b>Total</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>12,990</b>	<b>14,203</b>

Some of the major activities for the fourth year are described below:

#### Training to Female Community Health Volunteer (FCHV) on climate change issues

Training the FCHV<sup>3</sup>s on climate change and its adverse effect on human health was a good medium to disseminate the climate-related information to vulnerable communities at the HH level. The Hariyo Ban Program organized 20 trainings on “Climate Change and its impact to human health” in 9 districts. The objective of the training was to enhance knowledge of FCHV on climate change issues and its potential impacts on human health, particularly on female reproductive health, and develop an understanding on identifying adaptation measures to address the adverse impact on human health. A total of 514 participants took part in the training, including 466 FCHVs, 25 representatives from NRM groups, and 23 mothers’ group members.



*Picture 20: FCHV volunteers during the training on Climate Change Issues*

After the training, FCHVs were involved in disseminating information about climate change in the community. In Nepalgunj, the trainees were mobilized in the field for the treatment of flood victims. The knowledge they gained from training supported an understanding of the underlying cause of flooding. In Kailali and Kanchanpur, FCHVs prepared joint action plans to support CAPA implementation, focusing on human health-related activities and disseminating climate change- and human health-related information to Mothers Groups (MGs) in respective VDCs.

<sup>3</sup> Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs) are the community health service providers working at the grassroots level.

### *Climate sensitization and awareness-raising workshops*

A total of 72 climate sensitization and awareness-raising workshops on climate change issues were conducted in Kanchanpur, Chitwan, Bardia, Banke, Nawalparasi, Chitwan, and Bara districts in TAL and Lamjung, Bardia, Nawalparasi, Dhading, Syangja, and Parbat Districts in CHAL. The participants for the workshops represented local youths, media, civil society members, CFUGs, CBAPUs, eco-clubs, and BZUCs. The events included interactions with community people about climate change at the local level, its impact on agriculture, biodiversity and human life, and the way to adapt to the impacts of climate change. The events enhanced their understanding on climate change and its impacts on different sectors. It helped to review their organizational plans through climate the change lens. 23 dustbins (buckets) were distributed in Benighat of Dhading after a sensitization workshop for the systematic collection of waste. The people were informed about the proper use of dustbins and the importance of sanitation. It is expected that water contamination and pollution will be reduced through the proper disposition of waste.

### ***3.1.2 Integrate climate change into existing academic curriculum***

The Hariyo Ban Program quickly realized that integrating climate change is a dynamic process that differs from university to university and requires intensive engagement and follow up.

By the end of year three, the Hariyo Ban Program supported several activities which contributed to integrating climate change into their curriculum:

- Supported Institute of Forestry (IOF) to expose their students to scientific forest management with climate change impacts;
- Supported Tribhuvan university (TU) to revise its M.Sc., environmental studies program with mitigation and adaptation issues;
- Supported Agricultural and Forestry University (AFU) to develop climate change adaptation and mitigation in their curriculum;
- Supported Mid-West University, Himalayan College of Agricultural sciences and Technology (HICAST) and International School for Advanced Studies (ISAS) to design and operate summer school courses;
- At the district level, several schools were supported to orient their students and eco-clubs members on climate change;
- DEO in Kailali was supported to develop a primary school level (Grade 1-5) curriculum on disaster risk management and CCA, and mainstream in their school education.

All these activities contributed to integrating climate change issues in school and university curricula. However, we are working with the Curriculum Development Center (CDC), Department of Education to apply this learning to all the schools. Major universities have included CCA and mitigation into their curricula.

Integration of climate change into academic institutions has resulted in an enhanced understanding of climate vulnerability and practicing adaptation practices that are gender equitable and socially responsive.

### ***3.1.3 Mass campaigns for communities and students***

Mass campaigns on climate change and its impacts were conducted for communities and school students to raise their understanding for climate change impacts and the need to reduce vulnerability for ecological and human communities.

By year four, 20,915 students (10,651 girls) from 417 schools were oriented on climate change. Students participating in these events acquired knowledge on the concept of climate change issues, global and local impacts, causes of climate change, and adaptation and mitigation measures. The events were instrumental for delivering the message on climate change, causes and impact, and climatic and non-climatic vulnerabilities, to secondary level students. These events enhanced their understanding, and the students were able to use the knowledge in addressing climate vulnerability at the behavioral level.

During the reporting period, 1,454 students (542 girls) attended 45 events in 45 schools in Banke, Chitwan, Dang, Kailali, Palpa, Parsa, Kaski, and Lamjung districts. Students planted different tree species after the awareness classes. The entire student class as well as teachers appreciated the efforts of the Hariyo Ban Program and suggested that such classes should be carried out regularly in the future.

### ***Day Celebrations***

The Hariyo Ban Program supported different international celebrations at the community, district, and national levels with an objective to disseminate climate, environment, and poverty and species conservation widely among relevant stakeholders. The celebrations included rallies, interaction programs, a song competition, and plantation programs. Day celebrations were organized for the Day for Disaster Reduction, World Hand Wash Day, World Environment Day, World Population Day, Soil Conservation Day, Teej celebration, and Biological Diversity Week. Relevant messages were disseminated to those participating in the events. The impacts of climate change on local communities and nature conservation were the key messages in these events. Many stakeholders participated, including government line agency staff, VDC/DDC officials, local communities, media persons, civil society members, and Hariyo Ban consortium partners.

To date, the Hariyo Ban Program supported 244 celebration days at community, district, and national levels, and 15,032 people were reached through these programs.

These celebrations helped to reach the communities with climate change and environmental conservation messages, and were effective in communicating complex technical messages into simpler forms. They also helped to organize communities for a common cause of protecting nature and preparing for climate change and uncertainty.

### ***3.1.4 Building the capacity of media to document and share learning on adaptation***

Media were important stakeholders for developing a common understanding on climate change and its impacts among the general public. The Program supported media to understand, document, and disseminate knowledge about climate vulnerabilities and appropriate adaptation options and practices. Different activities like trainings, workshops, radio broadcasts, success story preparation, street drama, consultation, broadsheet news, talk programs, and interaction visits were organized. To date, the Hariyo Ban Program supported 189 events for to build the capacity of the media to document and share learning on adaptation. Material preparation for radio broadcast was effective in building capacity as it required script preparation, editing, broadcast, and reviewing thorough FM stations in several districts. Talk programs and consultations focused on the possible solution of controlling deforestation and

degradation through forest conservation, plantation, and sustainable management of forests so as to improve ecosystems and increase services from forests and wildlife animals in the changed climate context (thus linking climate change with sustainable forest management).

***3.1.5 Conducting climate research/studies at national level and for TAL and CHAL, and disseminate results to enhance knowledge on climate change and its impacts on biodiversity, water, food security, disaster risk, energy and infrastructure.***

***Research and studies***

In the first year, the Hariyo Ban Program planned to conduct several research studies, but had limited information on climate and its impact in the targeted landscapes, especially CHAL. The Hariyo Ban Program supported several research studies to pool and disseminate relevant climate information in order to enhance knowledge on climate change and its impacts on biodiversity, water, food security, disaster risk, energy, and infrastructure.

***3.1.6 Promotion of public private partnerships for climate resilient community based adaptation practices***

The relevance of the private sector in adaptation financing has been recognized during several meetings and consultations, however their engagement is not fully explored. Their effective engagement depends on many factors, including awareness, public policy, and availability of financing. The Hariyo Ban Program supported a study on “Perception of Private Sector on Climate Change Adaptation Measures: An Assessment from Mid and Far West Nepal, 2014” and engaged private sectors institutions to discuss their role for climate resilient community-based adaptation. The study identified the trends of climate change and the private sector's activities and perception on it. This study captured the existing activities that are being carried out by the private sector on climate change mitigation and adaptation, and recommended initiating consultations with private industrial enterprises so they understand the principle of “polluter pays”.

A sharing workshop was organized in all five Federation of Nepal Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FNCCI) District Chapters, i.e. Dang, Banke, Bardia, Kailali, and Kanchanpur, to share the findings of this study. In the workshop, an effective strategy for Public/Private Partnership was assessed and the FNCCI District chamber was sensitized on adaptation. Executive members of the Nepal Chambers of Commerce and Industries (NCCI) made commitments to include different environmental programs in their annual programs in the future. The participants are interested to be engaged in policy discourse on CCA and Hariyo Ban will be facilitating the policy discourse.

**Sub IR 3.2: Pilot demonstration actions for vulnerability reduction conducted and expanded**

The objective of this sub IR was to test and pilot demonstration actions for vulnerability reduction. The Hariyo Ban Program adopted an integrated approach that incorporated both ecosystems and rights-based approaches<sup>4</sup>. The approach promoted climate resilient livelihoods, disaster risk reduction, strengthening the institutional base, and promoting advocacy and social mobilization to address the underlying causes of vulnerability. It also integrated ecosystem aspects using ecosystem services, building ecosystem resilience, and facilitating adaptation. Adaptation planning at administrative units

---

<sup>4</sup> Pascal Gerat, et al. (2010). Integrating community and ecosystem based approaches in climate change adaptation responses. ELAN.

(community and VDC) and ecological units (watershed, forests) were prepared in line with the government's Local Adaptation Plan for Action (LAPA) and the Program's guidelines for preparing adaptation plans at administrative and ecological units.

Up to year four, the Hariyo Ban Program under this Sub-IR carried out VAs using participatory tools from the Integrated Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (ICVCA), adaptation planning manual, and LAPA framework. Based on the identified vulnerabilities, 331 community adaptation plans were prepared, and out of these, 313 have been endorsed by CFUG executive committees and 283 CFUGs have started implementing the adaptation activities. In addition, 73 LAPAs have been prepared, of

which 62 have been endorsed and 31 implemented (Annexes 9 and 10). The Program supported the communities to implement the plan and strengthened their capacity to coordinate with the line agencies for resource leveraging. In addition, the capacity of the government line agencies and local bodies was enhanced to mainstream the adaptation plans into broader economic planning.

In year four, the Hariyo Ban Program prepared 18 community adaptation plans and implemented 183. A total of 23 LAPAs were completed during this period. The Hariyo Ban Program continued to build the capacity of government line agencies and local bodies to enhance mainstreaming the adaptation plans into broader economic planning. Altogether, 38,409 HHs, including 16,460 Janjati HHs, 16,054 BCT, 4,968 Dalit HHs, 72 Madhesi HHs, and 855 other HHs have benefited from the implementation of community adaptation activities in 183 climate vulnerable sites. Similarly, from the implementation of 17 local adaptation plans this year at the VDC level, a total of 6,812 HHs, including the 440 Dalit HHs and 4,306 Janajatis HHs benefited.

### 3.2.1. *Designing and field testing integrated vulnerability assessment tools in selected communities and ecosystems*

Under this sub IR, the Hariyo Ban Program designed and field tested integrated VA and adaptation planning (AP) tools and methods. The Program made an early start on VA and AP at the community level, including adaptation tools from CARE's CVCA and LAPA. Activities were extremely varied depending on locally identified needs, including forest conservation and restoration, agriculture, disaster risk reduction (including use of bioengineering), health, water, and small-scale infrastructure. On a larger scale, the Hariyo Ban Program undertook VAs for the two landscapes using the Flowing Forward methodology, developed by WWF and partners, that assesses the vulnerability of target species, ecosystem types (e.g. forests, freshwater, grassland), and human systems (e.g. agricultural systems and infrastructure). Existing results from the community-level adaptation planning were fed into the larger scale assessments. The Program did not produce stand-alone adaptation plans for the landscapes; instead it integrated the results into the revised Terai Arc Landscape strategic plan, and will

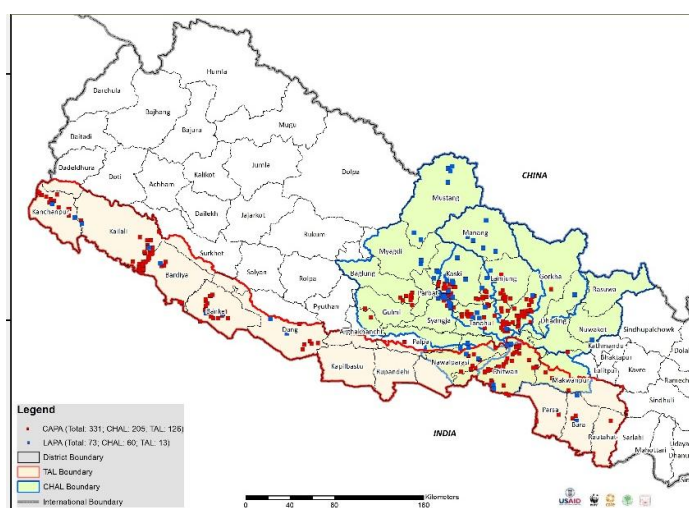


Figure 11: CAPA and LAPA Location



be doing the same for a new strategy for the Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape. Similarly, the Program assessed the vulnerability of Manaslu Conservation Area (a protected area in the north of Nepal); and mainstreamed resilience building and climate adaptation measures into the conservation area's management plan as it was being revised.

A VA was conducted in all the vulnerable sites, where adaptation plans are prepared. To date, 76 trainings and 596 workshops and exposure visits were conducted in order to strengthen the capacity on vulnerability and adaptation planning. In year four, 9 refresher training events and 292 workshops and exposure tours were conducted to update the trainers' knowledge.

### 3.2.2 Develop and support community and local adaptation planning

#### Community Adaptation Plan of Action (CAPA) Preparation

By the end of year four, a total of 331 adaptation plans at the community level (CAPAs) were prepared, of which 313 have been endorsed under the Hariyo Ban Program.

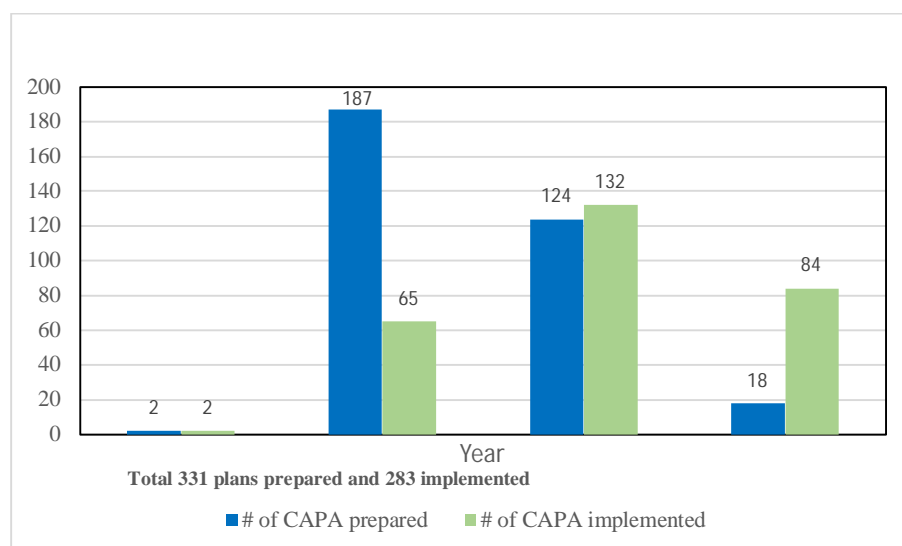


Figure 12: Number of CAPA prepared and implemented.

During this reporting period, 18 CAPAs were prepared in Bara, Bardia, Chitwan, Dang, Gorkha, Kaski, Lamjung, Nawalparasi, and Tanahu districts, 17 of them were endorsed and a total of 183 CAPA were supported for implementation in Banke, Bara, Bardia, Chitwan, Dang, Dhading, Gorkha, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Kaski, Lamjung, Makwanpur, Nawalparasi, Palpa, Parbat, Parsa, Rautahat, Syangja, and Tanahu districts. The adaptation plans included VAs and resilience building/adaptation activities, such as disaster risk reduction, climate resilient livelihoods, sustainable water conservation, sustainable energy, and improved health awareness and their monitoring systems.

#### Local Adaptation Plan for Action (LAPA) Preparation

The Hariyo Ban Program continued to support VDCs to prepare and implement the adaptation plans at the VDC Level. The Hariyo Ban Program used the LAPA framework developed by MoSTE while preparing the LAPAs. Information from CAPAs prepared in the same VDCs and the landscape level VAs has been extensively used in their respective LAPAs during preparation. Adaptation planning processes helped VDCs to develop and implement climate-smart plans which are flexible, responsive,

and bottom-up to respond to the changing climatic and vulnerability conditions, inform sectoral programs, and catalyze integrated approaches among various sectors.

By the end of year four, the program prepared a total of 73 LAPAs in Banke, Bara, Bardia, Chitwan, Dang, Gorkha, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Kaski, Lamjung, Makwanpur, Manang, Mustang, Myagdi, Nawalparasi, Parsa, Rautahat, Syangja and Tanahu districts. Among them, 62 LAPAs have been endorsed and 31 LAPAs have been supported for implementation. Out of 109,184 HHs residing in the area, 83,303 HHs have been identified as “most vulnerable” in these vulnerable sites. In this reporting period, the Hariyo Ban Program supported 35 VDCs to prepare 35 LAPA in Banke, Bara, Bardia, Chitwan, Dang, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Kaski, Lamjung, Makwanpur, Manang, Parsa, Rautahat and Tanahu districts, while six LAPAs are under preparation in Kaski and Mustang districts.

In Kailali, Lamki Chuha municipality and Pathariya VDC started integrating the LAPA with LDRMP. For this, two events were organized in order to integrate LAPA with LDRMP. In these events, the Hariyo Ban Program shared climate-smarting disaster risk management (CSDRM) approaches to tackle changing disaster risks, including enhancing adaptive capacity, addressing exposure and vulnerability and their structural causes, and preparing integrated climate-smart local disaster risk management plans, which promote environmentally responsible disaster management and development in a changing climate (following DRR protocol and government LDRMP guideline). The adaptation plan for Lamki Chuha municipality was prepared, taking into consideration the Environment Friendly Local Governance Framework, 2013.

### ***3.2.3 Support implementation of gender equitable and socially inclusive Community Adaptation Plans for Action (CAPAs) and Local Adaptation Plan for Action (LAPAs)***

The Hariyo Ban Program supported 283 communities and 30 VDCs to implement their identified activities at the local level. In the process, communities very enthusiastically gathered support from local government and line agencies to address the urgent needs of women, vulnerable communities, and ecosystems in addition to the project support in sectors directly contributing to ecosystem and community resilience.

#### ***Implementation of VDC level Adaptation plans***

The Hariyo Ban Program has been supporting the implementation of some selected activities under LAPA implementation, identified by communities at the VDC level. These activities included six sectors identified by the National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA): agriculture and food security, forestry and biodiversity, water, energy, health, and climate-induced disasters.

To date, the Hariyo Ban Program provided support for the implementation of 30 LAPAs in Bardia, Chitwan, Gorkha, Kailali, Kaski, Lamjung, Mustang, and Nawalparasi districts. The Program has been providing support in five out of six key sectors as outlined in the LAPA guideline, namely water resource and energy, agriculture and food security, forests and biodiversity, climate-induced disasters, and public health.

Adaptation activities were supported in 17 VDCs for implementation, and 8,952 households benefitted from the activities in year four only (Table 11). Most of the activities are from the agriculture and forestry sectors, as vulnerabilities like drought, flooding, and erratic rain affected the sectors the most (sectors which are very crucial for forest-dependent communities). On average, 14 types of different activities were implemented in one site to address particular vulnerability. In terms of HHs benefiting, intervention in climate-induced disaster like check dams and bioengineering has benefitted 500 HHs

per intervention, where as one intervention in forestry and biodiversity benefitted on an average 9.23 HHs.

**Table 11 :** Number of sites and households benefitting (N = 17 LAPA)

NAPA sectors	No. of activities	No. of site	Participation (HH)				
			Total	JJ	BCT	DLT	OTH
Forest and Biodiversity	217	4	2002	1227	672	103	0
Agriculture & food security	149	11	2641	370	115	16	0
Climate Induced Disasters	6	5	3110	1990	962	157	1
Water Resource & Energy	8	6	365	276	20	68	1
Health	9	2	235	199	10	26	0
Capacity Building	17	2	599	244	278	70	7
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>8952</b>	<b>4306</b>	<b>2057</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>9</b>

Source: LAPA Profile, Note: JJ- Janajati, BCT- Brahman, Chhetri and Thakuri, DLT- Dalit and OTH- others

Some of the successful adaptation practices adopted this year is listed below:

- To reduce vulnerability due to erratic rain, 81 HHs were engaged in climate resilient off-season vegetable production in 7 VDCs of ACA and MCA (Taghring, Ghara, Lumle, Simpani, Khudi, Sirdibas, and Chhekampar). Ten pieces of Silpoulin plastic were used for the construction of plastic houses, and climate-resilient seeds and organic pesticides were used for vegetable farming. It is expected that the vulnerability to increased pests and diseases will be minimized. 289 farmers were trained on tunnel cultivation and organic pesticide preparation in Sirdibas and Chhekampar of MCAP.
- To reduce vulnerability due to wind and storms, 540 seedlings of different fodder species were distributed to 11 HHs in Sardikhola, Kaski. Seedlings were planted in the terraces of agricultural land to reduce soil erosion. Broom grass was planted in 3 ha of land, and 12 people from the VDC were oriented on livestock management. Earthen roads in the VDC were maintained under support for the LAPA.
- In Bhatkhola Syangja, nine drinking water sources and one irrigation scheme were maintained and/or renovated, benefitting a total of 175 HHs to address water scarcity.
- To reduce the vulnerability of riverbank cutting by flash floods in Sildajure VDC of Kaski district, 524 saplings of bamboo were distributed to 41 households. These households planted bamboo plants in the vulnerable sites.
- A village greenery program was implemented at Ramauli Pratapapur, the relocated village of Parsa Wildlife Reserve. 600 fruits plants (Litchi, pomegranate and mango) and 4,245 forest/fodder trees were planted in June/July/August in 2014.

To complete these activities under LAPA implementation, a total of NRs 2,906,121 was invested. Of this total, the Hariyo Ban Program provided support of NRs 2,123,161 (73%), VDC/municipality provided NRs 460,496 (16%), and the community contributed NRs 257,464 (9%).

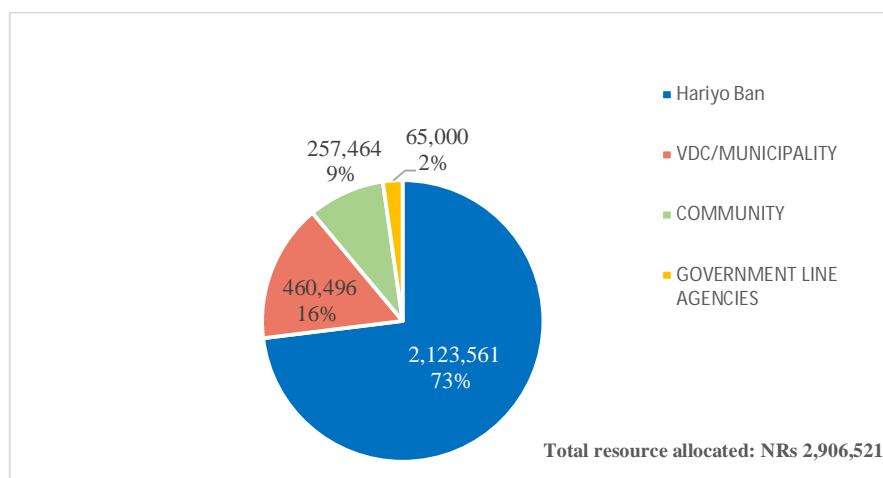


Figure 13: Resource allocation for LAPA implementation

#### Implementation of community level Adaptation plans (CAPA)

To date, 283 community adaptation plans have been supported, so 85.5% of the CAPAs are under implementation<sup>5</sup>. The remaining 15% of plans will be supported after they are completed. In community adaptation plans, major adaptation measures adopted are from forestry, agriculture, and climate-induced disaster vulnerabilities like drought, flooding, and erratic rain, which affected the sectors the most. These sectors are very crucial for ecosystems and communities. Adaptation interventions in forestry, disaster, and agriculture comprised 80% of the adaptation activities implemented (Table 12). On average, 5 types of activities were implemented in one site, 115 HHs benefitted in some aspects of vulnerability, and there were around 21 HHs engaged in one activity.



Picture 21: Media persons taking information about CAPA implementation at Shiva Shakti CFUG,

**Table 12 :** Number of sites and households benefitting (N = 283 CAPA)

Sector	No. of activities	No. of site	No. of HH	No. of activities per site	No. of HH per site	No. of HH per activity
Agriculture & food security	188	48	2,814	3.9	58.6	14.97
Forest and Biodiversity	875	72	14,403	12.2	200.0	16.46
Climate Induced Disasters	406	77	10,981	5.3	142.6	27.05
Water Resource & Energy	151	78	6,455	1.9	82.8	42.75
Health	142	16	805	8.9	50.3	5.67
Infrastructure	18	15	1,509	1.2	100.6	83.83

<sup>5</sup> Pokhara declaration on adaptation adopted by Hariyo consortium technical team committed to implement at least 80% of plans



Sector	No. of activities	No. of site	No. of HH	No. of activities per site	No. of HH per site	No. of HH per activity
Capacity Building	51	27	1,415	1.9	52.4	27.75
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1831</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>38,382</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>115.3</b>	<b>20.96</b>

*Source: CAPA Profile*

From the implementation of these 283 CAPAs, a total of 38,382 vulnerable HHs have benefitted, including 16,176 BCT HHs, 16,786 Janajati HHs, 5,047 Dalit HH, and 927 others (Table 13)



*Picture 236: Biological check dam in Chetana CFUG, Chetana Tole, Kailali*



*Picture 237: Use of Low cost soil conservation technology*



*Picture 25: The landslide prone areas conserved through check dam in Gorkha (right) and Kaski (left)*



*Picture 29: Picture 4: Spur construction at Sivamandir, Khayarghari, Nawalparasi*



*Picture 24: Embankment at Hegauli under Kerunoo ISWMP Nawalnarasi*

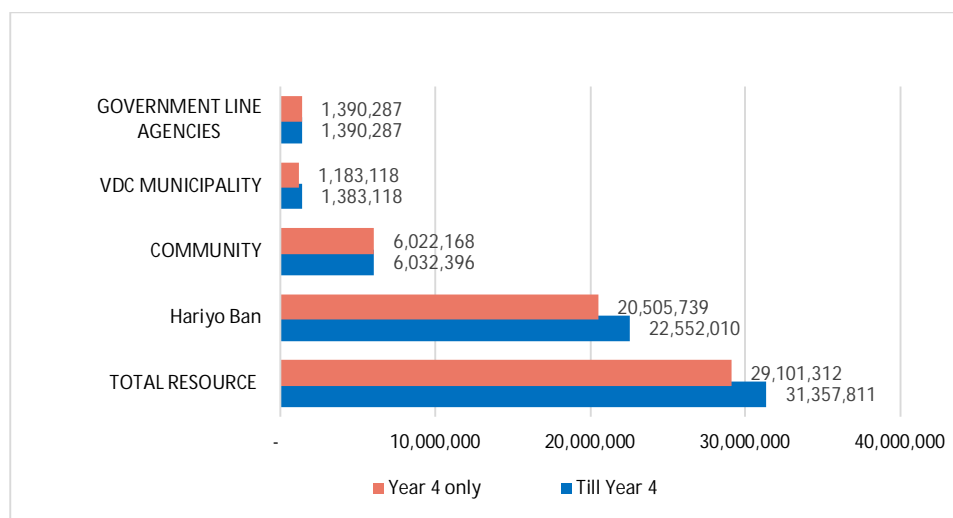
**Table 13 :** Number of people practicing adaptation practices (N = 283 CAPA)

Sectors	Total households	BCT	DLT	JJ	OTH
Agriculture & food security	2,814	1377	379	1146	23
Forest and Biodiversity	14,403	4821	2067	7228	397
Climate Induced Disasters	10,981	6411	1046	3680	64
Water Resource & Energy	6,455	2234	949	3002	270
Health	805	226	107	468	2
Infrastructure	1,509	660	236	587	137
Capacity Building	1,415	447	263	675	30
Grand Total	38,382	16176	5047	16786	927
Percentage	100	42.14	13.15	43.73	2.23
National reference(2014) <sup>6</sup>	100	46.5	12.6	35.0	5.9

Source: CAPA Profile, Note: JJ- Janajati and Adibasi, BCT- Brahman, Chhetri and Thakuri (hills and terai), DLT- Dalit (hills and terai) and OTH- others (including Muslims)

The participation of ethnic minorities in adaptation activities reveals that Janajatis and Dalit engagement are 43.73% and 13.15%, respectively, which is above their national representation. This means that the Program's approach in targeting the poor and vulnerable is successful (Table 13). The participation of Janajatis in forestry- and biodiversity-related adaptation activities are higher among other sectors, whereas people from BCT were more involved in climate-induced disaster activities. This might have happened as Janajatis settlements are generally located upstream and BCT groups have their lands more downstream.

In this reporting period, the Hariyo Ban Program helped to implement 183 CAPAs in Banke, Bara, Bardia, Chitwan, Gorkha, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Kaski, Lamjung, Makwanpur, Nawalparasi, Parbat, Rautahat, Syangja, and Tanahun districts. A total of NRs 31,357,811 was mobilized for the implementation of 283 CAPA, of which NRs. 29,101,312 was mobilized only in year four. Out of the total, Hariyo Ban provided NRs 22,552,010 (72%). The support from VDCs/municipalities was 4%, community support was 19%, and support from government line agencies was 4%.

**Figure 14: Resource allocations for community adaptation (NRs)**

<sup>6</sup> GON (2014). Population monograph of Nepal, Vol II (social demography). Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal

Successful adaptation activities carried out under CAPA are categorized broadly into five themes:

### **Agriculture and food security**

- Trainings on climate change, livestock management, livelihood support (goat farming, fish farming, bee keeping and off-season vegetable farming) improved skills of vulnerable people to address adverse impacts of climate change
- Fodder and forage support, horticulture tree plantation, climate-resilient seed use increased crop and livestock productivity
- Construction and maintenance of small irrigation schemes, support for plastic pond construction for efficient use of available water e.g. 10 irrigation schemes rehabilitated to irrigate 320 ha land, 23 plastic ponds;
- Formation and mobilization of agricultural groups and establishment of farmer's learning centers for institutional development of vulnerable communities; and
- Offseason crops production using plastic tunnel. Estimate income from these 14 million NRs (see Box on Seeds of Hope).

#### **Seeds of Hope**

*"I have six members in my family to look after. We did not have sufficient vegetables in the past and had to enter the national park to find wild vegetables to eat. "With facilitation from Hariyo Ban, we identified major vulnerabilities and we discussed, prioritized and prepared our adaptation plan. The main vulnerabilities in our community were drought and flooding. We were not having enough income to sustain our lives and take care of children. With plantation and river embankment, we protected our land and planted vegetable crops." s", says Mrs. Radhika Kathayet, a member of a CAPA community residing in Neulapur 9, Godana, who belongs to an ultra-poor family. "She was supported for vegetable farming as a part of CAPA implementation from which she is growing tomatoes, chilies, and cucumbers in 2 Kattha (0.06 ha) of land. She sells vegetables worth around Nrs. 15,000 in one season. With that, she bought two goats to add to her livelihood income. Now, life has become easier. Vegetable farming has uplifted my livelihood", adds Kathayet.*

*Such support has not only increased her financial status but also her confidence. She took a loan of Nrs. 25,000 from Godana Women's User Group to start a grocery shop. She makes Nrs. 200 to 400 per day selling groceries. With that income, she now plans to purchase a piece of land to continue her small-scale vegetable farming enterprise. The additional income has improved the quality of life for her family, as she is now able to fulfill their basic needs.*

### **Forest and Biodiversity**

- Forest fires and biodiversity conservation; construction/renovation of conservation ponds and fire line maintenance; removal of invasive species; fencing; power fencing; forest management training and tool support; establishment of nurseries and plantation (2 ha of degraded land restored);
- Fencing to protect human communities from HWC (11.3 km of fencing has been done in different CAPA sites, protecting 15.4 ha of agricultural land);



- A conservation pond constructed in same year in Mausulipakha e.g. CFUG-Gorkha. “Movement of deer and other wild animals to conservation pond area have increased.” said Buddhi Bahadur Tamang, Chairperson).



*Picture 26 : Degraded forest area restoration in Ratodhunga Golpole CF, Gorkha*

### **Climate Induced Disasters**

- Bio-check dam; embankment; spur construction; dyke maintenance; construction/maintenance of high hand pumps; distribution of lifejackets; initial efforts to control floods/landslides; establishment of relief funds; establishment of a community shelter house; and construction and maintenance of water diversions; These biostructures protected forest area and agriculture land from cutting. In Ranikhola, Chitwan, it saved above 100 households and property.



*Picture 27: Improved site condition after bioengineering work don in Jayalaxmi CFUG, Kanchanpur*

- Mud-made dyke in stream bank with mud and stones in Ganga CFUG and Mahadewa CFUG;
- Plantation of Rattan and other forest species in the wetland sites e.g. 1,500 bamboo rhizomes have been planted in 400m river bank along Uti khola in TAL, to reduce the risk of flooding in rainy season.

### **Public Health**

- Health and sanitation awareness program, safe drinking water supply, solid waste management, awareness raising information board, mosquito net distribution and temporary and permanent toilet construction and awareness.

### **Water Resources and Energy**

- Efficient use of water through hand pumps, boring, and motor pump in Ramauli Pratapur;

- Rain water harvesting tank of 6500 liters have been constructed in Churiyamai;
- A total of 875 ICSs (in 10 sites) and 60 biogas plants (in 3 sites) have been installed in 13 sites in Bara, Bardia, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Tanahu, Gorkha, and Banke districts. Also, from the installation of 875 ICSs the regular consumption of 21,458 bhari of fuelwood in 875 HHs has reduced to 7,502 bhari, thereby reducing the fuelwood consumption by 65%. This would ultimately reduce the pressure on forest.



Picture 282: Water tank in Sirubari CF under CAPA implementation

### Water Flows, Time Flies

*Drought and scarcity of drinking water caused the major vulnerability of adaptation communities in Thulo Ban CFUG, Gorkha Municipality-4. . Particularly, 20 HHs were severely affected by water scarcity. The Hariyo Ban Program, CHAL, WWF Nepal, supported them with a drinking water lifting system under CAPA, including construction of a collection chamber with a capacity of 10 m<sup>3</sup> (10,000 liters). The drinking water scheme saved women 3-4 hours per day. During an interaction, women of the community mentioned that now they could take care of their health and cleanliness of their children; and they could also use water for their kitchens and gardening without worrying. Every HH in the community has installed ICS with the support of the Hariyo Ban Program. The community has also established a maintenance fund of NRs. 32,000.*

#### 3.2.4 Build the capacity of key government agencies at all levels to mainstream climate change into broader economic planning

The Hariyo Ban Program was successful in supporting communities at the local scale to address adverse impacts of climate change, as emphasis was placed on applying a “bottom-up” participatory processes to identify the climate change problems and appropriate local responses. However, by the second year it was clear that not all climate change impacts can be managed at the local level alone. People are vulnerable to climate change-induced changes to rainfall pattern or invasive species; they cannot get their crops to market because of road blockage; cannot secure a safe place to live as landslides and flood water damage their settlements; and such challenges can rarely be fixed at the level of the community. Although early adaptation projects emphasized participatory processes, many did not do enough to build links with political structures and planning processes above the local level.

Successful local adaptation innovations become effective if they are absorbed in formal planning and implementation systems. Mainstreaming adaptation into local, regional, and national government structures and processes can be more sustainable, effective and efficient than designing and implementing at the local level separately. For this, the Hariyo Ban Program started mainstreaming best adaptation innovation processes into local development planning. Mainstreaming adaptation into local development planning was required to leverage funding and to ensure that climate resilience building and adaptation planning were applied throughout broader development.

The Hariyo Ban Program started mainstreaming processes for district line agencies officials and

VDC/DDC authorities, and included the following interventions<sup>7</sup>:

- Training, workshops, tours, and exchange visits for government officials, media persons, community members, and civil society;
- LRPs supported communities and VDCs to undertake vulnerability assessments and prepare and implement adaptation plans;
- Planning at the community level enabled the program to ensure that poor and marginalized people, and women, who are often the most vulnerable to climate, could participate effectively in the process and benefit;
- Communities started implementing many of the adaptation plans using seed funding from the Hariyo Ban Program, and sometimes contributing their own funds (e.g. from community forest or buffer zone user group funds);
- Interventions covered multiple sectors (such as agriculture, water, health, disasters, forests, and infrastructure);
- The Program started empowering communities to leverage funding for CAPAs from the VDCs;
- Communities started participating in the Ward Forums Meetings (WFM) and Citizen Awareness centers with their adaptation plans and activities requesting support from local and line agency representatives;<sup>8</sup>
- At a higher level, the Hariyo Ban Program worked to mainstream adaptation into other plans, such as PA management plans, Manaslu Conservation Area, which is the pilot PA for climate smart PA management plans.

A total of 40 mainstreaming workshops were organized in the Banke, Bardia, Dang, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Chitwan, and Rautahat districts to orient communities on the mainstreaming process for GON officials, VDC/DDC representatives, and CSO and community members. The Hariyo Ban Program's staff supported community leaders to present their adaptation plans and prioritize activities at the Ward Forum Meetings. Requests from the community groups were accepted, and line agencies and local governments committed to support their adaptation plans. As a result in many of the sites, we see cash and in-kind support, coordination with government agencies has become better, and communities are receiving substantial contribution for adaptation plans.

Altogether, 1,501 people participated in these workshops, including 430 women, 515 Janajati, 122 Dalit and 90 Madhesi. Among the participants were 162 government agency officials, and 979 from different CCAs and DRRs. As a result of these mainstreaming workshops, Municipality/VDC/Government line agencies have committed NRs 10,463,000 to support CAPA implementation.

At the district level, the Hariyo Ban Program provided technical support for the preparation of the periodic five-year plan in Banke district, supported Chuha Lamki Municipality to prepare a municipality-level adaptation plan, and rendered its technical help to government and other agencies to sensitize and conduct VAs and prepare adaptation plans.

The Hariyo Ban Program has been successful in building capacity on mainstreaming at the local level, however in order to enhance the government's capacity on mainstreaming climate change in sectors like agriculture, health, infrastructure, etc., there is much to do.

---

<sup>7</sup> Adopted from Hariyo Ban briefing note on "Mainstreaming Adaptation into Local Development Planning: A Reflection From The Hariyo Ban Program, Nepal, 2015" prepared for CBA9, Kenya.

<sup>8</sup> Ward Forums Meeting and Citizen Awareness Center (CAC) are the bottom up planning forums in local development planning processes

At the national level, as adaptation is a multidisciplinary issue, there are many gray areas where different central-level agencies need to work in coordination. One of the areas is harmonizing different policy instruments on adaptation. Upon the request of MOSTE, the Hariyo Ban Program is fielding a consultancy to advise on the issues and process for harmonization. The assignment will provide a strategic roadmap to the government and concerned stakeholders on streamlining adaptation planning approaches and mechanisms within the LAPA framework and beyond.

### **Sub IR 3.3: Participatory and simplified system for vulnerability monitoring established**

Adaptation plans (both CAPA and LAPA) that are prepared and implemented by communities need regular monitoring in a participatory way to keep track of changing climate conditions and hazards. This is also important to identify the effectiveness of interventions, and monitor whether the selected interventions are still appropriate in the context of climate change.

#### ***3.3.1 Designing and field testing participatory and simplify system for vulnerability monitoring***

The Hariyo Ban Program is implementing adaptation monitoring practices in various ways: i) using methods and tools prescribed in the PMERL manual; ii) reviewing and reflecting at the CFUG level; iii) joint monitoring with national and local stakeholders; iv) vulnerability ranking at ecological units; and iv) applying adaptation health checkup tools.

We have gathered different experiences on these practices. First and foremost, all the adaptation plans have built in monitoring plans with indicators at the program and behavior levels, prepared following the PMERL manual. All the CFUG with whom the adaptation plans are hinged review and reflect upon their performance. Occasionally, stakeholders together with adaptation committee members, gather and monitor the performance of the adaptation plans. We conducted a vulnerability ranking in selected river sub-basins (Seti, Marshyangdi and Daraundi) in the second year of the program. This year, biophysical assessments of some selected adaptation sites were conducted. Recently, we introduced a tool for an adaptation health checkup for the majority of adaptation sites. As adaptation monitoring is a new area for learning and its use, all these methods of adaptation monitoring will be continued. Learning from these will be shared, and communities will have choices to follow.

#### ***3.3.2 Implementing the PM&E for vulnerability monitoring by building capacity of local authority and CBOs and institutionalization of monitoring system***

Building capacity of the CBOs and institutionalization of the monitoring system are important aspects to see adaptation functioning. The Hariyo Ban Program organized various capacity-building measures such as training, workshops, and tours for community members.

A total of 31 capacity-building events on PMERL for community members and CAPA committee were conducted in Banke, Chitwan, Gorkha, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Kaski, Lamjung, Makwanpur, Syangja, and Tanahu districts. In total, 1,066 people, including 496 men, 570 women, 498 Janajati and 122 Dalit, participated in these trainings. The participants of the training were members of the CAPA monitoring committee, CFUG members and different governmental and non-governmental stakeholders at the local level. The PMERL committee is formed during the CAPA preparation workshop, and comprises of a group of community members who are responsible for overall monitoring and follow-up of the CAPA activities, including process documentation.

The knowledge and skills gained from these trainings are utilized to keep local records of climate,

implement adaptation plans, monitor vulnerabilities and CC impacts, ensure and/or advocate for accountability, and practice community review and reflections of local plans, activities, and institutions.

Similarly, 19 community-level review and reflection events on PMERL and documentation were conducted in Banke, Bardia, Dhading, Kanchanpur, Kaski, Lamjung, Palpa, Parbat, Parsa, Rautahat, and Syangja districts. The objective of these events was to review the progress of CAPA implementation, explore gaps in PM&E and improvement needed, and review the CAPA implementation against expected benefits. A total of 714 community members, including 480 women, 250 Janajati, 218 Dalit, and 4 Madhesi participated in the review process.

These review and reflection sessions allowed communities to discuss and know what were the adaptation activities being implemented, how the resources were spent, and planned adaptation measures worked to reduce the vulnerability of the ecosystems and human communities. The findings of the review and reflection were used in revisiting the plan.

#### Adaptation Health Check-up

The adaptation plan health check-up is a tool to assess the effectiveness, reliability, practicality, and status of adaptation plans (CAPA/LAPA). It is the participatory assessment, and includes the review of documents, field observation, and interactions. There are 10 criteria and 30 indicators in which the maximum score for the best in each indicator is 5, totaling the full score to 150 for ideal condition. The performances of adaptation plan are determined as per the total score achieved.

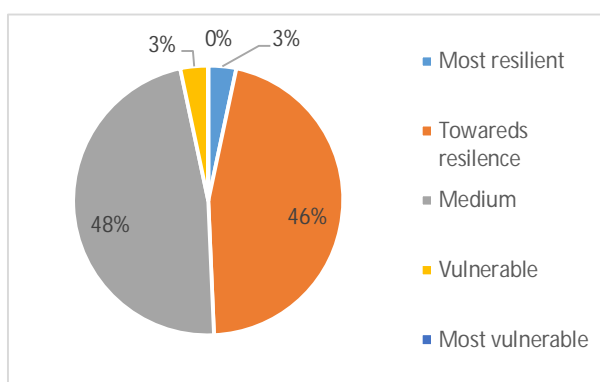


Figure 15: Results of Adaptation plan health check-up

Total marks	121-150	91-120	61-90	31-60	Less than 30
CAPA health status	Most resilient	Towards resiliency	Medium	Vulnerable	Most vulnerable

Of the total 331 CAPA and 73 LAPA, a total of 211 plans (205 CAPA and 6 LAPAs) were covered in the health check-up. The chart below shows the result from the health check-up. A majority of the plans (48%) were found to be have scored medium marks, and 46% of plans were inclined towards resiliency. Only 3% of the plans were found to be resilient.

The health check-up helps to analyze effectiveness reflecting on the strengths as well as areas for improvement for preparing and implementing the adaptations plans in future. The result of this health checkup exercise can be used by communities, groups, government, and supporting agencies. It helps communities and their groups to review and see the effectiveness of adaptation plans. Regular checkups for action plans developed during the process and for improvement of adaptation plans is essential. Information collected during health checkup exercises also provides a benchmark for supporting projects to assess changes in the adaptive capacity of women and poor and vulnerable communities over a period of time. Other development partners can use this tool to monitor their investment on adaptation as a whole.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> See [http://www.wwfnepal.org/hariyobanprogram/hariyo\\_ban\\_program\\_publications/?247972/Adaptation-Plan-Health-Check-up-Tool](http://www.wwfnepal.org/hariyobanprogram/hariyo_ban_program_publications/?247972/Adaptation-Plan-Health-Check-up-Tool)

### Joint monitoring visits

The Hariyo Ban Program organized three joint monitoring visits for the officials from government line agencies and media personnel to the program sites in one each at Kaski, Syangja, and Bardia. The visits aimed to inform stakeholders about the Hariyo Ban Program and its achievements in climate change adaptation activities. Altogether, there were 57 participants, including 14 women.

Participants observed the Hariyo Ban Program's activities in the field and interacted with the community about the program and its effectiveness. After the field visits, review and reflection sessions were carried out and the participants reviewed the overall field visits and observations made during the visit as well as Program interventions and approaches. They provided feedback and recommendations for improving the effectiveness of the program.

### **Sub IR 3.4: Creation, amendment and execution of adaptation policies and strategies supported**

The Climate Change Policy and LAPA national framework are the recent policy documents endorsed by the GoN in 2011 and 2012, respectively. Under this Sub-IR, the Hariyo Ban Program supported the GoN in disseminating these policy documents and reviewing other existing climate adaptation-related policies to ensure these policy documents are pro-poor, gender responsive, inclusive, and environmentally sensitive. In collaboration with FECOFUN and CFUGs, the Hariyo Ban Program supported expanding the LAPA framework into several new VDCs and districts. The process focused on mainstreaming the LAPA into broader economic development planning at the district level.

In previous years, the Hariyo Ban Program worked with CFUGs to mainstream climate change issues while revising the CFOPs in CFUGs and BZCFUGs, as well as conservation plans in PAs.

In this reporting period, coordination with different partners and stakeholders (MoSTE, MoFALD, and NCCSP) was made. The program also conducted a workshop for local curriculum development of primary level (grade 1-5) on disaster management and CCA, men and elite engagement in strengthening excluded groups' leadership role in climate change initiatives, mainstreaming CCA, and DRR activities in local development plans and policies. In addition, issue-based campaigns and CLACs were supported.

### Monitoring visit of senior government officials:

A team comprising of Secretary of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, Government of Nepal, Dr. Krishna Chandra Poudel; Mr. Nawa Raj Dhakal, Program Manager, Biomass Energy Subcomponent, Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (APEC); Mr. Naresh Sharma, Project Coordinator, Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP); and Dr. Sunil Kumar Regmi, Climate change Adaptation Coordinator, Hariyo Ban Program, visited sites and programs with an objective to interact with climate vulnerable communities to get acquainted with disaster risk management and adaptation to climate change efforts being implemented in the field by various institutions; and reflect upon the barriers and constraints faced by vulnerable communities in receiving benefits and services provisioned by DRR- and CCA-related national policy instruments.

Similarly, a field visit was made by Dr. Indra Sapkota, Joint Secretary, MoFSC, and Sandesh Singh Hamal, DCoP, Hariyo Ban, to Kaneshwori CFUG of Binauna and Jalan CFUG, Baijapur, Banke, to observe the Hariyo Ban Program's intervention and outcomes at the field level. They made field observation on the Program's activities as well as interacted with the local community, CLAC.

Similarly, Mr. Naresh Sharma, Undersecretary, MOSTE, participated in the LAPA sharing meeting on 4 June 2015, in Pokhara, where he shared the government policies and priorities in CCA and provided critical suggestions in the LAPAs prepared by the consultants through the Hariyo Ban Program. These meetings remained crucial to update the Program's approaches and progresses in CCA to MoSTE and its senior officials. They really appreciated that the CAPA process was adapted at the community level to empower the vulnerable and poor people in climate change and its adverse impacts

The Program facilitated the field visits of parliamentarian members, Environment Protection Committee Chairperson, and members. This visit was organized by NDI in collaboration with WWF and CARE in the field. A team of 11 Members of Parliament including directly elected members of all six constituency areas of Kailali district, Environment Protection Committee members, and officials from the Parliament Service Secretariat visited different sites affected by the floods in Kailali, including Pathariya VDC-4, Tangtutly tol. They observed the community initiative on bio-engineering where CARE Nepal is mainstreaming the CCA and DRR in to VDC-level planning processes through its two projects (Hariyo Ban Program and VISTAR). The MPs collectively appreciated such community interventions and the people's participation in reducing the vulnerabilities and threats of river cutting and flooding. They also suggested strengthening such practices in other communities too. After the field visit, they committed to advocate for environmentally friendly policies in Parliament.

***3.4.1 Support for CFUGs, FECOFUN and other CBO federations to conduct evidence-based advocacy campaigns, participate in critical policy dialogues, and disseminate climate and adaptation information to their constituencies.***

***Support to CFUGs to conduct issue-based campaigns on CC issues***

The Hariyo Ban Program supported the CFUGs and CBOs to conduct an issue-based campaign on climate change. The campaign was focused on introduction, causes of climate change, greenhouse gas, and adaptation measures and impacts on humans.

A total of 68 issue-based campaigns on CC were conducted for awareness, policy advocacy and local collective actions for adaptation to climate change. These campaigns were organized in Banke, Bara, Bardia, Chitwan, Dang, Gorkha, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Lamjung, Makwanpur, Nawalparasi, Parbat, Parsa, Rautahat, Syangja, and Tanahun districts. Altogether, 3,105 people, including 1,810 women, 310 Dalit, and 1521 Janajati, participated in these campaigns.

These campaigns highlighted the issues of lack of knowledge and capacity to adapt to adverse impacts of climate change, different vulnerabilities caused by climate change, as well as anthropogenic causes of vulnerabilities, such as loss of forest and biodiversity, declining agricultural productivity, community building maintenance, environmental sanitation, water resources, increasing forest fires, impact on health and sanitation, river bank cutting, and loss of agriculture land. The main actions taken during the campaigns were awareness raising through rallies on different issues, home visits, song competition, plantation, cleaning, orientation on personal health and sanitation in the locality and its vicinity, water source cleaning and protection, plantation, and solid waste segregation and management.

***3.4.2 Support for consultation on climate vulnerability and adaptation issue***

The Hariyo Ban Program supported different consultations at the national and international levels in order to share and disseminate adaptation learning.



*International Conference on Climate Change Innovation and Resilience for Sustainable Livelihoods (Clim-Dev15)*

Clim-Dev 15 was organized January 12-14, 2015, in Kathmandu, Nepal. The Hariyo Ban Program presented three oral presentations on the following themes: i) the value of a river basin approach in climate adaptation; ii) adapting to climate change and variability through integrated VA and adaptation planning; and iii) enhancing ecosystem services through sediment retention in Phewa Lake of Western Nepal. The presented papers generated great interest among the conference participants and were highly appreciated. The conference was useful in exchanging Hariyo Ban Program learning with scholars from the City University of New York (CKNY) and Colorado State University (CSU).

*International Conference on Community-Based Adaptation (CBA9)*

The 9th International Conference on Community-Based Adaptation (CBA9) was organized in Nairobi, Kenya, April 24-30, 2015. The conference theme was 'Measuring and enhancing effective adaptation'. CBA9 highlighted that there are different ways of measuring the success of community-based adaptation, and underlined that effective evaluation considers the perspective of both the donor as well as recipients of adaptation funding. From the Hariyo Ban Program, eight representatives, including government, partners, and CSO representatives, participated. Unfortunately seven of them had to return without completing the conference, and one did not leave Kathmandu, due to the Gorkha earthquake. Shaun Martin from WWF US single-handedly ran a training session on integrating ecosystem aspects into community adaptation. The Hariyo Ban Program had prepared four briefing notes on integration, mainstreaming, adaptation monitoring, disaster, and climate change for the conference. These notes are uploaded in the website [www.wwfnepal.org](http://www.wwfnepal.org).

***3.4.3 Support for local authority at district level under program landscape to integrate climate change adaptation into existing development planning and DRM process***

*Networking of DRR and CCA Coordination Committee and CAPA Management Committee, with National Network of Community Managed Disaster Committee (NCMDC)*

Four networking events at the cluster level among the DRR and CCA Coordination Committee and CAPA Management Committee and NCDMC were conducted in Kailali, Banke, Bara, and Chitwan districts. There were altogether 165 participants (112 male, 53 female) out of which eight were from GoN, 52 from I/NGOs and 105 from the community. The participants were representatives from DDC, GON staffs, NCDMC, CDMC district, CAPA management/monitoring committee, CFUG, LRP and FECOFUN district chapters. The main objective of organizing this event was to develop an enabling environment and institutional mechanisms for linking CCA and DRR communities, in order to have their voices heard at the national level.

Two CAPA committee networking events with upstream downstream communities, LAPA committees, and LDRMP committees were organized in Kailali and Banke districts. There were altogether 43 participants, out of which 22 were women. The CAPA and LAPA committee members selected through the review reflection workshop and district NCDMC district members were the main participants. The main discussion was on sharing of experiences, organizational or network structure, and a way forward on networking programs. Based upon the plan developed at the cluster-level network, the CAPA/LAPA committee members were incorporated or decided to incorporate in the Executive Committee of the existing NCDMC district network.

The Hariyo Ban Program also disseminated the prepared LAPA with a wider range of stakeholders through a LAPA sharing workshop, which was conducted at Ghorahi. The main objective of the program was to disseminate information on LAPA, get feedback, gather support in LAPA implementation, and propose to endorse and mainstream on next year's DDC council.

*Men and elite engagement in strengthening excluded groups' leadership role in climate change initiatives*

Three events for men's and elites' engagement in strengthening excluded groups' leadership roles in climate change initiatives were conducted in Kailali, Bara, and Makwanpur districts. A total of 120 people (37 men, 83 women) participated in the event. An action plan for PVSE leadership development in biodiversity conservation and climate change was prepared at the end of the workshop. In Gorkha, two male members of the CFUGs were congratulated for their crucial role in encouraging women's participation and leadership in the community.

### 3. MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN CROSSCUTTING THEMES AND POLICY

#### 3.1 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

Three core components of the Hariyo Ban Program i.e. Biodiversity Conservation, Sustainable Landscapes, and Climate Change Adaption (IR3) are strongly linked to achieving the high-level objectives of the Program. The Program has acknowledged the critical importance of elements such as GESI, Governance, and Livelihoods that cut across all components. GESI mainstreaming is one of the key crosscutting themes. The Hariyo Ban Program has developed a GESI strategy which identified three change areas (increasing access to participation and leadership, ensuring access to equitable benefit sharing, and increasing accountability), where all components are logically contributing.

Up until the third year, the Program focused on increasing women's and marginalized people's participation and representation in NRM institutions. This year, the Hariyo Ban Program intensified its efforts to maintain the achievements of previous years and scale up strategic interventions, mainly focusing on women's leadership development through the capacity building of women executives in office-bearing positions in community groups. Reducing leadership barriers and addressing the differential impacts of climate change as



*Picture 29: Women only participants, Chhapgairi CFUG, Nuwakot*

revealed by different studies and analysis conducted in previous years of the Program remained another focus initiative of year four. In order to demonstrate the GESI commitment, the Program has operationalized a Gender Responsive Budgeting and Auditing framework, which has contributed to strengthening the focus of NRM institutions and local government bodies on GESI target groups.

CLACs have produced positive outcomes, such as increasing the leadership role of women and socially excluded groups in NRM and other existing groups in the community, increasing social campaigns to address the underlying causes of vulnerability and discrimination, increasing access to livelihood options, and livelihood opportunities, etc. This year, support continued to empower CLAC members with additional efforts. Some of these members are the part of the Ward Citizen Forum. Hence, the Hariyo Ban Program has enhanced their participation and increased their access to local planning and development processes. In this reporting period, CLACs have leveraged resources (NRs 8,670,801) to address their social and conservation concerns.

Through a series of capacity building and sensitization events in years two and three, women and socially excluded people took leadership responsibility in different NRM Groups. This year, the project put more focus on systematic leadership development of women executives. A leadership development



*Picture 30: Women removing deformed tree, Banpale CF, Kaski*

framework has developed which has included the engagement of men and elites as a critical element in promoting women's leadership. The framework has included various steps such as:

- i) Developing master trainers and men champions;
- ii) Responsibility-based technical trainings for women executives of NRM groups;
- iii) Enhancing GESI knowledge and understanding of men and elites, regular interactions with men executives (chair parson, secretary, treasure), family members of women leaders and other influential leaders from the community;
- iv) On-the spot-mentoring and coaching where the concept of men and elite engagement has been integrated;
- v) Social networking with change agents and men champions;
- vi) Knowledge documentation and sharing (change monitoring, review and reflection); and
- vii) Refresher and advance trainings.

Women's leadership development training and men and elite engagement training will be conducted separately because target people for those trainings are different. However, selected male members of NRM groups were trained in women's leadership development. The purpose of providing women's leadership development training to men was to get their support in creating an enabling environment to implement group-level leadership development initiatives.



*Figure 31: Process of promoting women leaders in NRM groups*

Gender-based violence (GBV) has been identified as one of the key leadership barriers for women in the conservation sector. In year three, FECOFUN organized two sensitization events at the district level on GBV in NRM. This year, the project organized 31 events on GBV in NRM where 1,258 community users, including 703 women, attended. As a result, anti-gender based-violence sub-committees were formed under CFUGs. A separate fund is proposed by the committee to deal with GBV cases. FECOFUN started GBV case documentation, which will be a good reference material for policy discourse at the national level.

The capacity building of partners on GESI has been one of the major priorities. In the third year, GESI and REDD+ and GESI and Biodiversity and Gender Responsive Budgeting and Auditing were key capacity building themes. In the fourth year, a conceptual framework of men's and elite's engagement was developed, which is recognized as a key element in strengthening meaningful participation of women, Dalits, marginalized Janajatis, youth, and other socially excluded groups in conservation and climate change.

This year, a brief paper on the differential impacts of climate change was developed and shared with consortium partners. Sharing events on differential impacts were conducted at NRM groups where adaptation plans were analyzed through the lens of differential impacts of climate change. In year five, three impacts-based adaptation plans will be piloted, and process and results will be documented.

The Hariyo Ban Program is a member of a GESI working group of USAID-funded projects, and this group is meeting and interacting on a regular basis for cross-learning and sharing. The group shares guidelines, manuals, approaches, and procedures. Regular interaction and sharing has helped to maximize the understanding of GESI dynamics and adopt the key learnings. The GESI working group

of consortium partners has played a vital role in mainstreaming GESI in the Hariyo Ban Program. A GESI focal person is assigned to each consortium partner, and there is a CHAL and TAL GESI focal team member in CARE. The group meets on a regular basis to streamline GESI team efforts in a more consolidated manner. Concerns and issues of programmatic importance that need to be brought to attention are discussed in the core team.

### **CLAC Establishment**

During this reporting period, in response to the high demand from the community and the newly intervened areas in the Hariyo Ban Program, 29 CLACs were established in Bara, Bardia, Chitwan, Makawanpur, Nawalparasi, Parsa, Rautahat, and Syangja districts, with 761 participants, of which 753 were female (including 151 BCT, 467 Janajati, 117 Dalit, 20 Madhesi; all 761 were poor) (Annex 9). Community people have recognized CLAC as a platform to build their understanding on underlying causes of inequality and exclusion, increase leadership capacity, and enhance their access to other NRM-related activities, thus they want to have similar platforms in their community. The CLACs helped them to raise and discuss different social and environmental issues that prevail in their community, and involve them to address the adverse impacts of climate change in biodiversity that ultimately supports sustainable landscape management.

### **Support addressing the issues identified by CLAC**

During this reporting period, six workshops addressing the issues identified by CLAC were organized in Dang, Kailali, and Kanchanpur districts. 467 people participated in the workshops, including 389 females, 89 Janajati, and 86 Dalit. The objective of the workshops was to boost the spirit of CLAC members to continue the issue-based movement. Rights of forest-dependent women, poor, youth, and vulnerable communities/people over natural resources, their representation in NRM groups/committees, and access to forest benefits and livelihood opportunities were common issues identified by CLACs, which need continuous effort to address those issues by making the platform functional for comprehensive discussion.

In order to encourage CLAC members to continue initiatives and priorities, the Hariyo Ban Program has been supporting them to address their identified issues. In respect to this, the Program has been providing support on several activities such as orientation on record keeping and office management for cooperatives (several CLACs transformed to cooperatives); leadership training for potential women leaders so that they can take leadership responsibility in various community based groups and organizations; orientation on increased vulnerability and differential impacts of climate change; orientation on equitable forest product distribution; and reducing illegal harvesting of forest products. This has ultimately helped to increase awareness, interest, and representation on climate change adaptation, income generated through livelihood improvement support, regular saving by the CLAC participants, and regular meeting as a continuation of CLAC.

### **Transformation from CLAC to Cooperative Members**

*CLAC is designed as an entry point for Hariyo Ban Program intervention with the objective to strengthen the PVSE groups and women with a specific focus on women from poor and marginalized communities. Its effectiveness is visible and tangible if we look at the women from Pashupati Nath CFUG, Kamdi VDC-Banke who have started a cooperative and are running it after learning about it through CLAC.*

*A sixteen-week CLAC class brought significant changes to the women of Kamdi village. There were various obstacles to overcome in order to run the classes smoothly during, but the participants continued to run the*

centers. The CLAC members had invested Rs 23,000 for furnishing and painting the center and also used the money for plantation of various tree species namely Khayer, Bel, bamboo and Simal on 2 hectares.

After completion the CLAC classes, they formed the Padampur Women Multipurpose Cooperative which also includes other members of the community. The cooperative was formed with Rs. 175,000 from the Hariyo Ban Program, FECOFUN, to increase women's access to credit. The capital of the cooperative is Rs. 392,180. The cooperative members have been saving regularly, and those funds have been mobilized as loans for livelihood improvement.

Because of good working initiatives shown by the CLAC participants, the Hariyo Ban Program/FECOFUN-Banke provided a three-day training on saving and credit cooperatives. After the training, the participants showed eagerness to register their group as a saving credit cooperative. FECOFUN-Banke helped them to register in October 2013 as Padampur Mahila Multipurpose Cooperative of Pashupati CFUG, Banke. 138 women, including 50 CLAC members, are shareholders.

Hema Thapa, a member of Pashupati CLAC, is now the chairperson of the newly formed Padampur mahila multipurpose cooperative. "There is a change in our society. The way others treat us is positively different nowadays. Our combined effort helped us to achieve what we wanted", says Ms. Hema Thapa. She is very grateful to the Hariyo Ban Program and Pashupati CFUG for the support they provided to lift her up and change her image.

Padampur mahila multipurpose cooperative has various activities related to the livelihood improvement of poor people including awareness and empowering women. They have initiated livelihood improvement activities, including potato farming and turmeric farming to generate incomes. In addition, 15 people have been involved in various livelihood activities, including poultry rearing, vegetable farming, goat rearing and retail shops, which are supported by the Padampur mahila multipurpose cooperatives. Nowadays, women have self-esteem and participate in different meetings and programs with meaningful participation. They are actively participating and make people aware of GBV. They shared that they succeeded in controlling violent gambling in public places and domestic violence. They are planning to start Tapari production from community group for which Rs. 72,180 has been supported by the VDC. This amount seems inadequate to establish a Tapari enterprise and they are expecting further support from the Hariyo Ban Program.

### **Post-Community Learning and Action Centers (CLAC) support/CLAC follow ups**

Post-CLAC support was provided for different identified and/or designed activities. The main objectives were to support for the implementation of an action plan prepared by CLACs and make them active in the long run. 174 post-CLAC supports were provided to previous CLACs in this reporting period. Major activities conducted include plantation, sanitation campaigns, water source cleaning activities, IGA support, forest fire control campaigns, alternative energy promotion, plastic pond construction, and invasive species removing activities.

Details of activities completed under post-CLAC include:

<b>Category of Post CLAC Activities</b>	<b>Details of the activities supported</b>
Alternative energy promotion	Issues-based discussion in CLACs informed women on clean and time saving energy so they are engaged in installation of biogas and ICS; CLACs were supported on the installation of biogas and ICS; 3 biogas and 316 ICS installed in Banke, Bardia, Kailali, and Kanchanpur.
Livelihood improvement training	CLACs from project districts coordinated with the Program to get technical and financial support for livelihood improvement and IGA; women, poor, and



<b>Category of Post CLAC Activities</b>	<b>Details of the activities supported</b>
and support	vulnerable users of CFUGs were members of CLACs and the GESI target group/population of the Hariyo Ban Program; different training on livelihood improvement were provided to the CLAC members such as: bicycle repairing, essence making, livestock management, mattress making, mushroom farming, turmeric farming support, goat rearing, pig rearing, and bamboo handicrafts making in Parsa, Tanahu, Bardia and Kailali districts; CLACs supported group farming; CLAC in Lamjung, Chitwan, Nawalparasi, Kaski, Syanja, & Kailali were supported with ginger and turmeric farming; CLAC members were provided with support for goat farming and vegetable farming in Kaski.
Plantation & Removal of invasive species	CLACs were supported for plantation in barren land and/or degraded land in the community forest; about 6 ha of land was supported for plantation as a part of Post-CLAC support; altogether 6,300 seedlings were planted in different forest/barren lands of Nawalparasi, Banke, Bardia and Kanchanpur; CLACs were supported in removing invasive species from community forest in Gorkha, Nawalparasi, and Chitwan; A total of 8.5 ha of the CF area was covered while removing the invasive species; CLAC members took lead roles for the plantation and removal of invasive species, hence coordination and leadership skills of CLAC members has increased.
Agricultural tools support	107 sets of water sprinklers, spray and drums, 39 watering can, 9 sprayer support were provided for the CLACs in Syangja and Bardia; CLAC in Dhading was supported to buy five sets of water pumps; approximately 325 ropani of land has been irrigated through the support and they are doing good vegetable farming; from this support, income has increased through the introduction of low-cost technology; Improved group dynamics were reported among members by those CLACs.
Income generation support to households	As a part of IGAs, livestock support, support on providing broom grass seedling, vegetable seed support, grocery shopping, communal shopping for lunch, goat farming, pig rearing, turmeric farming, poultry farming, and candle preparation machine support was provided in Chitwan, Nawalparasi, Kaski, Gorkha, and Kailali districts.
Plastic pond preparation	17 plastic ponds were constructed in Gorkha (Thulo Ban CFUG) for wastewater collection and vegetable farming.
Campaign against forest fire	As part of the issue-based campaign, forest fire sensitization was held in Gorkha to CLAC members; similarly, 1 km forest fire line was prepared to minimize forest fires in Khayerghari CLAC, Bara.
Sanitation program around communities and water sources	Sanitation campaigns were conducted in Gorkha, Lamjung, Tanahun, Syangja, Nawalparasi, and Chitwan districts.
Fencing in plantation site	CLACs were supported for 2,600 m fencing in Banke & Bardia
Promotion of improved drinking water supply	CLACs in Bardia were supported with hand pumps as part of improving the drinking water supply; similarly, 1 water tap was constructed in Nawalparasi; two high hand pump supports were provided to CLACs in flood-prone areas of Bardia.
Campaign on illegal trade and hunting and	Campaigns against illegal extraction of forest products and poaching were conducted in Gorkha



<b>Category of Post CLAC Activities</b>	<b>Details of the activities supported</b>
poaching	
Community building maintenance	Two community buildings were maintained and/or improved in Gorkha.
Slaughter house improvement	One slaughter house was improved in Lamjung.
Adult literacy class	One CLAC in Kailali was supported to run adult literacy class.
Nursery establishment	One nursery was established in Lamjung.

### **Support in strengthening Cooperatives established by CLAC participants**

Several CLACs have transformed into cooperatives with the objective of promoting a cooperative system as a means for the economic and social development of the marginalized people. The Hariyo Ban Program has provided support with preparing constitutions, registering the cooperative, capacity development for cooperative management, and additional seed money/cash support. The objective of the Program is to improve the livelihood of CLAC members through the mobilization of funds with minimal interest. The CLAC members are benefiting from the livelihood improvement fund mobilization, as they don't have to take loans in high interest from other institutions or people. The saving habits have also been developed, and this has supported them to have access to financial institutions. They have implemented IGAs, which will increase their source of income.

Altogether, 12 cooperatives, six in each CHAL and TAL, have been formed. Hariyo ban provided them with support of NRs 1,688,000. There are total 120 members in the executive committees of all the cooperatives, of which 31 % are women, 26% Dalit, 26% Janajati, and 46% BCT. Up to this reporting period, 324 HHs received loans from cooperatives, including 71% women. The cooperatives have been providing loans at an interest of 12% to 18%. Loans have been taken for the IGA like vegetable farming, livestock, poultry, grocery store, etc.

## **3.2 Governance**

Enhancing the internal governance of NRM groups with critical corridors is one of the focused strategies of the Hariyo Ban Program for corridor restoration and functionality. The Program has been working with different forest regimes i.e. community, leasehold, protective, collaborative forests and networks. The Program has supported the development of policies and strategies to build capacity and inclusive structures and procedures necessary for effective and sustainable landscapes, especially REDD+ readiness. Vulnerability and impacts-based adaptation planning process were adopted and institutionalized to develop and implement CCA plans, which ensured the participation of vulnerable groups in planning processes and benefits sharing.

The Hariyo Ban Program has developed and/or adopted strategies, guidelines and social accountability tools including Public Hearing and Public Auditing, Participatory Governance Assessment, and Well-being Ranking to facilitate good governance practices in NRM groups. These guidelines and processes

have improved the internal governance of NRM groups and ensured marginalized and socially excluded people's participation in NRM groups and equitable benefit sharing of forest resources. The Program has supported implementing the revised Community Forestry Guideline (2009), which focuses on improved governance of CFUGs and the empowerment of women, indigenous, marginalized, and poor people. This helped to build awareness of policies and institutional mechanisms related to inclusion in management committees, equitable benefit sharing mechanisms, and access to forest resources. The Program has promoted the CLAC as a weekly discussion forum for poor, vulnerable and socially excluded users of NRM (especially women) to discuss social issues and implement issue-based campaigns for addressing underlying causes of poverty, which include discrimination, poor access to forest resources, poor access to information, and high exposure to natural disaster, etc.

In this reporting period, the Program gave special focus to ensure the meaningful participation of women and marginalized groups and supported them to practice good governance at NRM groups. Good governance practices have extended beyond the forest sector to the VDC, Municipality, and DDC levels. It has further extended to PES and REDD+ to create sustainable finance mechanisms.

The Program has developed a governance approach that integrates the three thematic components and significantly connects with the crosscutting themes, namely GESI and livelihoods. The Program is following a governance programmatic framework to empower marginalized citizens and ensure that public authorities and other power holders are accountable to marginalized citizens while promoting inclusive spaces for negotiation between public authorities/other power holders and marginalized citizens.

In the last three years, most of the initiatives focused on empowering marginalized citizens to help them claim their rights and fulfill their duties more responsively with respect to conserving nature. In the fourth year, efforts have been dedicated to increasing the effectiveness of service providers, including government line agencies, and expanding space for negotiations between marginalized communities and decision makers. The Hariyo Ban Program has supported communities to enhance their governance capacities, support to carry out governance activities to strengthen internal governance in their groups, and mass awareness-raising activities.

By end of year 4, a total of 692 NRM groups have conducted at least one governance activities. Among them 96 NRM groups have met all four condition for strengthen governance i.e. PGA, PHAP, PWBR and equitable resource allocation.

During this reporting period, the Program reached 552 CFUGs with different governance activities, including PGA, PHPA, PWBR, and CFD guidelines orientation. As a result of various governance practices, CFUGs are expected to allocate their resources equitably to address the needs of poor and marginalized communities. This is not happening as expected though there is an increasing trend of equitable resources allocation.

Gender-responsive budgeting and auditing guidelines were developed by the Program in year three and piloted at the GFUG and VDC level. This year, the Program reached 33 CFUGs and one VDC to assess their gender budget allocation. 1,244 representatives (640 women) from CFUGs and VDCs participated while assessing the gender budget allocation. Gender Responsive Budgeting and Community Score Boards were piloted in a package to promote forward accountability of NRM groups and local government bodies. Eight community scorecard events were organized in this period to increase the effectiveness of service providers.

A small survey of Gorkha showed that 111 women have been able to hold positions in decision making

bodies, including CFUGs, School Management Committees, Health Services Centers, and Ward Citizen Forum, as a result of the continuous empowerment of women through CLAC.

Hariyo Ban offered internships to emerging youths from Dalit and marginalized communities to increase their competency and build a young pool of resources in the conservation sector. These interns were engaged at the Central and Landscape offices, pursuing their education and experience in the areas of sustainable landscapes, M&E, and biodiversity conservation. A total of nine interns, including six women, were engaged during the reporting period.

### **3.3 Livelihoods**

A majority of the forest-dependent communities in both landscapes are extremely poor and directly or indirectly dependent on forest resources. Heavy dependency on forests has been one of the major drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. The Hariyo Ban Program has provided support to the poor, vulnerable, and marginalized communities including Janajatis and Dalits to reduce their dependency on the forests and to strengthen their livelihoods.

In year four, the Hariyo Ban Program is continuing to adopt five broad approaches to livelihoods improvement: i) supporting the poorest HHs through LIPs; ii) skill-based training to enhance employment opportunities and adopt small-scale enterprises; iii) GCP approach through promotion of alternative energy and microcredit program; iv) green enterprises development; and v) eco-tourism.

Livelihood support included in all three major components of the Program as a crosscutting theme. Similarly, the plantation of broom grass contributed to both improving forest connectivity and also generating income for marginalized communities. The promotion of forest-based green enterprises like Bel juice production has contributed to the conservation of valuable tree species in the community forests. This will also contribute to increasing the sustainable income of the forest-dependent people.

At the end of year four, 30,941 forest dependent people including 16,021 women benefited from different livelihood activities including IGA, LIP, skill-based training, green enterprises promotion, and ecotourism promotion in the two landscape. Please see Sub IR 1.4 for details on various livelihood activities.

LIP preparation and support for income-generating opportunities focuses on poor forest-dependent HHs, and is a key approach to reduce dependency on forests. In total, 1,778 HHs including 1,677 poor HHs LIPs have been prepared and supported for a variety of IGAs. Some of the HHs are already receiving income from their activities.

Skill-based trainings focused on self-employment for youths and the forest-dependent ultra-poor HHs based on their interests and market demand. In year four, 367 people, including 47 women, 204 Janajati, 37 Dalit, and 235 poor were trained to enhance their skills on house wiring, animal healthcare, computer training, cooking, tailoring, driving, mobile repairing, and plumbing. By the end of year three, 683 people received various skill-based training with support from the Program.

The income generation opportunities such as agro-based and forest-based opportunities and alternative energy sources promoted through GCP have been instrumental in improving livelihoods. A total of 13,518 people, including 6783 women, were benefitted from the IGAs. Cooperative strengthening and mobilization of revolving funds for the promotion of alternative energy and IGAs are a major component of this approach. During this reporting period, a total NRs. 39,861,339 was mobilized,

including NRM groups' own funds as a matching as well as individual investment for the promotion of alternative livelihood options and alternative energy promotion. Support for IGAs and alternative energy promotion started to show results on HH income as well as reduce the dependency on the forest.

During this period, continuous efforts were made to identify and promote green enterprises in both landscapes, with a priority for microenterprises at the community level. During this reporting period, 12 new green enterprises were supported in Banke, Bardia, Chitwan, Gorkha, Kanchanpur, Lamjung, and Tanahu districts. This included banana farming, tea cultivation, cow farming, Bel (*Aegle marmelos*) juice making, leaf plate (*duna tapari*) enterprise, and two jam making enterprises. Up to this reporting period, 1,264 HHs benefitted from enterprise-promotion activities. A total of 18 green enterprises were established with support from the Program.

Broom grass production and marketing is one of the more successful green enterprises. The Program continued to support the plantation of broom grass for the rehabilitation of degraded forests and livelihood improvement of local communities. During this reporting period, a total of 54,800 broom grass seedlings were planted in Palpa, Tanahu, and Syangja. Local communities already started selling brooms from the plantation sites established in years one and two. Broom grass has significantly helped to reduce soil erosion from the areas previously cultivated for crop production. The poor and marginalized HHs have started to benefit from this environmentally friendly livelihood option as well. Broom grass cultivation has significantly contributed to the stabilization of degraded lands through improved land cover and minimized harmful cultivation practices on the steep slopes. The Program is going to share its experiences on broom grass cultivation at the World Forestry Congress in South Africa in September 2015. The paper is available in Annex 10. Similarly, a publication has been made documenting the experiences on broom grass cultivation, which provides the area covered, changes in the biophysical and near-by communities, and marketing aspects, etc.

Similarly, 50 households from Padampur VDC adjacent to the Barandabhar corridor, who were mostly very poor and dependent on the community forest for collection of fuelwood to make their daily living, have now stopped going to the forest. This change has been possible with support from the Program for spinning wheels to prepare wool thread. They prepare the wool thread and market it through the group they have formed in the community.

Eco-tourism with active community engagement has been successful in generating income as well as changing social behavior patterns. The Program provided technical and financial support to local communities through infrastructure development, capacity development, logistic support, and exposure visits to 8 ecotourism sites; i.e. Bhadaure village, Kaski district; Mipra and Chapa villages in Lamjung district; MCA in Gorkha district; Gyaneshwor in Chitwan; Amaltari in Nawalparasi district; Rana Tharu Homestay in Kanchanpur; and Sunakhari Homestay in Parsa. In this reporting period a 52.12 km trail, including a 7 km fire line, was improved with support from the Program to promote eco-tourism sites. Due to the eco-tourism promotion initiative, community are economically benefitted by and motivated for conservation.

The Program has implemented various livelihoods activities in order to build community resilience to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change as well as diversify livelihood opportunities. Many livelihood activities were promoted through the implementation of CAPAs to address climate vulnerabilities. The activities included training and support for on-farm and off-farm activities such as livestock management, off-season vegetable production, fodder management, plantation, formation and mobilization of agricultural groups, and establishment of farmer's learning centers. During this reporting period, 70 CAPA sites implemented various activities under agriculture and food security,

benefitting a total of 9,562 HHs.

## **4. OVERARCHING THEMES AND ACTIVITIES**

### **4.1 Windows of Opportunity**

Year four of the Hariyo Ban Program provided a number of grants to NGOs and the GoN and its line agencies. In total, 16 grants were issued to CSOs/NGOs from the second call and 24 grants to GoN and its line agencies. This year, a third (final) call for proposals was announced for CSOs/NGOs. 262 proposals were received, and 13 grants were issued. All these grants are under the implementation phase (Annexes 11 and 12).

This year also marked the successful closure of three grants from NGOs/CSOs and five from GoN whose summary has been elaborated below:

#### **Capacity building and piloting of PES mechanism in Jagadishpur Reservoir, Kapilvastu**

Under the current scenario where devising PES policy is ongoing, aspects like institutional setup to facilitate service providers and receivers and their capacity to deal with a market-based approach for ecosystem services need to be resolved to sustain the voluntary PES mechanism. To develop a model PES mechanism and sensitize stakeholders, a pilot project tested in Jagadishpur reservoir has successfully framed a guideline for PES implementation. Jagadishpur reservoir is also important for livelihood in terms of water services, mainly for irrigation because the income sources for most of the HHs near JR are based on agriculture, but due to the ongoing trend of decreasing water levels in the reservoir, the farmers are heavily affected.

A PES committee was formed under BISWUO, which is responsible for planning, implementing, and disbursing funds, as well as coordination between the key actors. BISWUO is a committee formed for the conservation and management of the reservoir. One sub-committee in each stream was formed that facilitates payment collection from the downstream farmers and implementation upstream. This model has successfully collected funds from the downstream farmers who are using water from the reservoir for irrigation and mobilized plantation and water source conservation. This sub-award has been successful in developing a model for PES implementation and provided a strong policy recommendation.

#### **Improving implementation effectiveness of guidelines for Community Forestry Development Programs through Community Participation**

This project aimed to support the effective implementation of Community Forestry Development Guidelines in 104 CFUGs of Banke and Bardia districts within and beyond the Program's working areas. This project helped to identify governance issues in community forestry and developed a mechanism and enabling environment for replication of successful governance initiatives at a wider scale to other stakeholders.

The major activities included Public Hearing and Public Auditing, Participatory Governance Assessment, Participatory Well-being Ranking, and orientation on constitution and operational plans. It was found that lack of knowledge on Community Forestry guidelines, poor representation of women and marginalized communities on decision making-body, and weak accountability, transparency and leadership capacity were major gaps. After the intervention, 24 user committees were reelected and/or reformed to ensure the participation and inclusion of women, while others nominated women

representatives by adding posts on current committees. This sub-award helped to develop the operational plan through a bottom-up approach, with wider consultation among the user groups for which sensitization on the existing guideline is inevitable.

**Innovative climate change resilient income opportunities for Community Forest User Groups and smallholder Farmers (ICCRIO)**

This ICCRIO project was conducted by International Development Enterprises (iDE), and focused on upscaling and promoting essential oil and vegetable sub-sectors by providing technologies for the sustainable production of vegetable and high-quality essential oils at the private, community, and farmer levels in Kailali, Kanchanpur, and Tanahun districts. ICCRIO provided technological support and technical input for enhancing the cultivation and production of essential oils and vegetables. The traditional system of cultivation and production using the existing practices has markedly reduced due to the introduction of distillation units and multi-water use system (MUS) scheme. MUS is an improved approach to water resource management, which taps and stores water and distributes it to farm HHs in small communities to meet both domestic and agricultural needs.

*Shifting cultivation area rehabilitation and poverty alleviation through cultivation of Cinnamon and broom grass in Tanahun district, and; Observation tour for Constitutional Assembly and DFCC member to Rehabilitated Shifting Cultivation Areas in Tanahun District*

Another important and successful work is the rehabilitation of degraded land in the mid hills of Nepal. These areas are used for shifting cultivation, which is one of the sources of carbon emissions, landslides, and soil erosion. After the intervention of the DFO Tanahun in joint support of the Program, more than 200 hectares of land were rehabilitated. The areas where traditional shifting cultivation practices were observed are now converted into a broom grass plantation area.

This transformed the unproductive land into a resilient, biodiverse region along with huge income support to the marginalized communities. It has been considered a successful project that scaled up the Program's activity through multi-benefits like connecting corridors, reducing carbon emissions, and stabilizing hill slopes that were prone to landslides. To spread this initiative, an observational tour for the Constitutional Assembly and DFCC members was organized to see the need of biodiversity conservation.

*Training on IPCC Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry*

Nepal is in the process of preparing a REDD+ strategy and various preparedness works are ongoing. In order to claim payment for REDD+, a robust methodology on carbon emission estimation, measurement, and reporting and verification (MRV) is desirable. But most of the government officials, particularly working for the MoFSC, are not adequately familiar with the standard methods required for estimation, MRV for REDD+, and the methodologies of GHG inventories. The Hariyo Ban Program has provided an opportunity through WOO to link up relevant personnel to global REDD+ experts through training.

MoFSC in collaboration with University of Hamburg, Institute for World Forestry, Germany, organized training on IPCC Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry January 23-29, 2015. Twenty-one participants from MoFSC and its departments and district offices participated.

*Study tour to gardens and accredited laboratory of Mumbai and Colombo*

A study tour for officials from the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation and Department of Plant

Resources (DPR) was supported during this period. The objective of the study visit was to enhance the capacity of government officials on botanical gardens, parks, and laboratories. Eleven members visited various botanical gardens and accredited laboratories of Mumbai and Colombo and gathered learnings on the development and management of urban greenery. This international exposure has proved to be one of the more successful approaches for gathering experience and knowledge to understand and to familiarize with the various advancements in plant resources and operational methods of an accredited laboratory.

#### Publication of Fern in Nepal

The Department of Plant Resources received support for the publication of a book entitled *Ferns and Fern-Allies of Nepal-Vol 1*. This book includes a checklist of 578 pteridophytes of Nepal. It was based largely on specimens in herbaria including the National Herbarium and Plant Laboratories, and Tribhuvan University herbarium in Nepal; and herbaria in UK, US, Japan, and India, and elsewhere. The book provides information on effective compounds found in ferns which are used traditionally in local medicine.

## **4.2 Internships and Student Grants**

### **4.2.1 Internship program:**

In year four, the Hariyo Ban Program consortium partners (WWF, CARE and FECOFUN) engaged 26 interns (14 women, 6 Dalit) ranging from three to six months, based in Pokhara, Dhangadhi, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Bharatpur, and Nepalgunj. The internship program was focused on building their capacity on biodiversity conservation, sustainable landscapes, CCA, and M&E. The internship program is ongoing and has become successful in increasing their self-confidence and delivering skills in preparation for work in the areas of CCA, biodiversity conservation, REDD+, GESI, livelihoods, M&E, and governance, in accordance to their interests and educational expertise. The program was successful in building their self-confidence and increasing their awareness and knowledge on the abovementioned topics. The internship program provided a good learning opportunity, particularly to the fresh graduates, through expanded knowledge and hands on- practices. Hariyo Ban will continue to recruit new interns in year five.

### **4.2.2 Student Research Grants**

The Hariyo Ban Program has a major focus on capacity building, and as part of this effort the Student Research Grants Program was continued in year four. A total of 46 students (23 male, 23 female) from the Bachelors, Masters, and PhD levels were provided grant support to conduct their theses. Support was provided to students who were undertaking research on projects related to Hariyo Ban's thematic areas. While the program helped to enhance their knowledge about the Program's working areas, it also played a vital role in capacity building and helped the grantees take their careers to the next level, thus promoting the sustainability of the Program's approach in the future.

## **4.3 Monitoring and Evaluation**

The M&E unit continued capacity building activities; review and reflection meetings; field monitoring; support for planning, research, studies, and documentation; learning and knowledge management; and



upgrading the Hariyo Ban database software.

### **Capacity-building**

In this year, the M&E unit organized four capacity-building trainings, including a modular training on Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning in Conservation and Natural Resource Management, case study writing, community change monitoring (CCM), and orientation on CCM guidebook in Bardia, Chitwan, Makwanpur, and Dang districts. A total of 92 people, including 53 women, were trained. The trainings were instrumental in improving the knowledge of staff in various M&E methodologies, tool documentation, and progress reporting. Two documents (modular training manual on Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning in Conservation and Natural Resource Management and a Guideline for Community Change Monitoring) have been developed.

The Hariyo Ban Program has provided support to strengthen grassroots monitoring systems for effective program implementation and ensure accountability. Guidelines for field monitoring by the monitoring sub-committees in CFCCs and BZUCs have been developed and are being used. Currently, 11 sub-committees in the CFCCs and the BZUCs are supported. Hariyo Ban Eastern TAL supported establishing two Monitoring Sub-Committees in the BZUCs, applying learning from the Western TAL. Support will be provided for capacity building training and joint monitoring visits in year five.

### **Review and reflection meetings**

The review and reflection meetings are strong mechanisms for promoting adaptive management and good platforms to have better understanding and coordination among partners work in the field. During this reporting period, review and reflection meetings were conducted at the community, site, cluster, corridor, and landscape levels. Two community level review and reflection meetings were organized in Gorkha. Similarly, a total of 23 events were conducted at site, cluster, and corridor levels in Barandabhar, Parsa-Bagmati, and Brahmadev corridors; and, in Banke, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Tanahu, Gorkha, and Syangja districts. The Program's consortium partners from respective sites/clusters, community people, government representatives attended in different meetings. Participants discussed the achievements, issues/challenges, opportunities and lesson learned.

Similarly, the Hariyo Ban Program supported three Regional Forest Directorates from the Western, Mid-Western and Far Western regions to conduct the review meetings. Representatives from the line agencies such as DFOs, DSCOs, Rupantaran Nepal, MSFP, and PA programs, along with the Hariyo Ban Program, attended these meeting and shared, discussed, and reviewed the plans and progress.

### **Monitoring visits**

#### **Monitoring visits by core team, consortium partners, stakeholders including senior officials from government line agencies**

This year, two monitoring visits of Hariyo Ban Program activities were done by Regional Forest Directors of the Mid and Far Western Region in Dang, Banke, Bardia, and Kailali districts. During the visit, the team observed restoration activities, plantation sites, fencing sites, CAPA, automatic weather station, and IGAs. Similarly, a monitoring visit with two senior government officials from MoFSC was held in Western TAL to monitor Hariyo Ban Program activities at Kanchanpur, Kailali, Bardia, Banke, and Dang Districts. The team also covered WOO activities during the monitoring visit.

The Program's core team conducted the joint monitoring visit to the Kamdi corridor with an objective to better understand the functionality of the corridor. The team visited different sites in the corridor and interacted with local communities and CFCC/CFUG officials in Banke and Dang. During the visit, two

alternative energy model villages were declared. At the end, the team conducted a review meeting and provided feedback to the landscape-level Hariyo Ban Program team of consortium partners to improve interventions and effectiveness.

Focal persons from the Program's consortium conducted one monitoring visit during this period. The objective of this visit was to update the visit team about progress of the Hariyo Ban Program in the field and provide inputs for further collaboration and improvement. The visit was useful to gain a common understanding of different activities conducted by all consortium partners. Later, the team interacted with the core team in Kathmandu and shared observations and feedback. This visit helped M&E focal persons learn more about monitoring tools and approaches. It became clear that the involvement of program staff together with M&E persons from the consortium is more effective in generating information, field observations, analysis, reflection, and immediate feedback.

#### **Site and river basin level joint monitoring visits**

A total of six joint monitoring visits were conducted in Dang, Kaski, Tanahun, Lamjung, Syangja, and Gorkha. In the joint monitoring visits in CHAL, the representatives from the DFO, DSCO, DADO, DLSO, WCO, and DDC, along media personnel, visited the Program's intervention sites in the respective districts and interacted with the community. These monitoring visits helped to strengthen coordination among the consortium partners, district line agencies, and others stakeholders.

#### **Joint monitoring of monitoring sub-committee**

The monitoring sub-committees formed and mobilized under CFCCs are instrumental for effective implementation and monitoring of the program interventions in TAL. The monitoring sub-committees in this period conducted a total of 10 monitoring visits in Dang, Banke, Kailali, and Kanchanpur. CFCC members, government line agencies representatives, and sub-committee members participated in these monitoring visits. After the visits, they conducted review meeting and provided feedback to the respective CFCCs/CBOs for better implementation of the program.



*Picture 32: Observation of CAPA implementing activities in Devasthan, Lamjung*

#### **Monitoring visits from M&E Unit**

During this reporting period, seven regular monitoring visits from the M&E unit were conducted in Eastern TAL and CHAL. The visits were focused on monitoring CAPA implementation, sub-grantee progress, and observing interventions at the field level. After the visits, field visit reports were prepared and shared with the concerned field team and M&E specialist. Additionally, M&E unit conducted Data Quality Assessment (DQA); one each at East TAL and West TAL. One DQA event was done by the CHAL M&E unit as well. DQA was done at the field offices of consortium and implementing partners. Reports were prepared and shared among a team of consortium and implementing partners. DQA events are expected to improve the overall data management system of the Hariyo Ban Program from the field to central levels.

#### **Community change monitoring events**

During this year, two community change monitoring events were conducted in Makwanpur and Kaski districts, CHAL. Two days of intensive community change monitoring events were conducted using different participatory methodologies and tools. Preliminary findings from the assessment with community people were conducted at the end of each event, and the CCM findings were shared among the landscape and central teams. Compiled reports on both CCM events were prepared and shared with the team.

The M&E unit in TAL CBRP practiced preparing community profiles along with community change monitoring in seven sites in Brahmadev, Karnali River Corridor, and Kamdi Corridors. Draft community profiles of three sites have been prepared, are on the process of finalization, and will be ultimately handed over to communities.



*Picture 33: Group discussion during CCM*

## **Research, studies and documentation**

### **Outcome Monitoring**

The Hariyo Ban Program hired PETALS Foundation to conduct the outcome monitoring of the Program's interventions, including an Outcome Monitoring Matrix, Outcome Monitoring plan and outcome monitoring matrix. A draft Outcome Monitoring report was submitted by the consultant and is currently under review.



*Picture 34: Group discussion during outcome monitoring*

### **Outcome documentation**

The M&E unit carried out documentation of outcomes from broom grass plantation in Tanahu district in coordination with the Program's Communications Unit. A document was published highlighting the changes brought in the degraded lands and in the local community after plantation of broom grass over the past three years. Similarly, the M&E unit initiated a process for knowledge documentation on various areas of the Program's interventions, which will be executed in year five.

### **Database Management**

To make database management more systematic, efficient and comprehensive, a web-based database management system was developed for the Program in December 2013. The software has been upgraded during this reporting period to incorporate new features based on the suggestions from consortium partners. The new revised version has been more user friendly and particularly convenient for report generation.

### **Mid-term Evaluation**

Hariyo Ban program also supported the USAID mid-term evaluation in the second half of the fourth year. The evaluation showed that progress in the three objectives is generally good, particularly at the site and output levels. The four main recommendations covered: learning lessons from sites with integrated activities; consolidating or phasing out “patchy” sites; developing a clear strategy for strengthening and/or reframing the river basin approach; and using Community Adaptation Plan of Actions (CAPAs) as a bottom-up planning tool to scale up and leverage climate adaptation. Hariyo Ban has taken action on the mid-term evaluation recommendations and will continue this during the fifth year. Details of the activities planned to address the recommendations and their progress has been given in Annex 13.

#### *Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP)*

The PMP was revised and updated in year 4, adding extra targets for the additional biodiversity funding. A few changes were subsequently made in July 2015 in response to USAID comments on the plan. This plan was approved by USAID on 31 July, 2015. We are also currently working on revising the PMP for earthquake recovery work using realigned funds, and will then do a new version for the proposed new funding if it is approved. Details of progress on achieving the targets in the PMP are contained in Annex 16.

**Table 14: Summary of progress in M&E**

IR	Activities	Location	Target	Year IV				Status	Achievements	Remarks
				Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q4			
Monitoring and Evaluation Activities (\$205,948)										
1	Capacity building activities pertinent to M&E for Hariyo Ban Program staff, line agencies and CBOs to enhance participatory M&E systems and enhance expertise in M&E, staff capacity, orientation on software etc.	CHAL, TAL and Center	12 events						Ongoing. A total of seven events of capacity building completed. Trainings on community change monitoring, modular training on monitoring, learning & evaluation, case story writing, and orientation on CCM guideline were conducted in this year. Similarly, two monitoring sub-committee were formed.  The draft training manual of three modules of monitoring, evaluation and learning and guideline for community change monitoring has been developed.	
2	Review and reflection of progress and achievements, lessons learned and issues and challenges at various levels (district, corridor, landscape, and central levels)	CHAL, TAL, and Center	73 events						Altogether, 29 events of review, reflection and planning meetings of Hariyo Ban were conducted at landscape, site, cluster, river basin, and community levels.	
3	Learning management	TAL, CHAL and Center	Implementation of learning strategy of Hariyo Ban							

IR	Activities	Location	Target	Year IV				Status	Achievements	Remarks
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
4	Research and case studies including outcome monitoring	TAL and CHAL	Continue outcome monitoring; 1,100 person days of LRP mobilization for information gathering; documentation and publication of 30 case stories						Draft outcome monitoring report received and under finalization. The LRPs were mobilized in both landscapes under M&E unit to collect the information on LIP/IGA, CLAC, CAPA, GPS coordinates etc.	
5	Midterm evaluation	Central level	One time						Midterm evaluation was conducted by USAID.	
6	Monitoring visits by core team, consortium partners, stakeholders including senior officials from government line agencies, USAID, and regular monitoring visits by M&E unit	TAL and CHAL	199 monitoring visits						A total of 107 monitoring visits to the program sites from various level were conducted.	
7	Support for planning of Hariyo Ban at various levels	TAL and CHAL	9 planning events						Completed. A total of 5 Hariyo Ban planning meeting at landscape and central level and 4 regional-level planning and review meetings of Regional Directorate of Forest office of far-west region, mid-west and western regions.	

## 4.4 Learning

During the fourth year, Hariyo Ban continued implementation of its learning strategy. The work on majority of learning questions has been initiated and some have been completed. We have been also using other learning opportunities from the thematic and cross-cutting component work. In the fifth year, we will complete the most relevant remaining learning questions and ensure documentation and communication of results at different levels both within Nepal (from local to national levels) and internationally as appropriate. This will be a major part of Hariyo Ban's legacy. We will capture learning from the earthquake recovery work through regular review and reflection meetings as well as field monitoring, and monitoring of the GRRT work. We have also added new learning questions related to green recovery and reconstruction. This learning will form part of the overall learning of the Hariyo Ban Program and will be used in future while implementing similar activities. Annex 14 shows the learning questions, progress, a summary of major results, their application, and key audiences.

## 4.5 Communications

Last year was crucial for communications, as it was the beginning of documentation of best practices and learning over last three years. The communications team and consortium partners concentrated on working towards Program's communications goal to help better achieve the Program objectives by facilitating a general understanding and influencing the knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of our key audiences. The unit strived to share the Program's successes and stories with the general public, donors, stakeholders, and the media. In alignment with the revised communication strategy, the program focused on documenting changes and differences made by interventions, and made an effort to offer a broader picture of the same. A major outreach was the collaboration with the M & E Unit to publish a compilation of the success stories across all components and crosscutting issues.

### Events and Campaigns

The program continued to organize events and take part in events and campaigns highlighting its key objectives and crosscutting themes.

#### International Mountain Festival 2014

The communications unit provided support to and participated in the International Mountain Festival 2014 organized by the Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) in the International Mountain Museum, Pokhara, from December 10-12, 2014. The Program took this opportunity to display the Hariyo Ban Program's publications and products like jam-jelly, pickles, and nettle powder produced by the local green enterprises established by community members to ensure better sales, linkage and visibility.



Picture 35: Visitors at the International Mountain Day celebration observe products of local green enterprises



## **Nepal Infrastructure Summit, 2014**

At the Nepal Infrastructure Summit, 2014, held on November 11, the communications unit facilitated the launch of the publication *Beyond Investment: Developing Sustainable Green Infrastructure in Nepal*. The communications unit also held an event to launch its two publications related to stories of change and the adaptation manual, combined with an event to grant student awards to 20 future conservationists.



*Picture 36: Ms. Bronwyn Llewellyn, Environment Team Leader, USAID, launches the collection of case stories*

## **International Women's Day 2015**

On International Women's Day 2015, the Hariyo Ban Program in collaboration with Media Advocacy Group (MAG), organized an event entitled *Making it Happen: Celebrating Women Leadership in Conservation* on March 8, 2015, to recognize the immense contribution of women to biodiversity conservation, NRM, and climate change. The event highlighted the need to involve women at all levels of conservation while addressing the challenges they face. The event also included the announcement of awards for the best woman and man change agents who have worked to promote women's participation and leadership in the conservation sector.



*Picture 37: Mr. Yam Bahadur Ghale from Manang being honored as the 'Outstanding Male Change Agent'*

## **Earth Day 2015**

To mark Earth Day and contribute to the capacity building of future conservationists, the Hariyo Ban Program, under its student research grant, awarded a total of 22 grants to students from the Bachelors and Masters levels with support on April 22, 2015, to conduct their dissertations. As part of its endeavor to encourage a generation of conservationists and environment enthusiasts, the Hariyo Ban Program offers competitive grants that support enthusiastic students in their research pertaining to biodiversity conservation, climate change, sustainable landscapes, sustainable livelihoods, and gender and social inclusion. This was the third time that the Program offered such grants to scholars.



*Picture 38: Ms. Karolyn Upham, Deputy Environment Team Leader, USAID/Nepal, awarding a grant to a student from the Masters level*

## **Capacity Building, Exposure Visits and Media Mobilization**

### **Print Media**

To better acquaint media personnel with the Hariyo Ban Program and improve their capacity on reporting to issues related to biodiversity, climate change, landscapes, livelihoods, etc., various workshops and exposure visits were held throughout the year. As part of capacity building, the District Federation of FECOFUN, Dang, conducted media sensitization program for 21 local journalists including community forest users. The participants not only learned the causes and effects of firefighting but also formed firefighting groups for future action.

Similarly, WWF CHAL, in collaboration with Federation of Nepalese Journalist (FNJ), organized a

media mobilization workshop in Gorkha. The basic objective of this workshop was to help build capacity of media personnel from nine districts of CHAL. Under the program titled “Building capacity of media personnel to document and report climate change issues in Chitwan Annapurna Landscape (CHAL)”, a total of 170 journalists were oriented on issues of biodiversity and climate change, while linking it with the Program. At the end, the journalists prepared an action plan to promote drafting and dissemination of environmental issues.

In WWF TAL, a seven-day field visit was organized for journalist from different national dailies. The primary objective of the visit was to spread the knowledge and understanding of the activities implemented by or through the Hariyo Ban Program. Various success stories based on the field observation by the journalist were published after the visit.



Picture 39: Media coverage on pertinent forestry issues

An event to train local journalist on biodiversity and REDD+ was conducted in Dalla homestay village, Bardia. 32 local journalist gained knowledge on REDD+, climate change, and biodiversity conservation, along with information on how the Hariyo Ban Program has played its part in spreading information and enhancing capacities to work on such issues.

Representatives from government agencies (DFO, DSCO, DADO, DLSO, WCO and DDC) along with journalists visited field sites in Tanahun, Lamjung, Syangja, and Gorkha. The overall objective of this visit was to observe field-level activities implemented by the Program and see the positive impacts in the lives of the local stakeholders made by the program. It also provided an opportunity to government staff and journalist to interact with people from different communities and get to know about the realities on the ground.

## FM Radio

WWF Nepal mobilized four local radio FM stations with an aim to raise awareness among communities and stakeholders and to disseminate information about the Hariyo Ban Program and its components. Annapurna FM assumed overall responsibility of producing and mobilizing FM stations to broadcast the programs. Programs relevant to biodiversity conservation and climate change were aired in Tanahun (Bandipur FM), Gorkha (Gorkha FM) and Lamjung (Marsyangdi FM) simultaneously. Out of this, 22 episodes were broadcasted earlier and eight within the last six months. The Program delivered updates on the program highlights on a fortnightly basis, along with an interview with a relevant personnel, and messages on biodiversity conservation, CCA, and sustainable landscape management.

In addition, a Public Service Announcements (PSA) on CCA was aired through 16 district-level Radio/FM stations along with Radio Sagarmatha. These stations covered all 20 Hariyo Ban Program districts across TAL and CHAL.

In Bardia and Tanahun, 15 and 30 minute radio programs respectively were broadcasted from local FM stations (Babai FM and Smart FM) to create mass awareness on climate change issues, forest governance, sustainable management of forests, and CCA.

### **Communications and Outreach Materials**

The following audio visual, print, and outreach materials were produced last year with Hariyo Ban Program funding (or co-funding).

#### **Videos**

1. *The Change Factor* - The video is centered on Lal Bahadur Bhandari, an active community member residing in Gangaparaspur VDC, Dang and his commendable involvement in CCA.
2. *LAPA Framework* - The video describes in detail the steps that are being carried out during LAPA formulation and implementation, and how the CCA process is being carried out in the field with Hariyo Ban Program support.

#### **Publications**

1. *Report*
  - i. Beyond Investment: Developing Sustainable Green Infrastructure in Nepal – Flora and Fauna of Nepal in the CITES Annexes
2. *Manual*
  - i. Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Planning: Training of Trainers Manual
3. *Briefing Sheet*
  - i. Beyond Investment: Developing Sustainable Green Infrastructure in Nepal
4. *Case Stories*
  - i. Sweet Success: Green Stories of Transformation in Communities and the Environment
5. *Sticker*
  - i. Community Forest Development Guideline
6. *PSA*
  - i. Reducing drivers of deforestation
7. *Poster*
  - i. Promotional Poster on Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI)
  - ii. Community Adaptation to Climate Change-Best Practice and Learning from Hariyo Ban Program
8. *Brochure*
  - i. Mahabharat Goral Conservation
  - ii. Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change: Best Practices and Learning from Hariyo Ban Program
9. *Catalogue*
  - i. Profiles of the Greater One-horned rhinoceros of Bardia National Park and Shuklaphanta Wildlife Reserve, Nepal

### **Presentations at International Conferences and Venues**

<b>Event</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Venue</b>	<b>Presenter</b>	<b>Title</b>
Mountain People Adapting to Change	November 11, 2014	Kathmandu	Judy Oglethorpe	Non-insurance financial mechanisms for climate adaptation at different levels
International Conference on Climate Change Innovation and Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood (ClimDev)	January 12-14, 2015	Kathmandu	Keshav Prasad Khanal, Sunil Kumar Regmi	Enhancing ecosystem services through sediment retention in Phewa Lake of Western Nepal
ClimDev	January 12-14, 2015	Kathmandu	Gokarna Jung Thapa, Eric Wikramanayake, Shant Raj Jnawali, Ramesh Adhikari	Climate-change Impacts on Nepal's Biodiversity and Forest Ecosystems, - WWF Nepal
ClimDev	January 12-14, 2015	Kathmandu	Judy Oglethorpe, Sunil Regmi, Ryan Bartlett, Bhawani S. Dongol, Eric Wikramanayake and Sarah Freeman	The value of a river basin approach in climate adaptation
ClimDev	January 12-14, 2015	Kathmandu	Sunil Kumar Regmi, Man Bahadur Biswakarma, Pratima Shrestha, Judy Oglethorpe	Adapting to climate change and variability through integrated planning for community and ecosystem resilience
Asia High Mountains Project Workshop	January 28, 2015	Kathmandu	Judy Oglethorpe, Sunil Regmi and Dipesh Joshi	Climate Adaptation in the Hariyo Ban Program, Nepal
Woodrow Wilson Center session: Scaling the Mountain: Women, Health, and the Environment in Nepal	January 7, 2015	Washington, DC	Judy Oglethorpe	Climate Adaptation: Hariyo Ban Program, Nepal

## 4.6 Disaster Response

This year the Hariyo Ban Program responded to two disasters: the Terai floods of July 2014, and the Gorkha earthquake of April 25, 2015, and its aftershocks.

### 4.6.1 Terai Floods

Heavy floods occurred on August 16-17, 2014, in the Mid and Far West. The floods badly affected lives and property in Surkhet, Dang, Banke, Bardia, and part of Kailali district. Many houses and farms were inundated and damaged by the flood. A large number of people were displaced or injured, and some

lost their lives. Forest and agriculture land was destroyed due to river bed cutting and sediment deposition, and many livestock were lost. Already vulnerable people with whom the Hariyo Ban Program was working became more vulnerable, and some of them were compelled to settle inside the forest, resulting in forest encroachment. The flood also badly damaged Program-supported interventions in these districts. Hariyo Ban Program consortium partners, particularly CARE Nepal, responded to the disaster in the next few months with relief materials and other post-disaster rehabilitation activities.

Plans were made for the Hariyo Ban Program to support flood recovery work in these districts, including plans to:

- Support flood affected communities with additional biodiversity funds, which were being requested from USAID at the time;
- Conduct a training to build national and local capacity in green recovery and reconstruction (GRR) using some remaining backed-out GRR WOO funds.

**Capacity building:** Early in 2015 we worked with the Centre for Resilient Development (CORD), a GRR consultant from Sri Lanka, and WWF US to build capacity in GRR in preparation for recovery work in the Terai, and for future disasters. This comprised of:

- A four-day training of trainers course held in Dhulikhel in February 2015, hosted by the Department of Urban Planning and Building Construction, for national-level staff in GoN Ministries and Departments, Hariyo Ban Program consortium partners, INGOs, NGOs and academic institutions at the central level. The training included practical field work in Sindupalchowk district with a visit to the district headquarters, followed by field work at the large landslide site in Jure. Several resource persons provided specialized training.
- Two training courses in the Terai at district level (in Banke and Bardia) for district government officials, NGOs and CSO networks from the four affected districts, on the practical aspects of green recovery and reconstruction. Each course comprised a day of theory and a day of practical work in the field.
- A half-day training in Kathmandu for GoN and NGO senior staff including proposal writers, in the principles of GRR.

**Support to flood recovery:** Funding for the Program’s own flood recovery work was only approved and included in the year four work plan in April 2015, and there was little time for progress before the earthquake later that month, and then the start of the monsoon in June.

#### **4.6.2 Gorkha Earthquake**

On April 25, 2015, a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal with the epicenter in Gorkha district. More than 8,790 people were killed and over 22,300 injured. The earthquake destroyed nearly 500,000 houses and partially damaged more than 200,000 more. A large number of people were displaced; some are still living in camps. A number of government offices and infrastructures were totally damaged. The earthquake and subsequent landslides caused significant loss of forests, agricultural lands, and livestock, and damaged infrastructure, including roads and trails, badly affecting access to remote rural areas.

The earthquake hit several districts in the Hariyo Ban Program’s landscapes. In CHAL, Nuwakot, Dhading, Rasuwa, and Gorkha were severely affected; and Makwanpur was “crisis level” hit (Figure

14). Lamjung, Tanahun and Chitwan were hit with heavy losses, and Kaski, Syanja, Palpa, Gulmi and Baglung were hit. Myagdi and Nawalparasi were slightly affected<sup>3</sup>. Makwanpur, Chitwan, and Nawalparasi also overlap with TAL. In addition to the damage already suffered, downstream districts may be affected by flooding and sedimentation exacerbated by the earthquake, especially during this monsoon season.

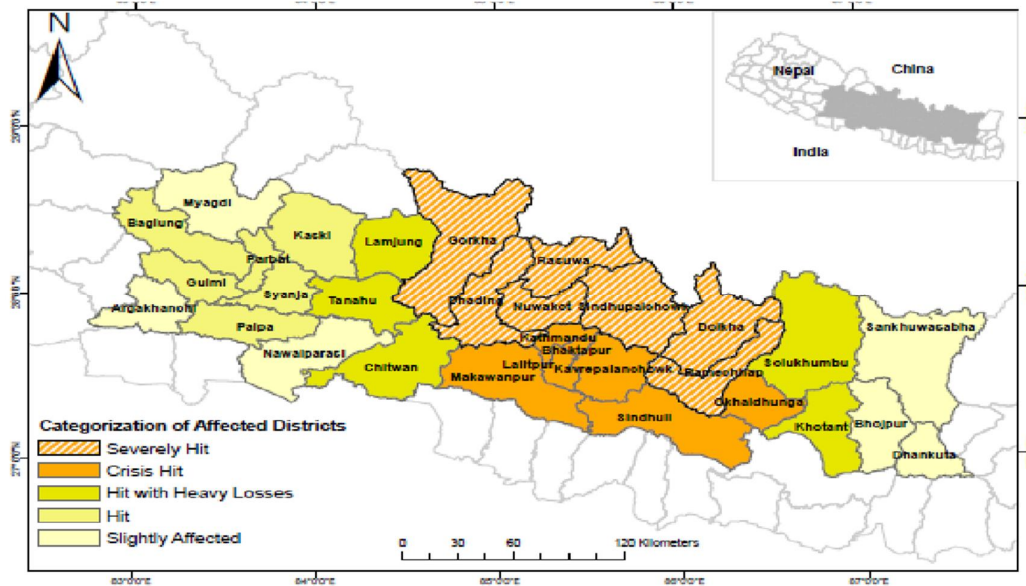


Figure 16: Earthquake affected districts in Nepal, by degree of severity<sup>10</sup>

**Impacts in Hariyo Ban working areas:** Information collected by the Hariyo Ban Program’s partners indicates very significant damage in many of the sites, biodiversity important areas, corridors, watersheds, and river basins where Hariyo Ban works in CHAL, particularly in the east of the landscape. Significant loss of life and injury occurred, including members of community forest user groups. Housing and public buildings have been damaged or destroyed on a large scale; many people are camping out and some communities have evacuated from dangerous sites (e.g. with landslide risk). Langtang National Park was very severely affected by avalanches and landslides, with the complete loss of Langtang village along with significant loss of life. The park headquarters was destroyed, as were 28 range posts, and park management is severely disrupted. In Manaslu Conservation Area, early reports listed 15 human casualties; and 2,114 houses/shelters, 9 schools, 1 community eco-lodge, and 27 gumbas damaged or destroyed<sup>11</sup>. Rivers have been blocked by landslides, including, temporarily, the Kali Gandaki north of Beni, and the Marshyangdi.

Many livelihoods have been disrupted, with heavy loss of livestock and seed for planting this year’s rice crop; and there has been a serious disruption of tourism and loss of other jobs. For example, WWF reports that in Gorkha district, nearly US \$30,000 of Hariyo Ban investments in IGAs such as goat farming, poultry farming, beekeeping and vegetable farming were affected by the earthquake. Green enterprises such as the sisnu (nettle powder) enterprise in Barpak, near the epicenter of the first earthquake, have been affected. WWF reports that 399 metallic ICSs and 2,408 normal ICSs it funded in Gorkha district are completely damaged. Many communities are focusing on basic survival.

<sup>10</sup> National Planning Commission (2015). Nepal Earthquake 2015: Post Disaster Needs Assessment. Executive Summary. National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu.

<sup>11</sup> NTNC rapid assessment of damage in Manaslu. S. Thapa, pers. comm.



**Relief work:** In the weeks after the disaster, CARE, FECOFUN and NTNC mobilized US \$50,000 of emergency relief support in Rasuwa, Dhading, Nuwakot, Gorkha, and Lamjung districts (WWF used separate funds for relief work). CARE, FECOFUN and NTNC distributed tarpaulins, tents, blankets, tools, food, and hygiene kits to 3,974 affected households as follows:

- 1,867 tarpaulins
- 180 hygiene kits
- 1,650 blankets
- 22 shelter improvement tools
- 8 trail improvement tools
- 270 ground sheets for tents

The relief work was carried out in close coordination with GoN, particularly the District Disaster Relief Committees (DDRCs). FECOFUN district chapters, CARE and NTNC field offices and Conservation Area Management Committees (CAMCs) were mobilized in the process.

Since landslides blocked many access trails in Manaslu Conservation Area, NTNC arranged transport of materials to remote sites through the World Food Program's United Nations Humanitarian Air Service. However, due to limited space in the aircraft, tools for Chhekampar and Prok have yet to be transported.

The Hariyo Ban Program also worked with the UN Organization for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group, and the Shelter, Food Security and Education Clusters on the promotion of green recovery and reconstruction principles and practices. Briefing sheets were prepared for these clusters (in the case of Education, Hariyo Ban provided technical inputs). Training will be provided to cluster members and relevant GoN departments with new Hariyo Ban funding in FY16.

**Rapid environmental assessment and post-disaster needs assessment:** At the central level, the Hariyo Ban Program/WWF is working with the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment on a national rapid environmental assessment (REA) of the earthquake. A multi-disciplinary team of consultants was recruited for this purpose, with a Steering Committee chaired by MoSTE. The REA covers direct impacts of the earthquake on biodiversity, such as destruction of forests by landslides; and indirect impacts, including effects on capacity for conservation, and impacts resulting from the emergency response, recovery, and reconstruction, including impacts across many different sectors. The REA report is expected in early September.

The Hariyo Ban Program, WWF and FECOFUN also collaborated with the National Planning Commission, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation (MoFSC), and other stakeholders on a multi-sectoral post disaster needs assessment (PDNA<sup>12</sup>), in the Environment and Forestry Group. The PDNA and REA teams jointly developed a set of 10 principles for green recovery and reconstruction after the earthquake. The REA and PDNA will provide a basis for much of Hariyo Ban's earthquake recovery work.

**Realigned and new funds for earthquake recovery:** The Hariyo Ban Program realigned some of its existing funds to support earthquake recovery. These funds will be used for similar activities to those which the Program already does under its existing objectives, in sites and village development committees (VDCs) where it is already working. (Realignment of funds was approved in a work plan

---

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.npc.gov.np/web/new/uploadedFiles/allFiles/PDNA-vol-B.pdf>



amendment near the end of June, so there is nothing to report on those activities for this year.) In addition, the Hariyo Ban Program requested new funding from USAID for additional earthquake recovery and reconstruction work, which will help to scale up the work with realigned funding, and also promote green recovery and reconstruction across a wide range of sectors, working with central, district and VDC-level government, humanitarian clusters, NGOs, CBOs, training institutions, and others.

#### **4.7 Vehicle and Equipment Purchase**

No vehicles or equipment were purchased during this period.

#### **4.8 International Travel**

International travel undertaken with Hariyo Ban funding during the reporting period is shown in Annex 20.

#### **4.9 Coordination**

##### **4.9.1 Coordination with GoN**

The Hariyo Ban Program has continued to collaborate closely with GoN, particularly with MoFSC, its departments, including REDD Cell, regional directorates, and district offices. The Program Steering Committee Working Group, at the national level, has continued to provide advice in planning, monitoring and program review, policy work, national-level studies/assessments, and coordination with various government agencies. The involvement of the Working Group in expediting WOO activities, finalization of proposal for additional biodiversity fund and making adjustments to the Hariyo Ban Program's plans and priorities in the aftermath of the April 25 mega earthquake have been extremely useful. At the field level, regional- and district-level agencies such as DFO, DSCO, and PA officials have continued to provide technical support and coordination in program implementation as deemed necessary. Likewise, coordination with MoSTE and MoFALD has further increased, particularly in the implementation of the government's adaptation policies through the development and implementation of local adaptation plans, and mainstreaming CCA and DRR initiatives at the local level.

The Hariyo Ban Program has continued to support GoN agencies at the national, regional, and district levels in order to facilitate effective coordination and collaboration in Hariyo Ban Program implementation. Policy development, review at the national level, supporting the implementation of priority activities at the regional and district level, capacity building of GoN staff based on mutually agreed needs, and support for monitoring of the Program's activities are some of the regular areas of collaboration. In addition, a wide range of activities, including immediate emergency response support to revive the functioning of government agencies, were implemented in the fourth year through mobilization of WOO funds allocated for government agencies (refer to WOO sections for details). The Hariyo Ban Program has worked with some non-traditional government agencies, such as the Department of Urban Planning and Building Construction in the Ministry of Urban Development, during the rollout of green recovery and reconstruction in the aftermath of the Terai floods.

#### **4.9.2 Coordination with resource partners**

The Hariyo Ban Program has continued to work with several resource partners, both through the main work plan and WOO. These are mentioned in the relevant sections above.

#### **4.9.3 Coordination with other groups, programs and donors**

During the fourth year, we continued to coordinate and collaborate with other organizations and donor-funded programs in Nepal (including those of USAID Nepal) to ensure complementarity, promote synergies among donor programs, and share results and lessons learned. Some of this collaboration is outlined below.

**Multi-stakeholder Forestry Program (MSFP):** The Hariyo Ban Program continued to work in close coordination with MSFP in various policy processes, including the National REDD Strategy and National Forest Policy. We have coordinated our support for MoFSC's capacity building and annual planning process; exchanged information with regard to various studies and our respective innovation funds; and generally shared experiences and lessons.

**Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP):** The Hariyo Ban Program has continued its collaboration with NCCSP in the preparation and implementation of LAPAs, including documenting learning from the integration of LAPAs with LDRMPs (Local Disaster Risk Management Plans) at the VDC level. Another area where the Program and NCCSP are coming together is the stocktaking of different adaptation planning approaches currently being practiced in the country and in order to find ways to harmonize them at both national and local level. This task will be completed in year five.

**Forest Resource Assessment (FRA):** The Hariyo Ban Program continued its collaboration with Finnish-funded FRA and made use of its monitoring system and results, particularly in the assessment of different methodologies for REDD+ monitoring (including light detection and ranging (LIDAR) methodology, satellite imagery, and sample plots in the TAL districts).

**The World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF):** The Hariyo Ban Program continued collaboration with the FCPF funded REDD+ readiness of GoN to support REDD+ readiness in Nepal.

**Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Mountain Ecosystems Project (EBA Project):** The Hariyo Ban Program continues coordinating its work in Kaski with the EBA Project, including the PES initiative in Phewa.

#### **Other USAID-funded programs**

We have continued to collaborate with other USAID-funded programs where synergies exist. This has included exchanges of technical information and materials, sharing administrative information, and site visits. Specific discussion or other collaboration has been undertaken with Sajhedari Bikaas; Health for Life; Suaahara; and the Food for Peace/Community Resilience Program SABAL.

**Initiatives for Climate Change Adaptation:** the main collaboration is in Kaski (for example in Lumle where we have collaborated on climate adaptation planning), and exchanging lessons

## **5. MANAGEMENT**

### **5.1 Program Oversight and Management**

### 5.1.1 Hariyo Ban Program Committees

**Program Steering Committee:** the Program Steering Committee (PSC) met in July 2014 to endorse the work plan for year four, and in April 2015 to review the overall progress of year four implementation.

**Program Steering Committee Working Group:** The Working Group met 10 times throughout year four. The unusual high number of meetings was mainly to incorporate various priorities and changes in Hariyo Ban Program (e.g. expediting WOO fund mobilization and monitoring, additional biodiversity funding, and immediate response and adjustments in the aftermath of April 2015 earthquake).

**Program Management Committee:** Several formal and informal meetings were held to bring on board all consortium partners with regard to critical decisions in Hariyo Ban: preparation of annual plan, additional biodiversity funding, joint monitoring visit of consortium partners, and adjustment in the Hariyo Ban Program's annual plans in the aftermath of April 2015 earthquake.

In addition, the core team continued to meet regularly throughout the reporting period.

### 5.1.2 Management report

This report covers the fourth year of the Hariyo Ban Program. During the first nine months, the Program continued to work steadily on field- and policy-level implementation, in all components, although work was disrupted in the Terai for some time in July 2014 by floods in Bardia, Banke, Dang and Surkhet, and we incorporated recovery work in a proposal to USAID for additional biodiversity funds. We were fortunate to receive a modification to the cooperative agreement with USAID for an additional US \$4,999,776 of biodiversity funding at the end of March 2015, and rushed to start implementation in April, hoping to initiate many urgent activities before the monsoon in June. Unfortunately only 18 days after approval of additional biodiversity work in a work plan addendum, the Gorkha earthquake happened.

The earthquake severely disrupted the Program's work, particularly in CHAL, which contains four of the worst affected districts and several other affected districts. Work in TAL and at the central level stopped for a few weeks as staff took care of their families and affairs. Work then restarted in TAL and at the center, but in a quiet way for some time out of respect for the tragedy. The response of the Hariyo Ban Program to the earthquake is documented in the section on disaster relief, recovery, and reconstruction. Many community and GoN partners were seriously affected by the disaster, and a large number of the Program's investments in CHAL were damaged or destroyed. The program supported relief work through consortium partners, and work in CHAL gradually resumed as far as it could. The Program made a plan to realign funds from regular activities across all three components in support of earthquake recovery (approved just after the period of this plan), and also submitted a proposal to USAID for additional funds for earthquake recovery and reconstruction. This work will be a major focus in year five, as will the work with additional biodiversity funds which was seriously delayed in year four.

In addition to regular program activities, the Hariyo Ban Program team spent time with the midterm evaluation team in early 2015 (see elsewhere in this report for the recommendations). The evaluation was very helpful to us, coming up with some very useful recommendations that we started applying during the fourth year, and will continue to do so in the fifth year. Unfortunately, the mid-term evaluation came rather late (in the second half of the fourth year). If we had had the results earlier, then we could have applied them earlier in the project.

We continue to see much greater mutual understanding, collaboration, and complementarity among consortium partners, making better use of each other's comparative advantages, and continuing to learn new approaches and tools from each other.

## **5.2 Environmental Compliance**

To ensure activities planned in the fourth year of the Hariyo Ban Program meeting environmental compliance, a broader program-level Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) was produced against the annual work plan and shared with field staffs to help them prepare site-specific EMMPs based on the broader EMMP. Draft site-specific EMMPs from the four consortium partners were received as required by the guideline and formats revised in the third year of the Hariyo Ban Program. The drafts so received was reviewed for their relevancy, practicality and sufficiently by the environmental compliance focal person with the help of the thematic coordinators and necessary inputs were provided to relevant staff members and communities for implementation.

## **5.3 Operating Environment**

The first and last quarters of the fourth year have been quite eventful. We witnessed floods in the Midwestern region, particularly in Banke, Bardia, Dang, and Surkhet districts, during monsoon season. The floods displaced large numbers of people as their houses and assets were either washed away or inundated. It also affected ecosystem around the PAs in Banke and Bardia. Particularly affected were poor and vulnerable communities, target groups of the Hariyo Ban Program. This severely disturbed the implementation of Program activities in these districts. Hariyo Ban consortium partners, particularly CARE Nepal, responded to the disaster victims with relief materials and other post-disaster rehabilitation activities. The Hariyo Ban Program also allocated some resources for flood recovery work under the additional biodiversity fund, and started the recovery work which is still going on (refer to relevant sections for details).

Nepal was thrown into uncharted territory when a 7.8 magnitude earthquake hit the country on April 25, 2015. The earthquake was the biggest to hit Nepal in 82 years, and caused massive loss of human life and public and private properties, with over 8,700 people dead, over 500,000 houses destroyed, over three million people homeless, all sectors severely affected, and the total value of the disaster impact about US \$7 billion. Nine Hariyo Ban Program districts were affected with varying degrees of severity, with four districts heavily affected. This massive disaster has triggered a large number of landslides across the country, with more likely during the monsoon. This has increased the overall risk and sense of insecurity among the population.

The shifting of the country's priority to recovery and reconstruction, with development taking a backseat, has implications for the Hariyo Ban Program. The Program was looking forward to scaling up and consolidating its activities after the approval of biodiversity funds in March 2015, but now we are heavily involved in recovery work, with less funding for the regular work due to having realigned funds.

On the political front, the political parties failed to make any major breakthrough since the election of the second Constituent Assembly in November 2013. However, the earthquake brought the political parties together to respond to immediate needs as well as move forward on the important task of New Constitution making. They signed a historical 16 point deal on June 9 with agreements on most of the disputed issues of the New Constitution. The GoN was also able to successfully hold an International Conference on Nepal's Reconstruction on June 25, 2015, at which major donor pledges were made in support of

earthquake recovery and reconstruction. The task of moving two major tasks – post earthquake recovery and drafting of the New Constitution will not be easy for the government and the political parties. There is a possibility of bandhs and unrest as a result of differences among various interest groups in the Constitutional process, and weak governance across all levels of the state mechanism will be a major impediment to successfully carrying out the reconstruction work. These factors may have some serious implications on the overall operating environment for the Hariyo Ban Program in the coming year.

## 6. LESSONS LEARNED

During the course of the fourth year major lessons included:

- **Flexibility and needs based approach:** It is very important to be needs based and flexible: during the year we were able to do this on several counts. The new biodiversity funding filled in important gaps that arose since we wrote the original Hariyo Ban proposal. With the two disasters (Terai floods and Gorkha earthquake) we were able to obtain new funding to respond; in the case of the earthquake we made major changes to our program to support recovery and reconstruction. In climate adaptation we were able to seize an opportunity to promote integration of adaptation and DRR.
- **Lessons from GRR training:** capacity building in GRR for the Terai floods was very valuable preparation for earthquake work (e.g. through work with DPNet, understanding of the cluster system, involvement of new government partners in the GRR training) which opened many doors
- **Lessons from relief work:** we underestimated the logistics of providing relief to remote communities, and the capacity of our staff for this (we will be much better prepared next time)
- **Rapid environmental assessment:** high-level involvement of government and experts created strong credibility for the REA; at the same time, the team should have included a fulltime technical manager to pull it together. There was good synergy with the PDNA and vice versa.
- **PDNA:** a major difficulty for the environment sector in the PDNA process is quantifying the value of ecosystem services. In addition, it was a severe challenge to promote the environment as a cross-cutting issue with other sectors, partly because the Environment and Forestry team was involved in the impacts of the earthquake on these sectors themselves. In the future, it would be good to have people dedicated to working on the cross-cutting part to ensure it is integrated in the other sectors as they plan their recovery and reconstruction.
- **River basin approach:** it is increasingly clear that a nested river basin approach is key, given the rapid development that is occurring, and likely climate change hazards. PES work has given us some breakthroughs promoting this approach with stakeholder groups, but it is clear that it takes a long time for stakeholders to understand and implement, and we also encountered some resistance initially. Now that the Forest Policy is in place there should be more buy-in, and this should help the CHAL strategy.
- **PES:** It takes time to raise awareness about PES principles, and bring ‘payer’ and ‘seller’ stakeholders together, especially for complex situations. It is difficult for people to understand that payment will only be made when measurable services are delivered, and is not automatic once the program is established. Seed funds are often needed to support establishment of PES arrangements and initial environmental work. While ability to pay is often limited in many ‘payers’ in Nepal there is still good potential, particularly for water supplies, sediment retention, flood reduction; ecotourism, REDD+, and gold standard biogas. There is an urgent need for national policy on PES.

- **Governance:** Hariyo Ban now has much better coverage in the governance work, but sustainability is a challenge. Groups are using project funding to apply the governance tools, but there seems to be little motivation to continue this with their own resources.
- **Policy:** Hariyo Ban's close engagement with MoFSC and our ability to respond to changing needs as the project progresses and conditions change has created a good working environment for Hariyo Ban to provide inputs on policies and strategies, and to help in rolling them out.
- **Reducing threats and drivers:** in our work in corridors and river basins it is abundantly clear that having good understanding of key threats and drivers, and effective ways to tackle them, brings focused and effective results (e.g. broom grass work in the Trishuli part of the corridor from Chitwan to Annapurna). When sites are scattered and not tied into a central threats/drivers rationale the collective impact is more diffuse and difficult to measure. This is a bit of a paradigm shift for field staff, and it seems to be difficult to keep the bigger picture in mind while dealing with day-to-day local field issues.
- **Maintaining climate adaptation capacity:** it is a challenge to maintain climate adaptation capacity long-term, both in government and in the project, due to government staff transfers, and capacity in civil society being largely project based rather than institutionalized in long-term adaptation staffing.
- **Earthquake and climate change:** there is a risk that the current intense focus on the earthquake will result in climate change taking a back seat in the development and conservation fields, whereas we should be building strong capacity for climate adaptation at the moment.
- **Climate change and DRR integration:** there is strong interest from MoSTE and MoFALD in harmonizing DRR and climate adaptation approaches; the results and lessons that Hariyo Ban had from CAPAs and LAPAs created a solid base to make this possible. Mainstreaming into local planning, and leveraging funds for field activities, continues to advance.

## **7. FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES**

### **7.1 Opportunities**

- There is a huge opportunity for Hariyo Ban to promote implementation of the REA recommendations, both in its own recovery and reconstruction work, and also by working with other sectors to make their reconstruction work more environmentally sustainable.
- There is an excellent opportunity to continue progress in PES work in Kaski and Lamjung; strengthening ownership of these initiatives has created a very positive environment for the projects' continuity after Hariyo Ban
- Increased interest from both MoSTE and MoFALD and involvement of DDCs/VDCs in CCA – DRR integration is creating a positive environment for further integration of these processes and possibly some influence in policy framework.
- There are good opportunities to showcase Hariyo Ban's cutting edge results and learning both nationally and globally: for example, mainstreaming GESI in CCA; mainstreaming CCA and DRR; green recovery and reconstruction; PES; and biodiversity conservation work.

### **7.2 Challenges**

- Loss of Hariyo Ban investments in flood and earthquake affected districts has reduced the scope of positive impacts of the Program. Sequencing recovery work and sustainability processes will be really challenging due to limited capacity of affected communities and their institutions, in the time that we have available till the end of Hariyo Ban (although the extension to December 2016 gives a few more months).
- Government's priority and funding has changed to post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction, decreasing budgets for regular activities and long-term development agendas, which may limit GoN ability to partner on some activities in the coming year.
- Hariyo Ban now has limited scope for piloting REDD+ work due to further delays in endorsement of national REDD strategy, and moving the ER-PD process forward.
- Monitoring the impacts of livelihoods work on biodiversity has proved challenging, partly because of the time it takes for forest systems to respond to reduced threats, and partly due to the challenge of demonstrating the causal links for change. We will have a major focus on this in the fifth year.
- Due to differing understanding and expectations, the river basin level initiative in CHAL could not move forward as anticipated in the fourth year. We will give priority to this work in the fifth year, but the impact of earthquake may complicate this process.
- Continued turnover of staff is a major concern. Also, it is proving difficult to recruit staff with a DRR and environment background for recovery work due to high competition amongst the development agencies in the job market, after the earthquake.
- The absence of locally elected bodies continues to have a negative impact on many aspects of the Program, including the integration of adaptation work into local development planning, and on climate governance in general.



### **7.3 Prospects for Next Year**

- Accomplishing activities under additional biodiversity funding that were delayed or postponed due to earthquake
- Implementation of realigned activities focusing on earthquake recovery in worst affected districts, and use of new funds for Hariyo Ban's own recovery work, and work on GRR with other sectors
- Further consolidation of key interventions that have reached critical mass and scaling up successful practices to demonstrate impact at scale
- Completing most field activities (except those that depend on next year's monsoon)
- Undertaking analysis, documentation and communication of Hariyo Ban's key approaches, results and lessons; and establishing Hariyo Ban's legacy in the field and at central level
- Rolling out phase out/exit strategy
- Final evaluation

## ANNEXES

### Annex 1 : Working Districts and VDCs/Municipalities of the Hariyo Ban Program

The Hariyo Ban Program implemented activities in 2 Sub metropolitan city, 320 VDCs and 31 Municipalities of 26 districts during this year. In TAL, Hariyo Ban implemented activities in 1 Sub-Metropolitan city, 21 Municipalities and 117 VDCs of 12 districts. The 12 districts include Banke, Bara, Bardia, Chitwan, Dang, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Makwanpur, Nawalparasi, Parsa, Rautahat and Surkhet. In CHAL, the program was implemented in 1 Sub metropolitan city, 17 Municipalities and 232 VDCs of 16 districts. The 16 districts include Chitwan, Dhading, Gorkha, Gulmi, Kaski, Lamjung, Manang, Mustang, Myagdi, Nawalparasi, Nuwakot, Palpa, Parbat, Rasuwa, Syangja and Tanahu.

#### Hariyo Ban Program coverage in TAL

Corridor/bottleneck /basin/watershed	District	VDC/municipality	Remarks
Kamdi Corridor Banke National Park	Banke	Baijapur, Basudevpur, Binauna, Chisapani, Kachanapur, Kamdi, Mahadevpuri, Manikapur, Naubasta, Phattepur and Saigaun VDCs; Kohalpur Municipality	11 VDCs 1 Municipality
Parsa - Bagmati Corridor	Bara	Amlekhganj and Manaharwa VDCs; Gadimai and Nijgadh Municipalities	2 VDCs 2 Municipalities
Karnali Corridor Banke National Park	Bardia	Baganaha, Baniyabhar, Deudakala, Dhadhwar, Gola, Manau, Neulapur, Padanaha, Pashupatinagar, Patabhar, Sivapur, Suryapatawa and Thakurdwara VDCs; Gulariya and Rajapur Municipalities	13 VDCs 2 Municipalities
Barandabhar Corridor	Chitwan	Bachhauli, Bagauda, Dahakhani, Gitanagar, Jutpani, Kabilas, Madi, Mangalpur, Padampur, Parbatipur, Piple, Shaktikhor and Siddi VDCs; Bharatpur, Narayani, Khairahani and Ratnanagar Municipalities	13 VDCs 4 Municipalities
Kamdi Corridor	Dang	Bela, Dhikpur, Duruwa, Gadhawa, Gangapraspur, Gobardiya, Goltakuri, Halwar, Hapur, Hekuli, Lalmatiya, Laxmipur, Panchakule, Pawan Nagar, Phulbari, Rajpur, Satbariya, Saudiyar, Sisahaniya, Tarigaun and Urahari VDCs Ghorahi and Tulsipur Municipalities	21 VDCs 2 Municipalities
Karnali Corridor	Kailali	Dhansinghapur, Dododhara, Durgauli, Godawari, Joshipur, Khailad, Narayanpur, Pathariya, Sugarkhal, Thapapur and Urma VDCs Attariya, Dhangadhi Lamki-Chuha and Tikapur Municipalities	11 VDCs 4 Municipalities
Brahmadev / Laljhadi Corridor	Kanchanpur	Baisi Bichawa, Beldandi, Daijee, Dekhatbhuli, Krishnapur, Raikawar Bichawa, Rauteli Bichawa, Sankarpur and Suda VDCs Bhimdatta and Jhalari-Pipaladi Municipalities	9 VDCs 2 Municipalities

Corridor/bottleneck/basin/watershed	District	VDC/municipality	Remarks
Parsa - Bagmati Corridor	Makwanpur	Bhaise, Daman, Handikhola, Manahari, Palung and Shreepur Chhatiwani Hetauda Sub -Metropolitan city	6 VDCs 1 Sub-Metropolitan city
Kaligandaki/Barandabhar Corridor	Nawalparasi	Deurali, Dhaubadi, Dumkibas, Hupsekot, Kolhuwa, Kumarwanti, Makar, Naram, Narayani, Rajahar, Ratanapur, Ruchang, Rupauliya, Shivmandir, Sunwal and Tamasariya VDCs Devachuli, Gaidakot and Kawaswoti Municipalities	16 VDCs 3 Municipalities
Parsa - Bagmati Corridor	Parsa	Bagbana, Birwaguthi, Harpur, Madhuban Mathaul, Nirmal Basti, Subarnapur and Thori	7 VDCs
Parsa - Bagmati Corridor	Rautahat	Dumariya (Matiauna), Kakanpur, Laxminiya Do. and Rangapur Chandrapur Municipality	4 VDCs 1 Municipality
Banke National Park	Surkhet	Chhinchu, Hariharpur, Lekhpurajul and Taranga VDCs	4 VDCs
In TAL, Hariyo Ban Program has worked in 1 Sub-Metropolitan city, 21 Municipalities and 117 VDCs of 12 districts in TAL.			

#### **Hariyo Ban Program coverage in CHAL**

Corridor/bottleneck/basin/watershed	District	VDC	Remarks
Barandabhar Corridor	Chitwan	Bachhauli, Bagauda, Dahakhani, Gitanagar, Jutpani, Kabilas, Madi, Mangalpur, Padampur, Parbatipur, Piple, Shaktikhor and Siddi VDCs Bharatpur, Narayani, Khairahani and Ratnanagar Municipalities	13 VDCs 4 Municipalities
Trishuli/Budi Gandaki River Basin	Dhading	Benighat, Dhussa, Gajuri, Jogimara, Kumpur and Salang VDCs	6 VDCs
Daraundi River Basin	Gorkha	Bakrang, Barpak, Bihi, Chhekampar, Chhoprak, Chumchet, Deurali, Gankhu, Ghyachok, Jaubari, Khoplang, Lho, Masel, Mirkot, Muchhok, Pandrung, Prok, Samagaun, Saurpani, Shreenathkot, Simjung, Sridibas, Takukot, Takumajh Lakuribot, Tandrang and Taple VDCs Gorkha Municipality	26 VDCs 1 Municipality
Kaligandaki River Basin	Gulmi	Arkhang, Birbas, Darling, Dhurkot Rajasthal, Digam, Gaundakot, Hastichaur, Malagiri, Neta, Paralmi, Purkot Daha, Shantipur, Simichaur and Wamitaksar Resunga Municipality	14 VDCs 1 Municipality
Seti River Basin / Sukhaurakhola Sub-Watershed	Kaski	Arba Vijaya, Armala, Bhachok, Bharat Pokhari, Chapakot, Dangsing, Dhampus, Dhikur Pokhari, Dhital, Ghachok, Ghandruk, Hansapur, Kahun, Kaskikot, Lahachok, Lumle, Lwangghalel, Machhapuchchhre, Majhthana, Mijuredada, Namarjung, Parche, Ribhan, Rupakot, Saimarang, Salyan, Sardikhola, Sildujure, Thumakodada and Valam VDCs Lekhnath Municipality	30 VDCs 1 Municipality 1 Sub metropolitan city

		Pokhara Sub metropolitan city	
Marsyangdi River Basin	Lamjung	Archalbot, Bahundanda, Banjhakhet, Bharte, Bhoje, Bhorletar, Bhujung, Bhulbhule, Chiti, Ghanpokhara, Ghermu, Hiletaksar, Jita, Karapu, Khudi, Kunchha, Mohoriyakot, Nauthar, Parewadanda, Pasagaun, Ramgha, Shree Bhanjyang, Simpani, Sundarbazar, Suryapal, Taghring, Tangrang Taksar, Tarku, Tarkughat and Uttar Kanya VDCs; Besishahar Municipality	30 VDCs 1 Municipality
Annapurna Conservation Area	Manang	Bhraka, Chame, Dharapani, Fu, Ghyaru, Khangsar, Manang, Nar, Ngawal, Pisang, Tachai Bagarchhap, Tanki Manang and Thoche VDCs	13 VDCs
Annapurna Conservation Area	Mustang	Charang, Chhonhup, Chhoser, Chhusang, Ghami, Jhong, Jomsom, Kagbeni, Kobang, Kunjo, Lete, Lomanthang, Marpha, Muktinath, Surkhang and Tukuche VDCs	16 VDCs
Annapurna Conservation Area	Myagdi	Ghara, Narchyang and Shikha VDCs	3 VDCs
Kaligandaki/Barandabhar Corridor	Nawalparasi	Deurali, Dhaubadi, Dumkibas, Hupsekot, Kolhuwa, Kumarwanti, Makar, Naram, Narayani, Rajahar, Ratanapur, Ruchang, Rupauliya, Shivmandir, Sunwal and Tamasariya VDCs; Devachuli, Gaidakot and Kawaswoti Municipalities	16 VDCs 3 Municipalities
Trishuli River Basin (Langtang National Park, Buffer Zone area)	Nuwakot	Ghyangphedi VDC	1 VDC
Kaligandaki Basin Corridor	Palpa	Baldengadhi, Bhairabsthan, Chappani, Darlamdanda, Dobhan, Galdha, Humin, Jhirubas, Khasyoli, Koldada, Madanpokhara, Masyam, Pokharathok and Yamgha VDCs; Rampur and Tansen Municipalities	14 VDCs 2 Municipalities
Kaligandaki Basin Corridor	Parbat	Arthar Dadakharka, Bajung, Chitre, Deupurkot Khaula Lakuri, Khurkot, Ramja Deurali, Shivalaya and Thuli Pokhari VDCs	9 VDCs
Trishuli River Basin (Langtang National Park, Buffer Zone area)	Rasuwa	Syafru VDC	1 VDC
Kaligandaki River Basin	Syangja	Arjun Chaupari, Arukharka, Bagefadke, Bahakot Bangsing Deurali, Bhatkhola, Jagatradevi, Kolma Barahachaur, Pauwegaude, Pidikhola, Setidobhan, Sworek and Thuladihi VDCs; Putalibazar Municipality	13 VDCs 1 Municipality
Seti River Basin	Tanahun	Anbukhaireni, Baidi, Barbhanjyang, Basantapur, Bhanu, Bhimad, Bhirkot, Chhang, Chhimkeshwori, Deurali, Devghat, Firfire, Gajarkot, Ghansikuwa, Jamune Bhanjyang, Kahu Shivapur, Keshavtar, Kihun, Kota, Majhakot, Manpang, Raipur, Ranipokhari (Resing), Risti, Sundhara (Ghiring), Tanahunsur and Thaprek VDCs;	27 VDCs 3 Municipalities

		Bandipur, Byas and Shuklagandaki Municipalities	
In total, Hariyo Ban Program has worked in 1 Sub metropolitan city, 17 Municipalities and 232 VDCs of 16 districts in CHAL.			

**Annex 2: List of CBAPUs formed/reformed up to June 2015**

SN	Name of CBAPU	District	VDC	Ward	Affiliated BZ/CFUGs/CFCC/C AMC	Formation / renewal Date	Details of members							Poor	Youth (15- 24)
							BCT	Janajati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Total			
												M	F		
1	CBAPU-Deurali Hariyali BZUC	Banke	Chisapani		Deurali Hariyali BZUC		38	14	8	0	0	54	6		60
2	CBAPU-Kohalpur	Banke	Kohalpur	4	Kohalpur UC	6/1/2013	16	11	2	0	0	25	4	0	19
3	CBAPU- Madhyabindu BZUC	Banke	Mahadevpur i		Madhyabindu BZUC		22	5	2	0	0	20	9		29
4	Dhakeri Community Based Anti-poaching Units Coordination Committee	Banke	Mahadevpur i	5	Dhakeri BZUC	5/27/2013	9	1	1	0	0	7	4		
5	CBAPU coordination committee, Bakuwa	Bardia	Shivapur		Shivapur Integrated BZUC		0	13	0	0	0	9	4		13
6	Chaturmukhi	Chitwan	Jutpani	9	Chaturmukhi CFUG	6/9/2013	2	5	2	0	0	2	7	4	1
7	Chori Sikari Nyantran Yuwa Jagaran Abhiyan - Lothar	Chitwan	Lothar	5	Lothar BZUC	8/25/2013	28	30	1	1	0	55	5		
8	Chori Sikari Nyantran Yuwa Jagaran Abhiyan-Kumroj	Chitwan	Kumroj		Budhirapti BZUC	2/27/2013	6	7	1	0	0	11	3		4
9	Indreni	Chitwan	Kabilas	1	Indreni CFUG	9/4/2013	3	5	1	0	0	3	6	5	3
10	Jaldevi	Chitwan	Bharatpur	2	Jaldevi CFUG	3/9/2013	5	2	2	0	0	4	5	4	0
11	Nabajagriti	Chitwan	Bharatpur	11	Nabajagriti CFUG	9/5/2013	2	5	2	0	0	2	7	6	1
12	Bagale bisauna CBAPU	Dang	Gadhawa	5	CFCC Gadhawa	1/12/1966	2	6	0	1	2	8	3	0	11
13	Baseri	Dang	Rajpur	9	Baseri CFUG	2014-03-13	6	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	0
14	Bhagwati CBAPU	Dang	Bela	2	CFCC Gadhawa	2/22/1966	3	2	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
15	Bhawani CBAPU	Dang	Gangaparas pur	6,7,8	CFCC Gadhawa	2/15/1966	3	6	1	10	0	17	3	3	8
16	Buka	Dang	Rajpur	9	Buka	2010-11-26	7	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	4
17	Chandanpur CBAPU	Dang	Gadhawa	9	CFCC Gadhawa	1/11/1966	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0
18	Chisapani CBAPU	Dang	Gadhawa	5	CFCC Gadhawa	1/12/1966	5	2	2	0	0	0	9	6	1
19	Chiurighat	Dang	Gangaprasp ur	5	Chiurighat	2013-12-31	6	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
20	Devisthan CBAPU	Dang	Bela	2	CFCC Gadhawa	4/15/2013	1	6	0	0	0	7	0	0	0

SN	Name of CBAPU	District	VDC	Ward	Affiliated BZ/CFUGs/CFCC/C AMC	Formation / renewal Date	Details of members								Poor	Youth (15-24)
							BCT	Janajati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Total				
												M	F			
21	Ganga CBAPU	Dang	Gangaparas pur	6	CFCC Gadhawa	3/2/2013	4	2	1	5	0	12	0	13	3	
22	Julke	Dang	Rajpur	9	Julke	2014-01-17	1	4	2	0	0	7	0	3	0	
23	Jyamire	Dang	Rajpur	9	Jyamire	2014-02-27	5	4	2	0	0	10	1	6	4	
24	Jyoti	Dang	Gadhawa	6	Jyoti	2013-04-23	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	4	0	
25	Kajol	Dang	Rajpur	4	Kajol	2014-04-08	1	2	0	8	0	11	0	2	5	
26	Kamana CBAPU	Dang	Gadhawa	3	CFCC Gadhawa	1/2/1970	6	0	0	0	3	2	7	8	2	
27	Kulpani CBAPU	Dang	Gobardiha	2	CFCC Gadhawa	2/20/1970	3	2	2	0	0	7	0	3	1	
28	Mahila Shakti CBAPU	Dang	Gadhawa	3	CFCC Gadhawa	2/19/1970	1	2	0	14	0	16	1	0	0	
29	Nasahawa CBAPU	Dang	Gadhawa	4,5,6	CFCC Gadhawa	1/28/1966	5	1	2	3	0	11	0	8	11	
30	Pragati CBAPU	Dang	Gangaparas pur	6	CFCC Gadhawa	1/21/1966	4	3	1	19	0	27	0	0	0	
31	Ranibas CBAPU	Dang	Gangaparas pur	6	CFCC Gadhawa	2/9/1970	6	1	2	0	0	3	6	0	6	
32	Rapti Kinar	Dang	Rajpur	9	Rapti Kinar	2011-02-16	3	4	0	0	0	3	4	3	1	
33	Saljhundi CBAPU	Dang	Gangaparas pur	1,2	CFCC Gadhawa	12/13/1966	1	5	1	2	0	9	0	2	3	
34	Shree Ram Janaki	Dang	Rajpur	2	Shree Ram Janaki	2014-03-17	1	3	1	6	0	11	0	5	0	
35	Shrijana CBAPU	Dang	Gadhawa	4	CFCC Gadhawa	1/15/1966	7	4	0	1	0	10	2	0	12	
36	Siddhababa	Dang	Rajpur	9	Siddhababa	2010-05-25	6	0	1	0	0	5	2	2	0	
37	Trishakti CBAPU	Dang	Bela	4,5,6	CFCC Gadhawa	3/21/2014	0	5	4	2	0	7	4	8	11	
38	Upallo Bankatti CBAPO	Dang	Gadhawa	3,5	CFCC Gadhawa	3/30/2013	1	6	0	4	0	8	3	0	10	
39	Dhodre CBAPU	Gorkha	Gorkha	0	Dhodre CFUG	2013-05-15	2	7	2	0	0	7	4	0	0	
40	Dumsibhir CBAPU	Gorkha	Mirkot	0	Dumsibhir CFUG	2013-05-16	7	8	0	0	0	7	8	0	0	
41	Gorkha Nagarpalika CBAPU	Gorkha	Gorkha Municipality	4	Dhodre CFUG	5/15/2013	7	31	4	0	0	17	25		3	
42	Mausulipakha	Gorkha	Simjung	9		11/28/2013	1	8	0	0	0	7	2			
43	Mirkot CBAPU	Gorkha	Mirkot		Dumsibhir CFUG	5/16/2013	11	24	4	0	0	13	26		5	
44	Ragar	Gorkha	Barpak	5		11/30/2013	0	8	1	0	0	6	3			
45	Amaurawati CFUG	Kailali	Pathraiya	9	BAFER	4/15/2013	1	5	1	0	0	7	0	5	1	
46	Birendar CFUG	Kailali	Baliya	5	BAFER	4/2/2013	6	2	1	0	0	4	5	8	2	
47	Chitana	Kailali	Baliya	8	BAFER	4/7/2013	8	3	2	0	0	9	4	3	2	



SN	Name of CBAPU	District	VDC	Ward	Affiliated BZ/CFUGs/CFCC/C AMC	Formation / renewal Date	Details of members							Poor	Youth (15- 24)
							BCT	Janajati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Total			
												M	F		
48	Chitana CFUG	Kailali	Baliya	8	BAFER	4/7/2013	8	3	2	0	0	9	4	3	2
49	Daurali CFUG	Kailali	Chuha	8	BAFER	4/20/2013	10	1	0	0	0	11	0	3	2
50	Dhanuwaphanta CBAPO	Kailali	Dododhara	1	Dhanuwaphanta CFUG	4/17/2014	8	3	3	0	0	9	5	6	3
51	Dilashani	Kailali	Dhangadhi	3	Dilashani CFUG	1/25/2014	8	4	0	0	0	12	0	2	3
52	Jagatapur CFUG	Kailali	Durgauli	9	BAFER	4/11/2013	3	3	1	0	0	6	1	6	0
53	Jalapa CFUG	Kailali	Sugarkhal	9	BAFER	5/8/2013	4	3	0	0	0	5	2	3	0
54	Janakayan CFUG	Kailali	Baliya	8	BAFER	4/24/2013	7	0	2	0	0	4	5	6	2
55	Janashakti CFUG	Kailali	Tikapur	8	BAFER	4/13/2013	1	3	9	0	0	11	2	4	0
56	Kailashdham CFUG	Kailali	Baliya	9	BAFER	4/13/2013	1	6	0	0	0	4	3	0	2
57	Kalika CFUG	Kailali	Pathraiya	8	BAFER	4/14/2013	4	3	0	0	0	4	3	0	1
58	Khotana Bhurakha	Kailali	Tikapur	8	BAFER	4/23/2013	6	1	0	0	0	5	2	4	0
59	Kopila CFUG	Kailali	Baliya	9	BAFER	4/26/2013	8	1	5	0	0	11	3	4	1
60	Laligurash CFUG	Kailali	Dodhadhara	1	BAFER	4/19/2013	10	1	2	0	0	13	0	2	1
61	Laligurash CFUG	Kailali	Chuha	8	BAFER	5/16/2013	7	2	0	0	0	9	0	0	3
62	Layakpur CBAPO	Kailali	Durgauli	6	Layakpur CFUG	4/16/2014	4	0	1	0	0	3	2	3	0
63	Mahila Jagatai CFUG	Kailali	Pathraiya	8	BAFER	5/3/2013	5	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	0
64	Malika CFUG	Kailali	Chuha	5	BAFER	4/20/2013	14	2	1	0	0	14	3	3	3
65	Mohan Lal CFUG	Kailali	Baliya	5	BAFER	5/15/2013	2	3	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
66	Mukta Kamaiya CFUG	Kailali	Baliya	8	BAFER	5/8/2013	0	11	0	0	0	7	4	11	0
67	Narmada CBAPO	Kailali	Baliya	8	Narmada CFUG	4/9/2015	12	1	0	0	0	2	11		
68	Pathraiya CFUG	Kailali	Chuha	4	BAFER	4/1/2013	3	10	2	0	0	10	5	3	0
69	Purnima CFUG	Kailali	Baliya	5	BAFER	4/7/2013	3	2	2	0	0	6	1	7	3
70	Rani Tappa CFUG	Kailali	Durgauli	9	BAFER	4/7/2013	1	8	2	0	0	0	11	7	3
71	Ranikarnali CBAPO	Kailali	Tikapur	6	Ranikarnali CFUG	4/11/2014	3	1	3	0	0	5	2	3	
72	Sambhu Sunanda CFUG	Kailali	Chuha	8	BAFER	5/15/2013	9	0	13	0	0	15	7	22	6
73	Shital CFUG	Kailali	Tikapur	8	BAFER	5/18/2013	1	4	2	0	0	7	0	0	0
74	Shiva Parbati CFUG	Kailali	Pathraiya	3	BAFER	4/9/2013	0	11	0	0	0	1	10	5	3
75	Shiva Shakti CFUG	Kailali	Pathraiya	7	BAFER	4/16/2013	0	1	4	0	0	4	1	0	0
76	Aishorya	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur	1	Aishorya CFUG	2/21/2014	8	0	5	0	0	13	0	13	1
77	Aishorya Mahila	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur	1	Aishorya Mahila CFUG	2/16/2014	11	0	0	0	0	1	10	9	0

SN	Name of CBAPU	District	VDC	Ward	Affiliated BZ/CFUGs/CFCC/C AMC	Formation / renewal Date	Details of members							Poor	Youth (15-24)
							BCT	Janajati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Total			
												M	F		
78	Amar CF	Kanchanpur	Suda	6	CCN	2/7/2013	13	2	1	0	0	10	6	1	0
79	Api	Kanchanpur	Dekhatbhuli	4	Api CFUG	2/28/2014	11	1	3	0	0	7	8	12	0
80	Bachhela CF	Kanchanpur	Daijee	3	CCN	4/12/2013	9	5	3	0	0	15	2	5	1
81	Baijnath	Kanchanpur	Sankarpur	2	Baijnath CFUG	1/30/2014	1	10	0	0	0	7	4		
82	Baijnath CF	Kanchanpur	Bhi.Na.Pa.	1	CCN	4/12/2013	14	1	0	0	0	9	6	3	1
83	Baijnath CF	Kanchanpur	Bhi.Na.Pa.	9	CCN	4/23/2013	9	0	1	0	0	7	3	7	0
84	Baitada CF	Kanchanpur	Daijee	4	CCN	4/10/2013	13	0	4	0	0	15	2	4	0
85	Basant	Kanchanpur	Daijee	6	Basant CFUG	4/9/2014	9	1	3	0	0	13	0		
86	Bedkot CF	Kanchanpur	Daijee	5	CCN	4/10/2013	9	0	4	0	0	9	4	0	4
87	Bhamkeshwor	Kanchanpur	Suda	7	Bhamkeshwor CFUG	4/8/2014	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	2
88	Bholashankar	Kanchanpur	Sankarpur	4	Bholashankar	2014-11-04	0	9	0	0	0	6	3	3	3
89	CBAPO Bandevi	Kanchanpur	Raikawarbi huwa	7	CFCC Mohana	5/18/2013	4	4	2	0	0	10	0		
90	CBAPO Janaki	Kanchanpur	Raikawarbi huwa	9	CFCC Mohana	5/14/2013	1	14	0	0	0	10	5		
91	CBAPO Mohana Banbatika	Kanchanpur	Raikawarbi huwa	1,7	CFCC Mohana	5/19/2013	9	1	1	0	0	1	10		
92	CBAPO Shiva	Kanchanpur	Raikawarbi huwa	1,5	CFCC Mohana	5/15/2013	6	1	0	0	0	5	2		
93	CBAPO Sita	Kanchanpur	Raikawarbi huwa	8	CFCC Mohana	5/14/2013	1	12	2	0	0	15	0		
94	CBAPU Nageshwor	Kanchanpur	Jhalari	6	Sundevi BZUC	3/17/2013	12	0	3	0	0	15	0		
95	CBAPU Pitambhar	Kanchanpur	Jhalari	2	Sundevi BZUC	3/16/2013	10	1	4	0	0	15	0		
96	CBAPU-Betkot UC	Kanchanpur	Daijee	9	Betkot UC	2014-05-18	12	1	0	0	0	10	3	0	3
97	CBAPU-Suklaphanta UC	Kanchanpur	Bhimdatta	16	Suklaphanta UC	2014-05-18	9	3	0	0	0	8	4	0	0
98	Community Based Antipoaching Unit, Jhandabhoj-Shantipur- Kalapani	Kanchanpur	Jhalari	2	Sundevi BZ UC	9/11/2012	11	6	0	0	0	11	6	7	9
99	Community Based Antipoaching Unit, Juda-Kalapani	Kanchanpur	Jhalari	2	Sundevi BZ UC	9/8/2012	15	0	1	0	0	12	4	9	8

SN	Name of CBAPU	District	VDC	Ward	Affiliated BZ/CFUGs/CFCC/C AMC	Formation / renewal Date	Details of members								Poor	Youth (15-24)
							BCT	Janajati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Total				
												M	F			
100	Community Based Antipoaching Unit, Kashraul	Kanchanpur	Jhalari	6	Sundevi BZ UC	9/7/2012	14	2	0	0	0	14	2	5	5	
101	Community Based Antipoaching Unit, Simalphanta	Kanchanpur	Jhalari	2	Sundevi BZ UC	9/6/2012	9	1	0	0	0	8	2	10	3	
102	Ganesh CF	Kanchanpur	Suda	6	CCN	10/11/2013	8	2	1	0	0	9	2	3	0	
103	Greenbelt	Kanchanpur	Daijee	5	Greenbelt CFUG	4/9/2014	8	0	1	0	0	9	0			
104	Gwasi	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur	3	Gwasi CFUG	3/18/2014	7	0	2	0	0	5	4	8	1	
105	Jai Laxmi	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur	2	Jai Laxmi CFUG	2/19/2014	0	11	0	0	0	4	7	11	1	
106	Jaishankar	Kanchanpur	Daijee	1	Jaishankar CFUG	4/9/2014	7	7	1	0	0	10	5			
107	Janchetana CF	Kanchanpur	Daijee	5	CCN	4/8/2013	12	2	1	0	0	9	6	2	0	
108	Jhilamili	Kanchanpur	Pipaladi	3	Jhilamili	2014-11-09	9	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	
109	Jhilmilejankalayan CF	Kanchanpur	Bhi.Na.Pa.	9	CCN	11/17/2013	14	0	1	0	0	13	2	2	2	
110	Jyouti	Kanchanpur	Daijee	3	Jyouti P CFUG	4/8/2014	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	2	
111	Krisna	Kanchanpur	Jhalari	9	Krisna	2014-11-29	12	0	1	0	0	12	1	0	3	
112	Madhuban	Kanchanpur	Baisi Bichawa	5	Madhuban CFUG	2/1/2014	6	1	0	0	0	5	2	4		
113	Namuna Mahila	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur	3	Namuna Mahila CFUG	2/20/2014	10	0	3	0	0	4	9	13	4	
114	Nandashor	Kanchanpur	Sankarpur	5	Nandashor	2014-11-03	0	8	1	0	0	6	3	5	2	
115	Nbadugra	Kanchanpur	Sankarpur	9	Nbadugra	2014-11-02	0	9	0	0	0	8	1	1	0	
116	Sahid CF	Kanchanpur	Bhi.Na.Pa.	3	CCN	5/12/2013	7	0	7	0	0	12	2	7	12	
117	Samaijee	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur	1	Samaijee CFUG	1/23/2014	6	2	1	0	0	9	0	6	0	
118	Shanti CF	Kanchanpur	Bhi.Na.Pa.	10	CCN	11/16/2013	11	0	4	0	0	12	3	4	0	
119	Siddha Baijnath CF	Kanchanpur	Daijee	4	CCN	11/16/2013	17	4	0	0	0	17	4	1	1	
120	Siddha CF	Kanchanpur	Bhi.Na.Pa.	7	CCN	4/23/2013	9	0	1	0	0	10	0	7	0	
121	Siddhadevi	Kanchanpur	Baisi Bichawa	7	Siddhadevi CFUG	1/30/2014	6	0	5	0	0	5	6	6	1	
122	Siddhanath Baijnath CF	Kanchanpur	Bhi.Na.Pa.	8	CCN	4/22/2013	3	0	3	0	0	4	2	3	0	
123	Siddhanath CF	Kanchanpur	Bhi.Na.Pa.	9	CCN	4/19/2013	9	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	
124	Singhpur	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur	7	Singhpur CFUG	3/14/2014	4	5	0	0	0	9	0	7	0	

SN	Name of CBAPU	District	VDC	Ward	Affiliated BZ/CFUGs/CFCC/C AMC	Formation / renewal Date	Details of members							Poor	Youth (15- 24)
							BCT	Janajati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Total			
												M	F		
125	Anti-poaching sub- committee, Landruk	Kaski	Lumle	8	CAMC, Lumle	2014-04-12	6	9	3	0	0	16	2	10	12
126	Ant-poaching sub- committee, Bhachowk	Kaski	Bhachok	4	CAMC, Bhachowk	2/19/2014	2	6	1	0	0	8	1	2	2
127	Ant-poaching sub- committee, Namarjung	Kaski	Namarjung	3	CAMC, Namarjung	3/22/2014	1	9	1	0	0	11	0	0	0
128	Ant-poaching sub- committee, Parche	Kaski	Parche	5	CAMC, Parche	3/13/2014	0	7	2	0	0	8	1	0	3
129	Ant-poaching sub- committee, Thumakoda da	Kaski	Thumakoda da	5	CAMC, Thumakodanda	2/23/2014	2	4	3	0	0	7	2	0	1
130	Bhadaure CBAPU	Kaski	Bhadaure Tamagi	2	Naulecharchare and Raniban CFUG	4/20/2013	8	17	0	1	0	23	3		
131	Bhadaure CBAPU	Kaski	Deurali	0	Panchase Protection Forest	2013-04-20	0	11	0	0	0	8	3	0	0
132	Bhakarjung CBAPU	Kaski	Dhikur Pokhari	0	Bhakarjung CFUG	2013-05-08	10	0	0	0	0	8	2	0	0
133	Dhikurpokhari CBAPU	Kaski	Dhikurpokh ari		Bhakurjung	5/8/2013	32	2	2	0	0	11	25		
134	Ghatichhina CBAPU	Kaski	Chapakot	0	Panchase Protection Forest	2013-05-08	1	9	0	0	0	8	2	0	0
135	Ghatichina CBAPU	Kaski	Bhadaure Tamagi and Chapakot			5/8/2013	8	26	2	0	0	28	8		
136	Pumdi Bhumdi CBAPU	Kaski	Pumdibhum di	0	Panchase Protection Forest	0000-00-00	6	2	1	0	0	5	4	0	0
137	Anti-Poaching Sub Committee, Ghanpokhara	Lamjung	Ghanpokhar a	8		1/26/2014	3	6	0	0	0	6	3	0	1
138	Anti-Poaching Sub Committee, Ghanpokhara (Ghopte)	Lamjung	Ghanpokhar a	8		1/24/2014	0	11	1	0	0	8	4		
139	Bhulbhule CBAOU	Lamjung	Bhulbhule	5	Sirjana CFUG	7/8/2013	17	2	9	0	0	7	21	18	NA

SN	Name of CBAPU	District	VDC	Ward	Affiliated BZ/CFUGs/CFCC/C AMC	Formation / renewal Date	Details of members								Poor	Youth (15- 24)
							BCT	Janajati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Total				
												M	F			
140	CBAPU, Dhagai, Khudi	Lamjung	Khudi	3		1/30/2014	0	7	2	0	0	6	3	2	0	
141	Manaslu CBAPU	Lamjung	Ghermu	5	Manaslu CFUG	7/6/2013	0	22	3	0	0	16	9	4	1	
142	CBAPU-Lokpriya UC	Makwanpur	Handikhola	8	Lokpriya UC	2014-07-31	9	4	0	0	0	13	0	0	4	
143	Anti-poaching sub-committee, Pisang	Manang	Pisang	8	CAMC, Pisang	2014-07-02	0	12	0	0	0	10	2	0	0	
144	Anti-poaching subcommittee, Chame	Manang	Chame	4	CAMC Chame	2014-07-01	0	11	0	0	0	9	2	0	1	
145	Anti-poaching sub-committee, Manang	Manang	Manang	9	CAMC, Manang	2014-08-08	0	8	1	0	0	9	0	0	1	
146	Anti-poaching sub-committee, Dhey, Surkhang	Mustang	Surkhang	9	CAMC, Surkhang	2014-06-11	0	8	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	
147	Anti-poaching sub-committee, Samjung	Mustang	Chhoser	9	CAMC, Chhoser	2014-05-31	0	9	0	0	0	4	5	2	0	
148	Anti-poaching sub-committee, Narchyang	Myagdi	Narchyang	7	CAMC, Narchyang	2014-02-23	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	5	7	
150	CBAPU-Jatayu Restaurant	Nawalparasi	Pithauli	3	Namuna BZCF	2014-06-10	2	10	1	0	0	9	4	0	7	
151	Pokhari	Nawalparasi	Dhaubadi	3	NA	5/27/2014	1	4				5	0			
152	Tudikhel	Palpa	Dobhan	7	Tudikhel CFUG	3/29/2014	1	7	1	0	0	4	5			
153	Ramja CBAPU	Parbat	Arthar	0	Panchase Protection Forest	2015-03-17	5	8	2	0	0	12	3	0	0	
154	CBAPU-Sunakhari UC	Parsa	Subarnapur	6	Sunakhari UC	2014-03-24	8	7	0	0	0	11	4	0	0	
155	Adarsha	Rautahat	Chandranig ahapur	4	Adarsha CFUG	2/11/2014	3	4	0	0	0	6	1	4	1	
156	Bagmati	Rautahat	Paurai	3	Bagmati CFUG	2/7/2014	3	2	1	1	0	6	1	2	0	
157	Brahmababa	Rautahat	Paurai	5	Brahmababa CFUG	2/9/2014	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	
158	Dovan	Rautahat	Paurai	3	Dovan CFUG	2/11/2014	2	4	0	1	0	5	2	3	0	
159	Hilekhola	Rautahat	Chandranig ahapur	3	Hilekhola CFUG	5/20/2014	3	5	1	0	0	5	4	6	0	
160	Jagriti	Rautahat	Paurai	4	Jagriti CFUG	2/8/2014	0	7	0	0	0	5	2	3	0	
161	Jan Ekta	Rautahat	Chandranig ahapur	1	Jan Ekta CFUG	5/25/2014	2	7	0	0	0	7	2	5	0	

SN	Name of CBAPU	District	VDC	Ward	Affiliated BZ/CFUGs/CFCC/C AMC	Formation / renewal Date	Details of members								Poor	Youth (15-24)
							BCT	Janajati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Total				
												M	F			
162	Janaekata	Rautahat	Chandranig ahapur	1	Janaekata CFUG	2/4/2014	6	5	2	0	0	10	3	7	0	
163	Janchahana	Rautahat	Chandranig ahapur	1	Jan Chahana CFUG	5/24/2014	4	2	1	0	0	5	2	6	0	
164	Kalapani	Rautahat	Chandranig ahapur	3	Kalapani CFUG	2/6/2014	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	5	0	
165	Nabadurga	Rautahat	Chandranig ahapur	3	Nabadurga CFUG	2/8/2014	0	7	0	0	0	5	2	7	0	
166	Namo Buddha	Rautahat	Chandranig ahapur	3	Namo Buddha CFUG	8/2/2014	0	7	0	0	0	6	1	5	2	
167	Pragatishil	Rautahat	Paurai	1	Pragatishil CFUG	2/13/2014	1	4	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	
168	Shanti	Rautahat	Chandranig ahapur	1	Shanti CFUG	5/21/2014	6	3	0	0	0	3	6	3	0	
169	Shreejana	Rautahat	Paurai	3	Shreejana CFUG	2/12/2014	0	7	0	0	0	5	2	2	0	
170	Tileshwornath	Rautahat	Chandranig ahapur	3	Tileshwornath CFUG	2/6/2014	0	6	1	0	0	5	2	4	0	
171	CBAPU coordination committee, Hariharpur	Surkhet	Hariharpur		Hariharpur BZUC	3/28/2013	7	5	3	0	0	11	4		15	
172	CBAPU coordination committee, Lekhparajul	Surkhet	Lekhparajul		Lekhparajul BZUC	4/2/2013	9	5	1	0	0	12	3		15	
173	CBAPU coordination committee, Taranga	Surkhet	Taranga		Taranga Siddhachuli BZUC	4/2/2013	9	5	1	0	0	10	5		15	
174	Gadapani CBAPU Subcommittee	Surkhet	Hariharpur	2	Hariharpur BZUC	3/23/2013	4	2	3	0	0	7	2			
175	Gainekada CBAPU Sub Committee	Surkhet	Taranga	1	Taranga Siddhachuli BZUC	3/30/2013	4	4	1	0	0	7	2			
176	Gurase UG-CBAPU	Surkhet	Taranga	0	Taranga Siddhachuli UC	2014-08-29	7	0	2	0	0	7	2	9	0	
177	Harrekada CBAPU Sub Committee	Surkhet	Taranga	7	Taranga Siddhachuli BZUC	4/3/2013	4	0	5	0	0	9	0			
178	Lekggaun CBAPU Sub Committee	Surkhet	Taranga	8	Taranga Siddhachuli BZUC	4/1/2013	1	6	2	0	0	3	6			
179	Lekhgaun UG - CBAPU	Surkhet	Taranga	0	Taranga Siddhachuli UC	2014-08-29	1	5	3	0	0	7	2	9	0	

SN	Name of CBAPU	District	VDC	Ward	Affiliated BZ/CFUGs/CFCC/C AMC	Formation / renewal Date	Details of members							Poor	Youth (15- 24)
							BCT	Janajati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Total			
												M	F		
180	Lekhparajul CBAPU Sub Committee	Surkhet	Lekhparajul	4	Lekhparajul BZUC	3/26/2013	15	0	0	0	0	12	3		
181	Maniramkada CBAPU Sub Committee	Surkhet	Lekhparajul	1	Lekhparajul BZUC	4/2/2013	18	0	1	0	0	18	1		
182	Mathillo Varyang CBAPU Sub Committee	Surkhet	Lekhparajul	2	Lekhparajul BZUC	3/28/2013	15	3	1	0	0	13	6		
183	Narsingh Kanda UG- CBAPU	Surkhet	Taranga	0	Taranga Siddhachuli UC	2014-07-08	3	6	0	0	0	7	2	9	0
184	Narsinghkanda CBAPU Sub Committee	Surkhet	Taranga	9	Taranga Siddhachuli BZUC	3/30/2013	3	6	0	0	0	7	2		
185	Siddhachuli UG- CBAPU	Surkhet	Taranga	0	Taranga Siddhachuli UC	2014-08-29	10	2	3	0	0	15	0	15	0
186	Sugarkhal CBAPU Subcommittee	Surkhet	Hariharpur	1	Hariharpur BZUC	3/23/2013	1	6	4	0	0	9	2		
187	Sukarmala CBAPU Sub Committee	Surkhet	Taranga	2	Taranga Siddhachuli BZUC	3/30/2013	8	0	1	0	0	4	5		
188	Tallo Varyang CBAPU Sub Committee	Surkhet	Lekhparajul	2	Lekhparajul BZUC	3/28/2013	15	2	2	0	0	14	5		
189	Telpani CPAPU Subcommittee	Surkhet	Hariharpur	8	Hariharpur BZUC	3/28/2013	10	1	2	0	0	7	6		
190	Tharmuse CBAPU Sub Committee	Surkhet	Lekhparajul	3	Lekhparajul BZUC	3/27/2013	12	24	1	0	0	27	10		
191	Bangefadke CBAPU	Syangja		0	Bangefadke	0000-00-00	6	4	0	0	0	8	2	0	0
192	CBAPU formation	Syangja	Bangefadke	5	Whole BANGEFADKE VDC	5/18/2013	26	8	0	0	0	22	12		4
193	Aamdanda Khode More CBAPU	Tanahu	Devghat	0	Aamdanda CFUG	2013-05-17	1	13	1	0	0	10	5	0	0
194	Raniban CBAPU	Tanahu	Bandipur	0	Raniban CFUG	2013-05-14	2	6	0	0	1	6	3	0	0
195	Bandipur CBAPU	Tanahun	Bandipur		Raniban	5/14/2013	16	36	10	0	0	46	16		
196	Devghat CBAPU	Tanahun	Devghat	8	Amdanda Khode	5/17/2013	1	34	3	0	0	20	18		5
	Total						1168	1001	277	79	6	1816	715	544	440

**Annex 3: List of NRM groups reached through governance activities up to June 2015**

S.N.	Landscape	Name of CFUG	District	Municipality/VDC	PGA	PHPA	PWBR
1	CHAL	Amalachuli	Chitwan	Shaktikhor	√	√	√
2	CHAL	Bageshwori CFUG	Chitwan	Kabilas	√	√	√
3	CHAL	Bandevi	Chitwan	Piple	√	√	√
4	CHAL	Bhimwali	Chitwan	Padampur	√	√	√
5	CHAL	Chandisthan CFUG	Chitwan	Dahakhani	√	√	√
6	CHAL	Chaturmukhi CFUG	Chitwan	Jutpani	√		
7	CHAL	Dharapani CFUG	Chitwan	Shaktikhor	√	√	√
8	CHAL	Indreni CFUG	Chitwan	Kabilas	√	√	
9	CHAL	Jaldevi CFUG	Chitwan	Bharat Municipality	√		√
10	CHAL	Jamuna	Chitwan	Shaktikhor	√	√	√
11	CHAL	Janapragati	Chitwan	Shaktikhor	√	√	√
12	CHAL	Jayashri Brahmasthani	Chitwan	Piple	√	√	√
13	CHAL	Jharana	Chitwan	Shaktikhor	√	√	√
14	CHAL	Kalika	Chitwan	Shaktikhor	√	√	√
15	CHAL	Kalika Pipaltar CFUG	Chitwan	Dahakhani	√	√	√
16	CHAL	Kalikhola Deurali	Chitwan	Dahakhani	√	√	√
17	CHAL	Latauli	Chitwan	Piple			√
18	CHAL	Latauli	Chitwan	Shaktikhor	√		
19	CHAL	Nava Jagriti CFUG	Chitwan	Bharatpur Municipality	√	√	
20	CHAL	Padampur CFUG	Chitwan	Padampur	√	√	√
21	CHAL	Panchakanya CFUG	Chitwan	Rantanagar municipality	√	√	√
22	CHAL	Parewashwori	Chitwan	Piple	√	√	√
23	CHAL	Pashupati Kailaspuri	Chitwan	Piple	√	√	√
24	CHAL	Rambel	Chitwan	Bharatpur	√		√
25	CHAL	Rani Khola CFUG	Chitwan	Dahakhani	√	√	√
26	CHAL	Satanchuli	Chitwan	Bharatpur	√		√
27	CHAL	Shanti BZCFUG	Chitwan	Piple			√
28	CHAL	Shivashakti	Chitwan	Piple	√	√	√
29	CHAL	Sibapuri	Chitwan	Piple	√	√	√
30	CHAL	Somari CFUG	Chitwan	Dahakhani	√	√	√
31	CHAL	Surdevi	Chitwan	Piple	√	√	√
32	CHAL	Tinkanya CFUG	Chitwan	Dahakhani	√	√	√
33	CHAL	Udayapur CFUG	Chitwan	Jutpani	√	√	
34	CHAL	Bendip	Dhading	Salang			√
35	CHAL	Jyangkhola CFUG	Dhading	Salang			√
36	CHAL	Kashikhola	Dhading	Gajuri			√
37	CHAL	Maharadura CFUG	Dhading	Benighat		√	
38	CHAL	Nepane CFUG	Dhading	Salang		√	
39	CHAL	Saattale	Dhading	Kumpur			√
40	CHAL	Benipakha	Dhading	Salang		√	√



S.N.	Landscape	Name of CFUG	District	Municipality/VDC	PGA	PHPA	PWBR
41	CHAL	Kumpur	Dhading	Katladada		√	
42	CHAL	Salang	Dhading	Jakkhola		√	
43	CHAL	Suryamukhi	Dhading	Jogimara		√	
44	CHAL	Amala Mandir	Gorkha	Simjung	√	√	√
45	CHAL	Ban Devi	Gorkha	Deurali	√		√
46	CHAL	Baunnebelanda	Gorkha	Deurali		√	√
47	CHAL	Bhasikharka	Gorkha	Ghachowk	√		
48	CHAL	Bhasikharka Tatha Solighopte	Gorkha	Saurpani			√
49	CHAL	Bhangeristhan	Gorkha	Gorkha Municipality			√
50	CHAL	Bhuwanisthan Chipchipe Pakha	Gorkha	Muchok	√	√	√
51	CHAL	Bindhwbasini	Gorkha	Nareswor			√
52	CHAL	Braikot	Gorkha	Ghyachok	√	√	
53	CHAL	Chaurikhark	Gorkha	Ghyachok	√	√	
54	CHAL	Daraundidada	Gorkha	Mirkot	√	√	√
55	CHAL	Deurali	Gorkha	Mirkot		√	
56	CHAL	Dhapestani	Gorkha	Muchok	√	√	
57	CHAL	Dhiska Salghari	Gorkha	Muchok	√	√	√
58	CHAL	Dhodre	Gorkha	Gorkha M	√		√
59	CHAL	Dhokedhunga Darbare Pakha	Gorkha	Simjung		√	
60	CHAL	Drabya Shah	Gorkha	Khoplang			√
61	CHAL	Dumse Bhiri	Gorkha	Mirkot	√	√	
62	CHAL	Jalbire Mahila	Gorkha	Deurali	√		√
63	CHAL	Kamdhenu	Gorkha	Barpak	√		
64	CHAL	Kamdhenu	Gorkha	Ghyachok		√	
65	CHAL	Kanlebhiri	Gorkha	Simjung	√	√	
66	CHAL	Keureni	Gorkha	Taple			√
67	CHAL	Khoplang	Gorkha	Khoplang	√		
68	CHAL	Mahila Jagaran Hunchung	Gorkha	Barpak			√
69	CHAL	Manaslu CAMC, Chhekampar	Gorkha	Chhekampar	√		
70	CHAL	Manaslu CAMC, Chumchet	Gorkha	Chumchet	√		
71	CHAL	Manaslu CAMC, Lho	Gorkha	Lho	√		
72	CHAL	Manaslu CAMC, Prok	Gorkha	Prok	√		
73	CHAL	Manaslu CAMC, Samagaun	Gorkha	Samagaun	√		
74	CHAL	Manaslu CAMC, Sirdibas	Gorkha	Sirdibas	√		
75	CHAL	Mausuli Pakha	Gorkha	Simjung	√	√	
76	CHAL	Nabjyoti	Gorkha	Saurpani		√	√
77	CHAL	Nimarepakha	Gorkha	Simjung		√	
78	CHAL	Okhlepakha	Gorkha	Gorkha Mu.	√		
79	CHAL	Pyughar	Gorkha	Deurali	√	√	√
80	CHAL	Raj Devi	Gorkha	Deurali	√		√
81	CHAL	Ratdhunga Golpole	Gorkha	Gorkha	√		
82	CHAL	Ratmate	Gorkha	Muchok	√	√	√
83	CHAL	Shikhar Danda Lundi Pakha	Gorkha	Gorkha Municipality			√

S.N.	Landscape	Name of CFUG	District	Municipality/VDC	PGA	PHPA	PWBR
84	CHAL	Shikhar Gangate	Gorkha	Taple	√		
85	CHAL	Simjungkot Salghari	Gorkha	Simjung	√		
86	CHAL	Tardanda	Gorkha	Jauwari			√
87	CHAL	Tarebhir Andheripakha	Gorkha	Saurpani	√		√
88	CHAL	Tarpakha	Gorkha	Jaubari		√	
89	CHAL	Tasar Pakha	Gorkha	Barpak			√
90	CHAL	Thamdanda Bhirsal	Gorkha	Takukot		√	
91	CHAL	Thuli	Gorkha	Gorkha	√		
92	CHAL	Thulo Ban	Gorkha	Gorkha M	√	√	√
93	CHAL	Thulo khola Tersepani	Gorkha	Deurali		√	
94	CHAL	Chumpale	Gulmi	Arkhale		√	
95	CHAL	Dhungana	Gulmi	Hastichaur		√	
96	CHAL	Kalamata	Gulmi	Simichaur			√
97	CHAL	Karlam	Gulmi	Badagaun			√
98	CHAL	Kathgaira	Gulmi	Hastichaur			√
99	CHAL	Khakseni	Gulmi	Arkhale			√
100	CHAL	Kholapata	Gulmi	Tamghas		√	
101	CHAL	Laligurash	Gulmi	Dubichaur			√
102	CHAL	Sangarsil	Gulmi	Tamghas		√	
103	CHAL	Seugha	Gulmi	Arkhale			√
104	CHAL	Sibalaye	Gulmi	Simichaur			√
105	CHAL	Sunadebi	Gulmi	Simichaur			√
106	CHAL	Tarakhase	Gulmi	Hastichaur			√
107	CHAL	Thama	Gulmi	Jaisithok		√	√
108	CHAL	Andheri	Kaski	Dhikur Pokhari	√	√	
109	CHAL	Atme Angaan	Kaski	Pumdibhumdi	√	√	
110	CHAL	Ausadithotnekhola	Kaski	Sarangkot	√	√	√
111	CHAL	Bad Chaur	Kaski	Pumdibhumdi	√	√	√
112	CHAL	Baghedanda	Kaski	Hansapur		√	
113	CHAL	Bamdivir	Kaski	Chapakot	√	√	√
114	CHAL	Ban Pale	Kaski	Kritinachne Chaur	√	√	√
115	CHAL	Banpale	Kaski	Dhikur Pokhari	√	√	
116	CHAL	Baunnelek	Kaski	Kritinachne Chaur	√	√	√
117	CHAL	Bhagerthan	Kaski	Puranchaur	√	√	√
118	CHAL	Bhakarjung	Kaski	Dhikur Pokhari	√	√	√
119	CHAL	Bhirpani	Kaski	Bhadaure Tamagi	√		
120	CHAL	Bhumipujne Tisdhunga	Kaski	Lamachaur	√	√	√
121	CHAL	Buhare Sirsepani	Kaski	Kahu		√	
122	CHAL	CAMC Machhapuchhre, VDC Kaski	Kaski	Machhapuchchhre	√		
123	CHAL	CAMC, Bhachowk VDC	Kaski	Bhachok	√		
124	CHAL	CAMC, Dangsing VDC	Kaski	Dangsing	√		
125	CHAL	CAMC, Dhampus VDC	Kaski	Dhampus	√		
126	CHAL	CAMC, Ghachowk VDC	Kaski	Ghachok	√		

S.N.	Landscape	Name of CFUG	District	Municipality/VDC	PGA	PHPA	PWBR
127	CHAL	CAMC, Ghandruk VDC	Kaski	Ghandruk	√		
128	CHAL	CAMC, Lahachowk VDC	Kaski	Lahachok	√		
129	CHAL	CAMC, Lumle VDC	Kaski	Lumle	√		
130	CHAL	CAMC, Lwang Ghalel	Kaski	Lwangghalel	√		
131	CHAL	CAMC, Mijuredada	Kaski	Mijuredada	√		
132	CHAL	CAMC, Namarjung	Kaski	Namarjung	√		
133	CHAL	CAMC, Parche VDC	Kaski	Parche	√		
134	CHAL	CAMC, Rivan VDC	Kaski	Ribhan	√		
135	CHAL	CAMC, Saimarang	Kaski	Saimarang	√		
136	CHAL	CAMC, Sardikhola VDC	Kaski	Sardikhola	√		
137	CHAL	CAMC, Sildujure	Kaski	Sildujure	√		
138	CHAL	CAMC, Thumakodada VDC	Kaski	Thumakodada	√		
139	CHAL	Chharchhare Surkekhol Gaudamuni	Kaski	Dhikurpokhari	√	√	√
140	CHAL	Chilimdanda	Kaski	Kaskikot	√	√	√
141	CHAL	Damthi	Kaski	Dhikur Pokhari	√	√	√
142	CHAL	Danda Charchhare	Kaski	Puranchaur	√	√	
143	CHAL	Dandapari Ghobang	Kaski	Kaskikot	√	√	√
144	CHAL	Dandapari Los Torikharka	Kaski	Kaskikot	√	√	√
145	CHAL	Danduri	Kaski	Hemja	√	√	
146	CHAL	Deurali Gaira	Kaski	Kritinachne Chaur	√	√	√
147	CHAL	Dopahare	Kaski	Sarangkot	√	√	√
148	CHAL	Ek Ghare Gurung Khorea	Kaski	Sarangkot	√		
149	CHAL	Gahate Pakha	Kaski	Dhikur Pokhari	√	√	√
150	CHAL	Gayatrikunjia	Kaski	Lamachaur	√	√	√
151	CHAL	Ghumaune Dhadako Pakho	Kaski	Majhthana			√
152	CHAL	Hemjakot	Kaski	Dhital	√	√	√
153	CHAL	Jaisikuna	Kaski	Hemja	√	√	√
154	CHAL	Jhakrepani Gairpatani	Kaski	Kaskikot			√
155	CHAL	Jhyaurikhet	Kaski	Sarangkot	√	√	√
156	CHAL	Kaljaruwa Sajeewanghari	Kaski	Pokhara Sub Metropolitan		√	
157	CHAL	Karangkot	Kaski	Pumdibhumdi	√	√	√
158	CHAL	Kateridhunga	Kaski	Lamachaur	√	√	√
159	CHAL	Katunje Pakha Tauli Bhanjyang CFUG	Kaski	Sarangkot	√		
160	CHAL	Khahatikhola	Kaski	Dhital	√	√	√
161	CHAL	Khaltu	Kaski	Pumdibhumdi	√	√	√
162	CHAL	Kolkopakha	Kaski	Kaskikot	√	√	
163	CHAL	Kudbidanda	Kaski	Bhadaure Tamagi		√	√
164	CHAL	Lewade	Kaski	Dhikur Pokhari	√	√	
165	CHAL	Lospakha	Kaski	Dikurpokhari	√		
166	CHAL	Majuwa Lapse Khola	Kaski	Chapakot	√	√	√
167	CHAL	Majuwa	Kaski	Dhital	√	√	√

S.N.	Landscape	Name of CFUG	District	Municipality/VDC	PGA	PHPA	PWBR
168	CHAL	Majuwa Makai Khorea	Kaski	Sarangkot	√		
169	CHAL	Majuwa Khola	Kaski	Chapakot	√		
170	CHAL	Mattikhan	Kaski	Kritinachne Chaur	√	√	√
171	CHAL	Mauwako Pakha	Kaski	Dhital	√	√	√
172	CHAL	Naulo Char chare	Kaski	Bhadaure Tamagi	√	√	√
173	CHAL	Niware	Kaski	Dhital	√	√	
174	CHAL	Okhle	Kaski	Dhikur Pokhari	√	√	√
175	CHAL	Pahari Danda	Kaski	Kritinachne Chaur	√	√	√
176	CHAL	Paripakha	Kaski	Sardikhola		√	
177	CHAL	Phurketari	Kaski	Hemja	√	√	√
178	CHAL	Pragatishil	Kaski	Lekhnath			√
179	CHAL	Puranpani Bhuna Gaira	Kaski	Lamachaur	√	√	√
180	CHAL	Rai Bhandari Chuchhi	Kaski	Chapakot	√	√	√
181	CHAL	Raniban	Kaski	Bhadaure Tamagi	√	√	√
182	CHAL	Ratopaire	Kaski	Ratopaire		√	
183	CHAL	Sadheraniswara	Kaski	Kaskikot	√	√	√
184	CHAL	Sahela Rahuldanda	Kaski	Armala			√
185	CHAL	Salleri	Kaski	Salyan	√	√	
186	CHAL	Shandhe Raniswara	Kaski	Kaskikot	√	√	√
187	CHAL	Shanti Salghari	Kaski	Bhadaure Tamagi		√	√
188	CHAL	Shantidanda Shaheli Salghari	Kaski	Arba Bijaya		√	
189	CHAL	Shila	Kaski	Pumdibhumdi	√	√	
190	CHAL	Shiva Shakti	Kaski	Puranchaur	√	√	√
191	CHAL	Simpani	Kaski	Sarangkot	√	√	√
192	CHAL	Sisimarayang	Kaski	Thumakodanda		√	
193	CHAL	Surtipakha	Kaski	Bhadaure tamagi	√	√	√
194	CHAL	Tallo Upallo Sanipatal	Kaski	Puranchaur	√	√	√
195	CHAL	Taulibhanjhyang	Kaski	Sarangkot		√	√
196	CHAL	Thotne Khola	Kaski	Sarangkot	√	√	√
197	CHAL	Thulo Ban	Kaski	Lamachaur	√	√	
198	CHAL	Thulo Ban	Kaski	Deurali		√	
199	CHAL	Thulo Dhunga Patalthum CF	Kaski	Puranchaur		√	√
200	CHAL	Thulopairo	Kaski	Salyan	√	√	
201	CHAL	Tibrikot	Kaski	Hemja	√	√	√
202	CHAL	Tilahr	Kaski	Pumdibhumdi	√	√	√
203	CHAL	Uchalne Dhunga	Kaski	Kaskikot	√	√	√
204	CHAL	Yakghare Gurungkhoriya	Kaski	Sarangkot	√	√	√
205	CHAL	Akkarsand	Lamjung	Chandisthan	√	√	√
206	CHAL	Amrit	Lamjung	Ghermu	√	√	√
207	CHAL	Annapurna	Lamjung	Tarkughat	√	√	√
208	CHAL	Asimure Uttar Khoriya	Lamjung	Ramgha		√	
209	CHAL	Bankali	Lamjung	Udipur	√	√	√
210	CHAL	Barapokhari	Lamjung	Bhulbhule	√	√	√

S.N.	Landscape	Name of CFUG	District	Municipality/VDC	PGA	PHPA	PWBR
211	CHAL	Basaula	Lamjung	Gaunshahar	√	√	
212	CHAL	Baspani	Lamjung	Banjhakhet	√	√	√
213	CHAL	Bhirkuna	Lamjung	Bhulbhule	√	√	√
214	CHAL	Bhoteni	Lamjung	Bharte	√		
215	CHAL	Bigra	Lamjung	Bharte	√	√	√
216	CHAL	Birbhakti	Lamjung		√	√	√
217	CHAL	CAMC, Bhoje VDC	Lamjung	Bhoje	√		
218	CHAL	CAMC, Bhujung VDC	Lamjung	Bhujung	√		
219	CHAL	CAMC, Ghanpokhara VDC	Lamjung	Ghanpokhara	√		
220	CHAL	CAMC, Khudi VDC	Lamjung	Khudi	√		
221	CHAL	CAMC, Pasgaun VDC	Lamjung	Pasagaun	√		
222	CHAL	CAMC, Simpani	Lamjung	Simpani	√		
223	CHAL	CAMC, Taghring VDC	Lamjung	Taghring	√		
224	CHAL	CAMC, Uttarkanya	Lamjung	Uttar Kanya	√		
225	CHAL	Chahare	Lamjung	Hiltetaxar	√	√	
226	CHAL	Chhara	Lamjung	Hiletaksar			√
227	CHAL	Chiplatedevi	Lamjung	Archalbot	√	√	
228	CHAL	Chisapani	Lamjung	Bahundanda	√	√	
229	CHAL	Chunpahara	Lamjung	Bhote Odar	√	√	√
230	CHAL	Dauralithadopakha	Lamjung	Chiti	√	√	√
231	CHAL	Deaurali	Lamjung	Chiti	√	√	√
232	CHAL	Devisthan	Lamjung	Bhulbhule	√	√	√
233	CHAL	Dharapani	Lamjung	Bajedichaur	√		
234	CHAL	Dharapani	Lamjung	Banjhakhet		√	√
235	CHAL	Dhodsing	Lamjung	Sundarbazar	√	√	√
236	CHAL	Divya Jyoti	Lamjung	Rainasmohariyakot	√	√	√
237	CHAL	Gaydipakha	Lamjung	Gaunshahar			√
238	CHAL	Gaydipakha	Lamjung	Udipur	√	√	
239	CHAL	Indreni	Lamjung	Banjhakhet	√	√	
240	CHAL	Jagari Lamisawara	Lamjung	Bharte	√	√	√
241	CHAL	Jagreni	Lamjung	Gaunshahar	√	√	√
242	CHAL	Jaljalepatale	Lamjung	Bharte	√	√	√
243	CHAL	Jawaladevi	Lamjung	Udipur	√		√
244	CHAL	Jawaladevi	Lamjung	Besishahar Municipality		√	√
245	CHAL	Jholungebagar	Lamjung	Besishahar	√	√	√
246	CHAL	Juhgepani	Lamjung	Bharati	√	√	√
247	CHAL	Kalamata CFUG	Lamjung	Tarkughat	√	√	√
248	CHAL	Kalika	Lamjung	Banjhakhet	√	√	√
249	CHAL	Kalika	Lamjung	Udharapur	√		
250	CHAL	Kalika	Lamjung	Udipur	√	√	√
251	CHAL	Kalika Thulokhoriya	Lamjung	Banjhakhet	√	√	
252	CHAL	Kamarepani	Lamjung	Bharte			√
253	CHAL	Kerabari	Lamjung	Banjhakhet	√	√	√

S.N.	Landscape	Name of CFUG	District	Municipality/VDC	PGA	PHPA	PWBR
254	CHAL	Karanga	Lamjung	Sundarbazar	√	√	√
255	CHAL	Katarbari	Lamjung	Tarkughat	√	√	
256	CHAL	Kusunda	Lamjung	Bhote Odar	√	√	√
257	CHAL	Laliguras	Lamjung	Bhulbhule		√	√
258	CHAL	Lechapuri	Lamjung	Bharte	√		√
259	CHAL	Lospakha Ramchevir	Lamjung	Bharati	√	√	√
260	CHAL	Lospakha	Lamjung	Archalbot	√	√	√
261	CHAL	Madhevsthan	Lamjung	Banjhakhet	√	√	√
262	CHAL	Mahadevsthan	Lamjung	Bahundada	√	√	
263	CHAL	Mahadevsthan	Lamjung	Bahundada	√	√	√
264	CHAL	Mahadevsthan	Lamjung	Bajhakhet		√	
265	CHAL	Mahakali	Lamjung	Banjhakhet	√	√	√
266	CHAL	Malika	Lamjung	Ramgha			√
267	CHAL	Manakamana	Lamjung	Rainas Mohariyakot	√	√	
268	CHAL	Manaslu	Lamjung	Ghermu	√		
269	CHAL	Manki Danda	Lamjung	Udipur	√	√	√
270	CHAL	Marshyandi	Lamjung	Tarkughat	√	√	√
271	CHAL	Marsyangdi Pakha	Lamjung	Sundarbazar	√		
272	CHAL	Mauri Khola	Lamjung	Bahundanda	√	√	
273	CHAL	Milandanda	Lamjung	Bahundanda	√	√	√
274	CHAL	Miteri	Lamjung	Banjhakhet	√	√	√
275	CHAL	Navajyoti	Lamjung	Sundarbazar			√
276	CHAL	Navajyoti	Lamjung	Tarkughat	√	√	
277	CHAL	Neureghari	Lamjung	Sundarbazar	√	√	√
278	CHAL	Paleko Ban	Lamjung	Gaunshahar	√	√	√
279	CHAL	Paropakar	Lamjung	Sundarbazar	√	√	
280	CHAL	Patlepani	Lamjung	Chandisthan	√	√	√
281	CHAL	Paudaipakha	Lamjung	Sundarbazar	√	√	√
282	CHAL	Permdanda	Lamjung	Bahundanda	√	√	
283	CHAL	Permdanda	Lamjung	Bhulbhule			√
284	CHAL	Phedikuna	Lamjung	Bhoteodhar	√		
285	CHAL	Pipaltari	Lamjung	Tarkughat	√	√	√
286	CHAL	Pragati CFUG	Lamjung	Bhulbhule	√	√	√
287	CHAL	Puranodihi CFUG	Lamjung	Sundar Bazar	√	√	√
288	CHAL	Raniban	Lamjung	Archalbot	√	√	√
289	CHAL	Raniban Kamarepani	Lamjung	Bharte	√	√	√
290	CHAL	Raniswara	Lamjung	Archalbot	√	√	√
291	CHAL	Raniswara Sagar Pakha	Lamjung	Archalbot	√	√	
292	CHAL	Rauthok	Lamjung	Banjhakhet	√	√	√
293	CHAL	Rinakali	Lamjung	Bhote Odar	√	√	√
294	CHAL	Sanjapu	Lamjung	Germu	√	√	√
295	CHAL	Satipatal	Lamjung	Chiti	√	√	√
296	CHAL	Shree Bhoteni	Lamjung	Bharte			√

S.N.	Landscape	Name of CFUG	District	Municipality/VDC	PGA	PHPA	PWBR
297	CHAL	Shreebare	Lamjung	Bharte	√	√	√
298	CHAL	Srijana	Lamjung	Bhulbhule	√	√	
299	CHAL	Suryamukhi	Lamjung	Gaunsahar	√	√	√
300	CHAL	Tatopani	Lamjung	Bhulbhule	√	√	√
301	CHAL	Thanithan	Lamjung	Hiletaksar	√	√	√
302	CHAL	Thuli Ban	Lamjung	Chiti	√	√	√
303	CHAL	Triveni	Lamjung	Chandisthan	√	√	√
304	CHAL	Badare Patal	Lamjung	Jita		√	
305	CHAL	Betkholshi	Makwanpur	Hetauda	√	√	√
306	CHAL	Bhairabadada	Makwanpur	Hetauda	√	√	√
307	CHAL	Bhutandebi	Makwanpur	Hetauda	√	√	√
308	CHAL	Chanauta	Makwanpur	Basamadi	√	√	
309	CHAL	Jarungsakti	Makwanpur	Hatiya	√	√	√
310	CHAL	Kalika Hariyali	Makwanpur	Basamadi	√	√	√
311	CHAL	Kumbheshowri	Makwanpur	Nibuwatar	√	√	
312	CHAL	Kuwapani	Makwanpur	Basamadi	√	√	√
313	CHAL	Laljhadi	Makwanpur	Basamadi	√	√	√
314	CHAL	Lothar	Makwanpur	Manahari	√	√	√
315	CHAL	Mahakali	Makwanpur	Basamadi	√	√	√
316	CHAL	Nawalpur Saraswoti	Makwanpur	Hetauda	√	√	
317	CHAL	Niurenichisapani	Makwanpur	Hetauda	√	√	√
318	CHAL	Panchakanya	Makwanpur	Hurnamadi	√	√	√
319	CHAL	Parbati mahila	Makwanpur	Bhaise	√	√	√
320	CHAL	Rani	Makwanpur	Hetauda	√	√	
321	CHAL	Rikeshor	Makwanpur	Daman	√	√	√
322	CHAL	Saraswoti	Makwanpur	Dhiyal	√	√	√
323	CHAL	Silinge	Makwanpur	Kakadi	√	√	√
324	CHAL	Suseli	Makwanpur	Gadi	√	√	√
325	CHAL	CAMC, Bhraka VDC	Manang	Bhraka	√		
326	CHAL	CAMC, Chame VDC	Manang	Chame	√		
327	CHAL	CAMC, Dharapani VDC	Manang	Dharapani	√		
328	CHAL	CAMC, FU VDC	Manang	Fu	√		
329	CHAL	CAMC, Ghyaru VDC	Manang	Ghyaru	√		
330	CHAL	CAMC, Khangsar VDC	Manang	Khangsar	√		
331	CHAL	CAMC, Manang VDC	Manang	Manang	√		
332	CHAL	CAMC, Nar VDC	Manang	Nar	√		
333	CHAL	CAMC, Ngawal VDC	Manang	Ngawal	√		
334	CHAL	CAMC, Pisang VDC	Manang	Pisang	√		
335	CHAL	CAMC, Tachai Bagarchhap VDC	Manang	Tachai Bagarchhap	√		
336	CHAL	CAMC, Tanki Manang	Manang	Tanki Manang	√		
337	CHAL	CAMC, Thoche VDC	Manang	Thoche	√		
338	CHAL	CAMC, Charang	Mustang	Charang	√		
339	CHAL	CAMC, Chhonup VDC	Mustang	Chhonhup	√		

S.N.	Landscape	Name of CFUG	District	Municipality/VDC	PGA	PHPA	PWBR
340	CHAL	CAMC, Chhoser VDC	Mustang	Chhoser	√		
341	CHAL	CAMC, Chuksang VDC	Mustang	Chuksang	√		
342	CHAL	CAMC, Ghami VDC	Mustang	Ghami	√		
343	CHAL	CAMC, Jhong VDC	Mustang	Jhong	√		
344	CHAL	CAMC, Jomsom VDC	Mustang	Jomsom	√		
345	CHAL	CAMC, Kagbeni VDC	Mustang	Kagbeni	√		
346	CHAL	CAMC, Kobang VDC	Mustang	Kobang	√		
347	CHAL	CAMC, Kunjo VDC	Mustang	Kunjo	√		
348	CHAL	CAMC, Lete VDC	Mustang	Lete	√		
349	CHAL	CAMC, Lomanthang VDC	Mustang	Lomanthang	√		
350	CHAL	CAMC, Marpha VDC	Mustang	Marpha	√		
351	CHAL	CAMC, Muktinath VDC	Mustang	Muktinath	√		
352	CHAL	CAMC, Surkhang VDC	Mustang	Surkhang	√		
353	CHAL	CAMC, Tukuche	Mustang	Tukuche	√		
354	CHAL	CAMC, Ghara VDC	Myagdi	Ghar	√		
355	CHAL	CAMC, Narchyang VDC	Myagdi	Narchyang	√		
356	CHAL	CAMC, Shikha VDC	Myagdi	Shikha	√		
357	CHAL	Bartadi	Nawalparasi	Rajahar	√	√	
358	CHAL	Bhadabari	Nawalparasi	Mukundapur	√		
359	CHAL	Chautari	Nawalparasi	Rajahar	√	√	√
360	CHAL	Deaurali	Nawalparasi	Gaidakot	√	√	√
361	CHAL	Deurali	Nawalparasi	Mukundapur	√	√	√
362	CHAL	Ghumauri	Nawalparasi	Devchuli	√	√	
363	CHAL	Janakalyan	Nawalparasi	Shivmandir	√		√
364	CHAL	Janakalyan	Nawalparasi	Ratanpur	√	√	√
365	CHAL	Jayashri	Nawalparasi	Gaidakot	√	√	√
366	CHAL	Kaligandaki	Nawalparasi	Ratanpur	√	√	√
367	CHAL	Laligurans	Nawalparasi	Kawaswoti	√	√	√
368	CHAL	Maulakali	Nawalparasi	Gaidakot		√	
369	CHAL	Mukundasen	Nawalparasi	Gaidakot	√	√	√
370	CHAL	Namuna Mahila	Nawalparasi	Devchuli	√		√
371	CHAL	Nandan	Nawalparasi	Gaidakot	√	√	
372	CHAL	Narayani	Nawalparasi	Gaidakot	√	√	
373	CHAL	Pokhari Tal	Nawalparasi	Shivmandir	√		√
374	CHAL	Sankhadevi	Nawalparasi	Ratanpur	√	√	√
375	CHAL	Santi	Nawalparasi	Deurali	√	√	√
376	CHAL	Satawati Ka	Nawalparasi	Dhaubadi	√	√	
377	CHAL	Satawati KHA	Nawalparasi	Dhaubadi	√	√	
378	CHAL	Sital	Nawalparasi	Amarapuri	√		
379	CHAL	Srijana	Nawalparasi	Devchuli	√	√	√
380	CHAL	Veda Bari	Nawalparasi	Mukundapur	√		√
381	CHAL	Veda Bari	Nawalparasi	Gaidakot		√	
382	CHAL	Adarsha Malhila	Palpa	Dobhan	√		



S.N.	Landscape	Name of CFUG	District	Municipality/VDC	PGA	PHPA	PWBR
383	CHAL	Aapahkoli	Palpa	Dobhan			√
384	CHAL	Beworechiurigauda	Palpa	Dobhan		√	√
385	CHAL	Dangaliripa	Palpa	Masyam		√	
386	CHAL	Dabisthan	Palpa	Dobhan	√	√	√
387	CHAL	Devisthanjuldanda	Palpa	Masyam		√	
388	CHAL	Gautam	Palpa	Dobhan	√		
389	CHAL	Guajibudi	Palpa	Masyam			√
390	CHAL	Hatikot	Palpa	Dobhan	√	√	√
391	CHAL	Juldanda	Palpa	Masyam			√
392	CHAL	Jyamire	Palpa	Dobhan	√	√	√
393	CHAL	Lagdhanda	Palpa	Masyam		√	√
394	CHAL	Matribhumi	Palpa	Dobhan	√		
395	CHAL	Mulgare	Palpa	Madanpokhara		√	
396	CHAL	Phulbari	Palpa	Dobhan	√		
397	CHAL	Pokhaldada	Palpa	Bhairabsthan		√	
398	CHAL	Sisneri	Palpa	Dobhan	√	√	√
399	CHAL	Bagdula	Parbat	Khurkota			√
400	CHAL	Cihandanda	Parbat	Arthar			√
401	CHAL	Dhadko Chaur	Parbat	Arthar			√
402	CHAL	Fadale Pale	Parbat	Khurkota			√
403	CHAL	Falgu	Parbat	Chitre			√
404	CHAL	Gahate	Parbat	Thuli Pokhari			√
405	CHAL	Gahatesalghari	Parbat	Arthardandakarkha		√	
406	CHAL	Himkharka CF	Parbat	Ramja Deurali		√	
407	CHAL	Kalibanjar Ketichaur	Parbat	Khurkot		√	
408	CHAL	Nakati Paka	Parbat	Ramja Deurali		√	√
409	CHAL	Nepane	Parbat	Pang		√	
410	CHAL	Pahirepakha CF	Parbat	Chitre		√	
411	CHAL	aahala majsuara	Syangja	Putalibazar	√	√	√
412	CHAL	Amaldanda	Syangja	Setidovan-1	√	√	√
413	CHAL	Andherikhola Rause	Syangja	Aarukharka 6,9	√	√	√
414	CHAL	Archaletham	Syangja	Bhatkhola	√	√	√
415	CHAL	Bandre	Syangja	Fedikhola		√	
416	CHAL	Banjhaket	Syangja	Arukarka		√	
417	CHAL	Basante	Syangja	Bahakot-7	√	√	√
418	CHAL	Basul pakho Ijare	Syangja	Bagephadke		√	
419	CHAL	Bathani ghahate	Syangja	Setidobhan	√		√
420	CHAL	Betyani Gahate	Syangja	Setidovan- 8		√	
421	CHAL	Bhairab Deurali	Syangja	Bhatkhola		√	
422	CHAL	Bhalupahad	Syangja	Putalibazar	√		√
423	CHAL	Chahara	Syangja	Arukarka	√	√	√
424	CHAL	Chahukeswara	Syangja	Fedikhola	√	√	√
425	CHAL	Chepleti	Syangja	Phedikhola	√	√	√

S.N.	Landscape	Name of CFUG	District	Municipality/VDC	PGA	PHPA	PWBR
426	CHAL	Chiruderali	Syangja	Bhatkhola			√
427	CHAL	Chiruwa Deurali	Syangja	Bhatkhola		√	√
428	CHAL	dabisthan Batase	Syangja	Budhasing	√	√	√
429	CHAL	Dadko pakho	Syangja	Begkhola		√	√
430	CHAL	Dadko pakho	Syangja	Bhatkhola-5	√		
431	CHAL	Dadko pakho	Syangja	Pidikhola	√		
432	CHAL	Dadraverila	Syangja	Pauwegaude			√
433	CHAL	Dahasing Maujha	Syangja	Tindobate	√	√	√
434	CHAL	Daurali Tinkhole chesapani	Syangja	Balakot		√	
435	CHAL	Debisthan Batase	Syangja	Bangsing Deurali		√	
436	CHAL	Deurali Chisapani	Syangja	Bhatkhola		√	√
437	CHAL	Deurali tinkhole	Syangja	Bhatkhola, Chisapani	√		
438	CHAL	Devisthan	Syangja	Bangsing Deurali	√		
439	CHAL	Dhadakopakho	Syangja	Syangja		√	
440	CHAL	Dhungedeu	Syangja	Bhatkhola			√
441	CHAL	Dihi Gadhare	Syangja	Arukarka	√	√	√
442	CHAL	Gahatera birauta	Syangja	Arukarka	√	√	√
443	CHAL	Jaukhet Gairaru	Syangja	Arukarka			√
444	CHAL	Khaudi	Syangja	Pauwaigaude		√	√
445	CHAL	Kholetto pakho	Syangja	Fedikhola		√	√
446	CHAL	Lampang phalate	Syangja	Bagephadke			√
447	CHAL	Lukuwa	Syangja	Arukarka		√	
448	CHAL	Mahavir	Syangja	Pauwegaude	√	√	√
449	CHAL	Naulo Nigale	Syangja	Bangsing Deurali		√	
450	CHAL	Nisti pakho	Syangja	Setidobhan	√		
451	CHAL	Patal CF	Syangja			√	√
452	CHAL	Patapati	Syangja	Putalibazar NP-10	√	√	√
453	CHAL	phurkaghari khurkhure danda	Syangja	Thuladihi		√	√
454	CHAL	Phurke ghari	Syangja	Thuladidhi-9	√		√
455	CHAL	Rakase gauhara	Syangja	Fedikhola	√		√
456	CHAL	Rambaccha	Syangja	Waling	√		√
457	CHAL	Ranguwa Tarebhir	Syangja	Setidobhan		√	
458	CHAL	Reyale chesapani	Syangja	Thuli Pokhari	√		√
459	CHAL	Salghari	Syangja	Putalibazar	√	√	√
460	CHAL	Saramdi	Syangja	Fedikhola	√		
461	CHAL	Semle gaira dhadyan	Syangja	Putalibazar NP-10	√	√	√
462	CHAL	Seto Pahara	Syangja	Bhatkhola		√	√
463	CHAL	Shallaghari	Syangja	Setidobhan	√	√	√
464	CHAL	Shitaladevi thuloban	Syangja	Thuladihi	√		√
465	CHAL	Sitaladevi	Syangja	Pauwegaude		√	
466	CHAL	Thado khola	Syangja	Putalibazar	√	√	√
467	CHAL	Thado pakha	Syangja	Bagefadke		√	√
468	CHAL	Thuli barahi	Syangja	Setidobhan	√	√	√

S.N.	Landscape	Name of CFUG	District	Municipality/VDC	PGA	PHPA	PWBR
469	CHAL	Thulo	Syangja	Thuladihi			√
470	CHAL	Tinkhola Baspani	Syangja	Setidobhan	√		
471	CHAL	Tirkhole Chisapani	Syangja	Bhatkhola-9		√	
472	CHAL	Trishakti	Syangja	Chinnebas	√	√	√
473	CHAL	Salghari	Syangja	Pulbari M		√	
474	CHAL	Setidovan Aamaldanda	Syangja	Setidovan		√	
475	CHAL	Dhakreshowra	Tahanun	Keshavtar	√	√	√
476	CHAL	Jumdanad Jhapri	Tahanun	Bandipur	√	√	√
477	CHAL	Aahaldanda	Tanahu	Bandipur	√	√	√
478	CHAL	Aakala	Tanahu	Byas	√	√	√
479	CHAL	Aamdanda	Tanahu	Phirphire		√	
480	CHAL	Aklepakha	Tanahu	Dhorphirdi			√
481	CHAL	Amdanda Khode Mohariya	Tanahu	Devghat	√		
482	CHAL	Bakharkhola	Tanahu	Dharampani	√		
483	CHAL	Bakse	Tanahu	Dharampani	√	√	√
484	CHAL	Bancharedanda	Tanahu	Chhang	√	√	√
485	CHAL	Banskhandi	Tanahu	Chhang	√	√	√
486	CHAL	Barahi	Tanahu	Jamune Bhanjyang	√	√	√
487	CHAL	Bhaledhunga	Tanahu	Bhimad	√	√	√
488	CHAL	Bhunyari	Tanahu	Keshavtar	√	√	√
489	CHAL	Champani	Tanahu	Bandipur		√	
490	CHAL	Changdichaur	Tanahu	Chhang	√	√	√
491	CHAL	Chauki danda	Tanahu	Devghat	√		√
492	CHAL	Chhapdada	Tanahu	Pokhari Bhanjyang	√	√	√
493	CHAL	Chhapeli	Tanahu	Bandipur-1	√		√
494	CHAL	Chinepani	Tanahu	Pokhari Bhanjyang		√	
495	CHAL	Devisthan	Tanahu	Bandipur		√	√
496	CHAL	Devithumka	Tanahu	Keshavtar	√	√	√
497	CHAL	Dhakreshwara	Tanahu	Keshavtar	√	√	√
498	CHAL	Dhor Barahi	Tanahu	Dhorfirdi	√	√	√
499	CHAL	Durga	Tanahu	Chhang		√	√
500	CHAL	Gopitar	Tanahu	Kota		√	
501	CHAL	Harkapur	Tanahu	Keshavtar	√	√	√
502	CHAL	Jogi Dada	Tanahu	Manpang			√
503	CHAL	Jogini Bhanjyang	Tanahu	Deurali	√	√	√
504	CHAL	Jumdanda	Tanahu	Dharampani	√	√	√
505	CHAL	Jumdanda Pokhari Bhanjyang	Tanahu	Dharampani	√		
506	CHAL	Jyantang Padhero	Tanahu	Jamune Bhanjyang	√	√	√
507	CHAL	Kalika	Tanahu	Devghat	√	√	
508	CHAL	Kumaltari	Tanahu	Dharampani	√	√	√
509	CHAL	Kimaladanda	Tanahu	Dhorfirdi	√	√	√
510	CHAL	Kimaladanda Maleagar	Tanahu	Dhorphidi	√		√
511	CHAL	Kopche	Tanahu	Keshavtar	√	√	√

S.N.	Landscape	Name of CFUG	District	Municipality/VDC	PGA	PHPA	PWBR
512	CHAL	Kulung	Tanahu	Keshavtar-7	√	√	
513	CHAL	Kyamin Hariyali	Tanahu	Kyamin	√	√	√
514	CHAL	Lami Dada	Tanahu	Manpang	√		
515	CHAL	Lekaiswara	Tanahu	Dharampani	√	√	√
516	CHAL	Lohi Are Khutruke	Tanahu	Bandipur	√	√	√
517	CHAL	Lohi Pakha	Tanahu	Bandipur	√	√	√
518	CHAL	Madhuban	Tanahu	Devghat	√	√	√
519	CHAL	Maduwa	Tanahu	Jamune Bhanjyang	√	√	√
520	CHAL	Mahilamakhuwa	Tanahu	Manpang	√	√	√
521	CHAL	Muchok	Tanahu	Bandipur	√	√	√
522	CHAL	Muneswara Khatedada	Tanahu	Vanumati		√	
523	CHAL	Naubesa	Tanahu	Bandipur	√		
524	CHAL	Panchase	Tanahu	Khairaitar	√	√	√
525	CHAL	Parche	Tanahu	Bandipur	√	√	√
526	CHAL	Posele	Tanahu	Jamune Bhanjyang	√	√	√
527	CHAL	Posta Kari	Tanahu	Dhorfirdi	√	√	√
528	CHAL	Puranokot	Tanahu	Bandipur	√	√	√
529	CHAL	Raipur Kotre	Tanahu	Dulegaunda		√	
530	CHAL	Ram Dada	Tanahu	Deurali	√	√	
531	CHAL	Rani Ban	Tanahu	Deurali	√	√	√
532	CHAL	Rani Ban	Tanahu	Bandipur	√		
533	CHAL	Raniban	Tanahu	Devghat	√	√	√
534	CHAL	Ratmate Thakaldanda	Tanahu	Bandipur		√	
535	CHAL	Rumsi	Tanahu	Keshavtar	√	√	√
536	CHAL	Seti Madi	Tanahu	Byas	√		
537	CHAL	Siddhathani	Tanahu	Dharampani	√	√	√
538	CHAL	Shinchang Gadi	Tanahu	Devghat		√	√
539	CHAL	Shree Dada	Tanahu	Chhang	√	√	√
540	CHAL	Siddhathani	Tanahu	Dharampani	√		
541	CHAL	Siddhabatasan	Tanahu	Jamune Bhanjyang	√	√	√
542	CHAL	Siddhathan	Tanahu	Bandipur-2	√	√	√
543	CHAL	Sita	Tanahu	Devghat			√
544	CHAL	Sukhaura	Tanahu	Keshavtar	√	√	√
545	CHAL	Taldanda	Tanahu	Dulegaunda	√	√	√
546	CHAL	Thulo Pakha	Tanahu	Khairaitar	√	√	√
547	CHAL	Toonibhanjyang	Tanahu	Jamune Bhanjyang	√	√	√
548	CHAL	Umachowk	Tanahu	Jamune Bhanjyang	√	√	√
549	CHAL	Vayar Than	Tanahu	Byas	√	√	√
550	CHAL	Vorle Pakha	Tanahu	Chhang	√	√	√
551	CHAL	Vuyari	Tanahu	Bandipur	√	√	√
552	TAL	Aanpkholi BZCFUG	Banke	Mahadevpuri	√	√	√
553	TAL	Ashok	Banke	Kachanapur		√	
554	TAL	Bageshwori	Banke	Baijapur	√	√	√

S.N.	Landscape	Name of CFUG	District	Municipality/VDC	PGA	PHPA	PWBR
555	TAL	Bhagawati CFUG	Banke	Mahadevpuri	√		√
556	TAL	Chhagrahawa CFUG	Banke	Kamdi	√	√	√
557	TAL	Guranspur CFUG	Banke	Sitapur	√	√	√
558	TAL	Harit Srijana CFUG	Banke	Sitapur	√	√	√
559	TAL	Jalandhara CFUG	Banke	Mahadevpuri	√	√	√
560	TAL	Jalan CFUG	Banke	Baijapur	√	√	
561	TAL	Janamukhi CFUG	Banke	Kachanapur		√	
562	TAL	Janashakti BZCFUG	Banke	Mahadevpuri	√		√
563	TAL	Jay Durga Vawani CFUG	Banke	Kachanapur		√	
564	TAL	Kaneshwori CFUG	Banke	Binauna	√	√	√
565	TAL	Karne Raja CFUG	Banke	Binauna	√	√	√
566	TAL	Madhu CFUG	Banke	Kachanapur		√	
567	TAL	Pashupatinagar CFUG	Banke	Manikapur	√		
568	TAL	Pashupatinath CFUG	Banke	Kamdi	√	√	√
569	TAL	Purnima Mahila CFUG	Banke	Kamdi		√	
570	TAL	Ram Kutti CFUG	Banke	Baijapur	√	√	
571	TAL	Ramjanaki CFUG	Banke	Baijapur	√	√	
572	TAL	Rimna BZCFUG	Banke	Mahadevpuri	√	√	
573	TAL	Sadabhar CFUG	Banke	Phattepur	√	√	√
574	TAL	Samaya Bhawani CFUG	Banke	Binauna	√	√	
575	TAL	Samjhana Mahila	Banke	Baijapur	√	√	√
576	TAL	Saraswati Mahila CFUG	Banke	Baijapur	√	√	√
577	TAL	Shivashakti BZCFUG	Banke	Mahadevpuri	√		√
578	TAL	Shri kotahidevi CFUG	Banke	Kachanapur		√	
579	TAL	Siddheswori CFUG	Banke	Binauna	√	√	√
580	TAL	Tara Devi BZCFUG	Banke	Binauna	√		
581	TAL	Tara Devi BZCFUG	Banke	Mahadevpuri		√	√
582	TAL	Trishakti BZCFUG	Banke	Mahadevpuri	√		
583	TAL	Bandevi CFUG	Bara	Bharatganj Sigaul	√		√
584	TAL	Janahit CFUG	Bara	Ratanpuri		√	
585	TAL	Janasakti CFUG	Bara	Bharatganj Sigaul	√	√	√
586	TAL	Anantapur CFUG	Bardia	Rajapur		√	
587	TAL	Badki Tanduwa BZCFUG	Bardia	Suryapatawa		√	
588	TAL	Bahadurpur BZCFUG	Bardia	Suryapatawa		√	
589	TAL	Bankatti BZCFUG	Bardia	Patabhar	√		√
590	TAL	Banugaun BZCFUG	Bardia	Thakurdwara		√	
591	TAL	Berhampur Phanta BZCFUG	Bardia	Thakurdwara		√	
592	TAL	Betani BZCFUG	Bardia	Thakurdwara		√	
593	TAL	Bhairab CFUG	Bardia	Padanaha		√	√
594	TAL	Bhaluphanta CFUG	Bardia	Rajapur	√	√	
595	TAL	Bheri Karnali CFUG	Bardia	Rajapur	√		
596	TAL	Bhudkaiya BZCFUG	Bardia	Thakurdwara		√	
597	TAL	Bindrapuri BZCFUG	Bardia	Thakurdwara		√	

S.N.	Landscape	Name of CFUG	District	Municipality/VDC	PGA	PHPA	PWBR
598	TAL	Birsana BZCFUG	Bardia	Patabhar	√	√	√
599	TAL	Chitkaiya BZCFUG	Bardia	Thakurdwara		√	
600	TAL	Dalla BZCFUG	Bardia	Suryapatawa		√	
601	TAL	Durga m	Bardia	Rajapur	√	√	√
602	TAL	Ganesh baba	Bardia	Rajapur	√	√	√
603	TAL	Gauri CFUG	Bardia	Rajapur		√	
604	TAL	Harharmahadev	Bardia	Rajapur		√	
605	TAL	Hariyali BZCFUG	Bardia	Patabhar	√		√
606	TAL	Jureli M	Bardia	Rajapur	√	√	√
607	TAL	Kailashi BZCFUG	Bardia	Suryapatawa		√	
608	TAL	Khairani M	Bardia	Rajapur	√	√	√
609	TAL	Krishna	Bardia	Rajapur	√	√	
610	TAL	Lali Gurash	Bardia	Rajapur	√	√	
611	TAL	Laljipur	Bardia	Rajapur	√	√	√
612	TAL	Madhela Gobrella BZCFUG	Bardia	Thakurdwara		√	
613	TAL	Mahadev baba	Bardia	Rajapur	√	√	√
614	TAL	Munal M	Bardia	Rajapur	√	√	√
615	TAL	Navdurga bhagbati	Bardia	Rajapur	√	√	√
616	TAL	Orali bazar CFUG	Bardia	Suryapatuwa			√
617	TAL	Panchaki CFUG	Bardia	Daulatpur		√	
618	TAL	Prem Kumari Mahila	Bardia	Rajapur		√	
619	TAL	Sankatti BZCFUG	Bardia	Patabhar	√		√
620	TAL	Saraswati	Bardia	Rajapur		√	
621	TAL	Shanti	Bardia	Rajapur		√	
622	TAL	Shanti CFUG	Bardia	Bhimapur			√
623	TAL	Shivapur-Bandrahawa BZCFUG	Bardia	Thakurdwara		√	
624	TAL	Siddhababa CFUG	Bardia	Rajapur	√	√	
625	TAL	Sukhad-Sutaiya BZCFUG	Bardia	Thakurdwara		√	
626	TAL	Thakurdwara BZCFUG	Bardia	Thakurdwara		√	
627	TAL	Tharu M	Bardia	Rajapur	√	√	√
628	TAL	Tihuni	Bardia	Rajapur	√	√	√
629	TAL	Ambikeswari CFUG	Dang	Rampur	√	√	√
630	TAL	Barahbaba CFUG	Dang	Phulbari	√	√	√
631	TAL	Gurungkot	Dang	Rampur	√	√	√
632	TAL	Higalikhuti	Dang	Hapur	√	√	√
633	TAL	Janasewa CFUG	Dang	Gobardiya	√	√	√
634	TAL	Jumlikot CFUG	Dang	Phulbari	√	√	√
635	TAL	kulpani CFUG	Dang	Gobardiya	√	√	√
636	TAL	mahdewa CFUG	Dang	Gobardiya	√	√	√
637	TAL	Maljhakri CFUG	Dang	Rampur	√	√	√
638	TAL	Pragati CFUG	Dang	Saudiyar	√	√	√
639	TAL	Sarikot CFUG	Dang	Dharna	√	√	√
640	TAL	Siddhababa CFUG	Dang	Dharna	√	√	√

S.N.	Landscape	Name of CFUG	District	Municipality/VDC	PGA	PHPA	PWBR
641	TAL	Badimalika CFUG	Kailali	Malakheta	√	√	√
642	TAL	Bandali	Kailali	Sugarkhal	√	√	√
643	TAL	Bi Pi Nikunj	Kailali	Narayanpur	√	√	
644	TAL	Chetana	Kailali	Baliya	√	√	√
645	TAL	Jai Kalika CFUG	Kailali	Malakheta	√	√	√
646	TAL	Janashakti	Kailali	Tikapur	√	√	√
647	TAL	Khotana Bhurakhani	Kailali	Tikapur	√	√	√
648	TAL	Kopila	Kailali	Baliya	√	√	
649	TAL	Mahendreshwar	Kailali	Narayanpur	√	√	√
650	TAL	Panchakanya CFUG	Kailali	Malakheta	√	√	√
651	TAL	Purnima	Kailali	Baliya	√	√	√
652	TAL	Rani Karnali	Kailali	Tikapur	√	√	√
653	TAL	Aishwarya	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur	√	√	√
654	TAL	Amar CFUG	Kanchanpur	Suda		√	
655	TAL	Amarjeet	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur	√	√	
656	TAL	Api	Kanchanpur	Dekhatbhuli	√	√	√
657	TAL	Ashok	Kanchanpur	Sankarpur	√	√	
658	TAL	Baijanath	Kanchanpur	Sankarpur	√	√	
659	TAL	Bhagwati Mahila CFUG	Kanchanpur	J.P Muni	√		√
660	TAL	Brindhaban CFUG	Kanchanpur	J.P Muni	√	√	√
661	TAL	Dipendra Smiriti CFUG	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur	√	√	√
662	TAL	Ekata	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur	√	√	
663	TAL	Gadbijula	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur	√	√	√
664	TAL	Gadbijula CFUG	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur Bani	√		√
665	TAL	Gwansi	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur	√	√	
666	TAL	Gwansi Samaijee	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur	√	√	
667	TAL	Jagdamba Mayur	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur	√	√	√
668	TAL	Janahit Makala CFUG	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur		√	
669	TAL	Jay Laxmi	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur	√	√	
670	TAL	Jay Shankar	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur	√	√	√
671	TAL	Jhilamili CFUG	Kanchanpur	J.P Muni	√		
672	TAL	Kanchan CFUG	Kanchanpur	Dekhatbhuli	√		√
673	TAL	Nav Durga	Kanchanpur	Sankarpur	√	√	√
674	TAL	Nava Durga CFUG	Kanchanpur	Sankarpur	√		√
675	TAL	Pragati Batabaran	Kanchanpur	Daigee	√	√	√
676	TAL	Pragati Mahila	Kanchanpur	J.P Muni	√		√
677	TAL	Pragatishil	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur	√	√	
678	TAL	Ram Nagar CFUG	Kanchanpur	Belauri Muni	√		√
679	TAL	Samaijee	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur	√	√	
680	TAL	Shiv	Kanchanpur	Raikawar	√	√	
681	TAL	Sibasanti	Kanchanpur	Daijee	√	√	√
682	TAL	Sita Nagar CFUG	Kanchanpur	Belauri Muni	√	√	√
683	TAL	Tribenimai	Kanchanpur	Suda	√	√	√

S.N.	Landscape	Name of CFUG	District	Municipality/VDC	PGA	PHPA	PWBR
684	TAL	Anjuman CFUG	Rautahat	Kanakpur	√	√	√
685	TAL	Aryaghat Gumba	Rautahat	Rangapur	√		√
686	TAL	Bi.Pi Pushpalal	Rautahat	Laxminiya Do.	√		
687	TAL	Chandra Jyoti CFUG	Rautahat	Paurai	√	√	√
688	TAL	Janahit Mahila	Rautahat	Paurai	√		
689	TAL	Lal Bhitte	Rautahat	Judibela	√	√	√
690	TAL	Nawadurga	Rautahat	Chandranigahapur	√	√	√
691	TAL	Pragatishil Mahila CFUG	Rautahat	Paurai			√
692	TAL	Shantidip CFUG	Rautahat	Rangapur	√	√	√
		<b>Total</b>			<b>5√8</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>4√8</b>



**Annex 4: List of NRM groups meeting all four elements of good governance, up to June 2015**

S.N.	Name of CFUG/BZCFUG/CAMC	Landscape	Corridor/Bottleneck/Protected Area/River Basin	District	Municipality/VDC
1	Kalikhola Deurali	CHAL	Barandabhar	Chitwan	Dahakhani
2	Somari CFUG	CHAL	Barandabhar	Chitwan	Dahakhani
3	Bageshwori CFUG	CHAL	Barandabhar	Chitwan	Kabilas
4	Bhimwali	CHAL	Barandabhar	Chitwan	Padampur
5	Ranikhola CFUG	CHAL	Barandabhar	Chitwan	Padampur
6	Bandevi	CHAL	Barandabhar	Chitwan	Piple
7	Pashupati Kailaspuri	CHAL	Barandabhar	Chitwan	Piple
8	Shivashakti	CHAL	Barandabhar	Chitwan	Piple
9	Sibapuri	CHAL	Barandabhar	Chitwan	Piple
10	Panchakanya CFUG	CHAL	Barandabhar	Chitwan	Rantanagar municipality
11	Dharapani CFUG	CHAL	Barandabhar	Chitwan	Shaktikhor
12	Daraudi Dada CFUG	CHAL	Daraudi	Gorkha	Mirkot
13	Bhuanisthan Chhipchhipapakha	CHAL	Daraudi	Gorkha	Muchchok
14	Bamdibhir CFUG	CHAL	Seti	Kaski	Chapakot
15	Khahatikhola Kaulepani	CHAL	Seti	Kaski	Dhital
16	Majhuwa	CHAL	Seti	Kaski	Dhital-9
17	Chilimdanda	CHAL	Seti	Kaski	Kaskikot
18	Dandapari Los Torikharka	CHAL	Seti	Kaski	Kaskikot
19	Bhumi Pujne Tisdhunga	CHAL	Seti	Kaski	Lamachaur
20	Kateridhunga	CHAL	Seti	Kaski	Lamachaur
21	Bhagerthan	CHAL	Seti	Kaski	Puranchaur
22	Ausadithotnekhola	CHAL	Seti	Kaski	Sarangkot
23	Lospakha Ramche Bhir	CHAL	Marsyangdi	Lamjung	Archalbot
24	Raniban	CHAL	Marsyangdi	Lamjung	Archalbot
25	Milandanda	CHAL	Marsyangdi	Lamjung	Bahundanda
26	Madhevsthan	CHAL	Marsyangdi	Lamjung	Banjhakhet
27	Jholungebagar	CHAL	Marsyangdi	Lamjung	Besishahar
28	Pragati CFUG	CHAL	Marsyangdi	Lamjung	Bhulbhule
29	Devisthan	CHAL	Marsyangdi	Lamjung	Bhulbhule
30	Paleko Ban	CHAL	Marsyangdi	Lamjung	Gaunshahar
31	Sanjapu CFUG	CHAL	Marsyangdi	Lamjung	Germu
32	Phedikuna CFUGs	CHAL	Marsyangdi	Lamjung	Sundarbazar/Bhote Odar
33	Neureghari	CHAL	Marsyangdi	Lamjung	Sundarbazar
34	Paudaipakha	CHAL	Marsyangdi	Lamjung	Sundarbazar
35	Kalika	CHAL	Marsyangdi	Lamjung	Tarkughat
36	Marshyandi	CHAL	Marsyangdi	Lamjung	Tarkughat
37	Taleju	CHAL	Marsyangdi	Lamjung	Tarkughat
38	Saraswoti CFUG	CHAL	Parsa Bagmati	Makwanpur	Dhiyal

S.N.	Name of CFUG/BZCFUG/CAMC	Landscape	Corridor/Bottleneck/Protected Area/River Basin	District	Municipality/VDC
39	Bhutan Debi CFUG	CHAL	Parsa Bagmati	Makwanpur	Hetauda
40	Janakalyan CFUG	CHAL	Parsa Bagmati	Nawalparasi	Ratanpur
41	Andherikhola Rause CFUG	CHAL	Kaligandaki	Syangja	Aruksharka
42	Archaletham CFUG	CHAL	Kaligandaki	Syangja	Bhatkhola
43	Dabisthan Batase	CHAL	Kaligandaki	Syangja	Buddhasingh
44	Chiplethi	CHAL	Kaligandaki	Syangja	Phedikhola
45	Ahaldada CFUG	CHAL	Seti	Tanahu	Bandipur
46	Jumdanda Jhapri	CHAL	Seti	Tanahu	Bandipur
47	Kamalbari	CHAL	Seti	Tanahu	Dharampani
48	Kimal Danda Male bagar	CHAL	Seti	Tanahu	Dhorfirdi-3
49	Siddha Batasan	CHAL	Seti	Tanahu	Jamune-6
50	Dhakreshwara	CHAL	Seti	Tanahu	Keshavtar
51	Mahila Majhuwa	CHAL	Seti	Tanahu	Manpang
52	Bhagesori CFUG	TAL	Kamdi	Banke	Baijapur
53	Ramjanaki CFUG	TAL	Kamdi	Banke	Baijapur
54	Saraswati Mahila CFUG	TAL	Kamdi	Banke	Baijapur
55	Kaneshwori CFUG	TAL	Kamdi	Banke	Binauna
56	Karne Raja CFUG	TAL	Kamdi	Banke	Binauna
57	Samayabhawani CFUG	TAL	Kamdi	Banke	Binauna
58	Ashok CFUG	TAL	Kamdi	Banke	Kachanapur
59	Janamukhi CFUG	TAL	Kamdi	Banke	Kachanapur
60	Jay Durga Bhawani CFUG	TAL	Kamdi	Banke	Kachanapur
61	Madhu CFUG	TAL	Kamdi	Banke	Kachanapur
62	Babukuwa CFUG	TAL	Kamdi	Banke	Kamdi
63	Chhagrahawa CFUG	TAL	Kamdi	Banke	Kamdi
64	Purnima Mahila CFUG	TAL	Kamdi	Banke	Kamdi
65	Semaj Ekata CFUG	TAL	Kamdi	Banke	Kamdi
66	Bhagawati CFUG	TAL	Kamdi	Banke	Mahadevpuri
67	Jalandhara CFUG	TAL	Kamdi	Banke	Mahadevpuri
68	Janashakti BZ/CFUG	TAL	Kamdi	Banke	Mahadevpuri
69	Tara Devi BZ/CFUG	TAL	Kamdi	Banke	Mahadevpuri
70	Pashupatinagar CFUG	TAL	Kamdi	Banke	Manikapur
71	Rapti Pidit CFUG	TAL	Kamdi	Banke	Phattepur
72	Guranspur CFUG	TAL	Kamdi	Banke	Sitapur
73	Munal Mahila CFUG	TAL	Karnali	Bardia	Bhimapur
74	Khairani Mahila CFUG	TAL	Karnali	Bardia	Daulatpur
75	Tharu M CFUG	TAL	Karnali	Bardia	Daulatpur
76	Janakalyan CFUG	TAL	Karnali	Kailali	Baliya
77	Satti Karnali CFUG	TAL	Karnali	Kailali	Dhansinghpur
78	Parsansa Mahila CFUG	TAL	Karnali	Kailali	Geta

S.N.	Name of CFUG/BZCFUG/CAMC	Landscape	Corridor/Bottleneck/Protected Area/River Basin	District	Municipality/VDC
79	Durga Laxmi Mahila CFUG	TAL	Karnali	Kailali	Malakheta
80	Jai Kalika CFUG	TAL	Karnali	Kailali	Malakheta
81	Shiva Pārbati Mahila CFUG	TAL	Karnali	Kailali	Patharaiya
82	Janashakti CFUG	TAL	Karnali	Kailali	Tikapur N.P.
83	Sita Nagar CFUG	TAL	Brahmadev	Kanchanpur	Belauri Muni
84	Pragati Batabaran	TAL	Brahmadev	Kanchanpur	Daigee
85	Api CFUG	TAL	Brahmadev	Kanchanpur	Dekhatbhuli
86	Brindhavan CFUG	TAL	Brahmadev	Kanchanpur	J.P Muni
87	Gadbijula	TAL	Brahmadev	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur
88	Jagdamba Mayur	TAL	Brahmadev	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur
89	Jaishankar CFUG	TAL	Brahmadev	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur
90	Janahit Mahakali CFUG	TAL	Brahmadev	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur
91	Jaya Laxmi CFUG	TAL	Brahmadev	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur
92	Nabadurga Mahila CFUG	TAL	Brahmadev	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur
93	Chanauta CFUG	TAL	Parsa Bagmati	Makwanpur	Basamadi
94	Kaligandaki CFUG	TAL	Barandabhar	Nawalparasi	Ratanpur
95	Gadimai CFUG	TAL	Parsa Bagmati	Parsa	Bagwana
96	Chandra Jyoti CFUG	TAL	Parsa Bagmati	Rautahat	Paurai

**Annex 5: Summary of CFs/CFUGs with information on sustainable forest management demo plots and major floral species**

Sr. No.	District	Name of CFUG	Municipality name and Ward no	VDC name and Ward no	Area of CF (ha)	Total HH	PWBR status		Area of demo plot (ha)	Major tree species	Major NTFPs
							Ultra-Poor	Poor			
1	Bara	Adarsha Sadabahar	Nijgad-9	-	199.086	351	110	142	0.263	<i>Shorea robusta</i>	<i>Asparagus resimus</i> , <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>
2	Makawanpur	Sundar	Hetauda sub-Municipality-1	-	113.21	242	6	27	0.209	<i>Shorea robusta</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i> ,	<i>Asparagus resimus</i> , <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> , <i>Terminalia bellerica</i> , <i>Terminalia chebula</i>
3	Rautahat	Jana chahana	Chandrapur-1	-	150.81	102	41	20	0.272	<i>Acacia catechu</i> , <i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	<i>Asparagus resimus</i> , <i>Aegle marmelos</i> , <i>Piper longum</i>
4	Banke	Jaya Durga Bhawani	-	Kachanapur -3	214	112	-	96	0.327	<i>Shorea robusta</i>	Lemon grass, <i>sentronela</i> , <i>kyamomile</i>
5	Kailali	Bhageswor	Dhangadi-6	-	26.22	163	-	14	0.284	<i>Shorea robusta</i> , <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	<i>Asparagus resimus</i> , <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> , <i>Terminalia bellerica</i>
6	Parbat	Andheripakha	-	Ramja-3,4,5	15.4	156	35	32	0.23 ha	<i>Castanopsis indica</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i>	<i>Rhododendron arboretum</i> , <i>Berberis asiatica</i>
7	Syangja	Chaukeswara Lekmardi	-	Phedikhola	28.26	133	6	71	0.24	<i>Castanopsis indica</i> , <i>Alnus nepalensis</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i> ,	<i>Asparagus resimus</i> , <i>Tinospora sinensis</i>
8	Lamjung	Pipaltari	-	Tarkughat-8	29.79	96	12	22	1.49	<i>Schima wallichii</i> , <i>Castanopsis indica</i> ,	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> , <i>Terminalia bellerica</i> , <i>Tinospora sinensis</i> , <i>Terminalia Chebula</i>

Sr. No.	District	Name of CFUG	Municipality name and Ward no	VDC name and Ward no	Area of CF (ha)	Total HH	PWBR status		Area of demo plot (ha)	Major tree species	Major NTFPs
							Ultra-Poor	Poor			
9	Tanahun	Maduwa	-	Jamune-7	104	246	5	164	0.24	<i>Shorea robusta</i> , <i>Castonopsis indica</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i>	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> , <i>Terminalia Chebula</i> , <i>Terminalia bellerica</i> , <i>Asparagus resimus</i>
10	Kaski	Banpale	-	Kristinachnechaur- 2,3	47.49	96	2	4	0.24	<i>Castonopsis indica</i> , <i>Alnus nepalensis</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i>	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> , <i>Terminalia bellerica</i> , <i>Terminalia Chebula</i>
11	Dang	Kulpani	-	Gobardiha-2	NA	NA	NA		2		
12	Nuwakot	Shree Chhpagairi	-	Kakani-1	52.62	225	NA			<i>Alnus nepalensis</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i>	<i>Swertia chirata</i>
13	Rasuwa	Shree Syaubari	-	Laharepauwa-8	141.8	165	NA			<i>Alnus nepalensis</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i>	<i>Gaultheria fragrantissima</i> , <i>Swertia chirata</i>
				<b>Total</b>	<b>928.266</b>	<b>1697</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>5.565</b>		

**Annex 6: List of nurseries established up to June 2015**

Sn	Name of Nursery	Partners	District	Corridor/Bo ttleneck/PA	VDC / Municipality	# of seedlings production	# of seedlings distribution
1	Chauridada	WWF	Banke	Kamdi	Manikapur	590	0
2	Ban Nursery	WWF	Bara	Parsa Bagmati	Kabahigoth	20000	20000
3	Banjariya Nursery	NTNC	Bardia	Bardia National Park	Pashupatinagar	36,950	
4	Betahani Nursery	NTNC	Bardia	Bardia National Park	Thakurdwara	33,450	
5	Ghailaghari BZCF - Nursery	WWF	Chitwan	Barandabhar	Jagatpur	9849	0
6	NTNC-BCC Nursery	NTNC	Chitwan	Chitwan National Park	Bachhauli	19,515	
7	Aanga Nursery	NTNC	Gorkha	Daraudi River basin	Sirdibas	Ongoing	
8	Sano Philim Nursery	NTNC	Gorkha	Daraudi River basin	Sirdibas	Ongoing	
9	Banri Sector Ban Nursery	WWF	Kanchanpur	Brahmadev	Krishnapur	15000	15000
10	Janahit Mahakali	WWF	Kanchanpur	Brahmadev	Krishnapur	51550	0
11	Janahitmahakali	WWF	Kanchanpur	Brahmadev	Krishnapur	29717	32489
12	NTNC-SCP Nursery	NTNC	Kanchanpur	SWR	Bhimdatta	50,368	33504
13	Thotne Khola	FECOFUN	Kaski	Seti River Basin	Sarangkot	14,850	1,350
14	Ban nursery	FECOFUN	Lamjung	Marsyangdi	Udipur	10,250	
15	Chisapani Nursery	FECOFUN	Lamjung	Marsyangdi	Bahundanda	800	500
16	Raktakali	WWF	Lamjung	Marsyangdi	Bahundanda	12,000	
17	Raniswara	WWF	Lamjung	Marsyangdi	Archalbot	10,500	
18	Hariyo Ban Nursery	FECOFUN	Makwanpur	Parsa- Bagmati	Hetauda	18,300	
19	Rangpur CFM, Ban Bahuari	WWF	Rautahat	Parsa- Bagmati	Chandranigahapur	51310	40910
20	Bel seedling production	CARE	Tanahu	Seti River Basin	Jamune Bhanjyang	18000	0
21	Devghat	FECOFUN	Tanahun	Seti River Basin	Devghat	2,500	2,500
22	Dhorfirdi	FECOFUN	Tanahun	Seti River Basin	Dhorfirdi	2,500	2,500
23	Gajarkot	FECOFUN	Tanahun	Seti River Basin	Gajarkot	2,500	2,500
24	Dulegaunda	FECOFUN	Tanahun	Seti River Basin	Dulegaunda	2,500	
	<b>Total</b>					<b>412999</b>	<b>151253</b>

**Annex 7: Profile of Community Adaptation Plans of Action (CAPAs) up to June 2015**

S.N.	Land-scape	Partner	Name of forest CFUG/BZCFUG	District	VDC/ Municipality	Total HHs	# of Vulnerable HHs	Caste/Ethnicity (vulnerable HH)					CAPA status (Y/N)		
								BCT	Janjati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Prepared	Endorsed	Implemented
1	TAL	FECOFUN	Jalan CFUG	Banke	Baijapur	91	19	0	16	0	3	0	Y	Y	Y
2	TAL	FECOFUN	Ramjanaki	Banke	Baijapur	43	25	0	24	1	0	0	Y	Y	Y
3	TAL	CARE Nepal	Babukuwa	Banke	Basudevpur	33	33	3	18	10	0	2	Y	Y	Y
4	TAL	CARE Nepal	Kaneshwori	Banke	Binauna	70	42	16	23	2	0	1	Y	Y	Y
5	TAL	CARE Nepal	Karneraja	Banke	Binauna	45	45	29	13	3	0	0	Y	Y	Y
6	TAL	CARE Nepal	Samayabhawani	Banke	Binauna	38	38	6	32	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
7	TAL	CARE Nepal	Siddheshwori	Banke	Binauna	65	54	8	43	3	0	0	Y	Y	Y
8	TAL	CARE Nepal	Sunkholi	Banke	Binauna	83	83	1	82	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
9	TAL	CARE Nepal	Ashok CFUG	Banke	Kachanapur	47	47	1	45	0	0	1	Y	Y	Y
10	TAL	CARE Nepal	Babukuwa	Banke	Kamdi	30	30	2	24	4	0	0	Y	Y	Y
11	TAL	CARE Nepal	Babukuwa	Banke	Kamdi	42	42	31	3	7	0	1	Y	Y	Y
12	TAL	CARE Nepal	Chhagrahawa	Banke	Kamdi	35	21	5	0	2	14	0	Y	Y	Y
13	TAL	CARE Nepal	Purnima Mahila	Banke	Kamdi	39	39	26	7	4	2	0	Y	Y	Y
14	TAL	WWF Nepal	Bulbule and Kalakhola BZCF	Banke	Kohalpur	226	96	43	48	5	0	0	Y	Y	Y

S.N.	Land-scape	Partner	Name of forest CFUG/BZCFUG	District	VDC/ Municipality	Total HHs	# of Vulnerable HHs	Caste/Ethnicity (vulnerable HH)					CAPA status (Y/N)		
								BCT	Janjati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Prepared	Endorsed	Implemented
15	TAL	CARE Nepal	Chauridada CFUG	Banke	Manikapur	14	14	3	7	4	0	0	Y	Y	Y
16	TAL	CARE Nepal	Chauridada CFUG	Banke	Manikapur	31	31	8	5	18	0	0	Y	Y	Y
17	TAL	CARE Nepal	Jay Saraswoti CFUG	Banke	Manikapur	46	36	19	0	17	0	0	Y	Y	Y
18	TAL	CARE Nepal	Kusumbhya	Banke	Phattepur	46	46	0	46	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
19	TAL	CARE Nepal	Rapti Pidit	Banke	Phattepur	54	34	14	20	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
20	TAL	CARE Nepal	Sadabaha CFUG	Banke	Phattepur	144	35	6	29	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
21	TAL	CARE Nepal	Siddhababa	Banke	Phattepur	29	25	0	25	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
22	TAL	CARE Nepal	Shukhashital and Saraswati CFUG	Bara	Bharatganj Sigaul	385	160	80	16	64	0	0	Y	N	Y
23	TAL	CARE Nepal	Halkhoriya CFMC	Bara	Dumarwana	193	60	40	11	8	1	0	Y	N	Y
24	TAL	CARE Nepal	Kalki CFUG	Bara	Ratanpur	220	62	0	56	6	0	0	Y	Y	Y
25	TAL	FECOFUN	Shivashaktishowri	Bara	Ratanpur	185	68	0	61	7	0	0	Y	Y	Y
26	TAL	CARE Nepal	Bhaluphanta CFUG	Bardia	Bhimapur	79	79	0	79	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
27	TAL	FECOFUN	Budha CFUG	Bardia	Bhimapur	119	46	9	13	15	0	9	Y	Y	Y
28	TAL	CARE Nepal	Durga mahila CFUG	Bardia	Bhimapur	240	155	5	150	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
29	TAL	CARE Nepal	Munal mahila CFUG	Bardia	Bhimapur	67	67	6	59	2	0	0	Y	Y	Y
30	TAL	FECOFUN	Shanti CFUG	Bardia	Bhimapur	107	75	24	41	10	0	0	Y	Y	Y



S.N.	Land-scape	Partner	Name of forest CFUG/BZCFUG	District	VDC/ Municipality	Total HHs	# of Vulnerable HHs	Caste/Ethnicity (vulnerable HH)					CAPA status (Y/N)		
								BCT	Janjati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Prepared	Endorsed	Implemented
31	TAL	CARE Nepal	Kalika CFUG	Bardia	Daulatpur	37	37	3	34	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
32	TAL	CARE Nepal	Khairani Mahila CFUG	Bardia	Daulatpur	142	82	1	79	2	0	0	Y	Y	Y
33	TAL	CARE Nepal	Krishna CFUG	Bardia	Daulatpur	129	129	2	119	8	0	0	Y	Y	Y
34	TAL	CARE Nepal	Panchaki CFUG	Bardia	Daulatpur	94	94	7	85	2	0	0	Y	Y	Y
35	TAL	CARE Nepal	Panchaki CFUG	Bardia	Daulatpur	86	85	34	51	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
36	TAL	CARE Nepal	Tihuni CFUG	Bardia	Daulatpur	93	80	17	62	1	0	0	Y	Y	Y
37	TAL	NTNC	Shreeram nagar BZUC	Bardia	Neulapur	28	28	21	3	0	0	4	Y	Y	Y
38	TAL	WWF Nepal	Karmala BZCF	Bardia	Neulapur	226	226	46	152	28	0	0	Y	N	Y
39	TAL	WWF Nepal	Satghauwa Tingharuwa BZCF (Shreeramnagar UC)	Bardia	Neulapur	27	27	11	16	0	0	0	Y	Y	N
40	TAL	CARE Nepal	Birsana Mahila BZCFUG	Bardia	Patabhar	68	68	0	66	2	0	0	Y	Y	Y
41	TAL	CARE Nepal	Hariyali BZCFUG	Bardia	Patabhar	64	64	0	63	1	0	0	Y	Y	Y
42	TAL	CARE Nepal	Sankatti BZCFUG	Bardia	Patabhar	52	52	13	0	39	0	0	Y	Y	Y
43	TAL	CARE Nepal	Anantapur CFUG	Bardia	Rajapur	47	47	0	47	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
44	TAL	CARE Nepal	Balganga CFUG	Bardia	Rajapur	64	64	23	41	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
45	TAL	CARE Nepal	Bheri Karnali CFUG	Bardia	Rajapur	43	43	1	38	4	0	0	Y	Y	Y

S.N.	Land- scape	Partner	Name of forest CFUG/BZCFUG	District	VDC/ Municipality	Total HHs	# of Vulnerable HHs	Caste/Ethnicity (vulnerable HH)					CAPA status (Y/N)		
								BCT	Janjati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Pre- pared	En- dorsed	Imple- mented
46	TAL	FECOFUN	Fattepur Mahila CFUG	Bardia	Rajapur	79	22	4	16	2	0	0	Y	Y	Y
47	TAL	CARE Nepal	Laligurans CFUG	Bardia	Rajapur	57	57	0	49	8	0	0	Y	Y	Y
48	TAL	CARE Nepal	Laljipur CFUG	Bardia	Rajapur	54	54	0	51	3	0	0	Y	Y	Y
49	TAL	CARE Nepal	Nawadurga Bhagwati CFUG	Bardia	Rajapur	133	40	9	30	1	0	0	Y	Y	Y
50	TAL	FECOFUN	Saraswati CFUG	Bardia	Rajapur	625	500	13	477	10	0	0	Y	Y	Y
51	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Baikunthe CFUG	Chitwan	Ayodhyapuri	1377	848	508	184	156	0	0	Y	Y	Y
52	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Bandevi CFUG	Chitwan	Bharatpur	2600	190	75	50	65	0	0	Y	Y	Y
53	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Chandisthan CFUG	Chitwan	Dahakhani	121	121	0	117	3	1	0	Y	Y	Y
54	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Kalika pipaltar CFUG	Chitwan	Dahakhani	89	89	1	82	6	0	0	Y	Y	Y
55	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Kalikhola Deurali CFUG	Chitwan	Dahakhani	178	178	3	174	1	0	0	Y	Y	Y
56	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Ranikhaola CFUG	Chitwan	Dahakhani	125	125	0	118	7	0	0	Y	Y	Y
57	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Gardi	Chitwan	Gardi	1757	1212	397	634	181	0	0	Y	Y	Y
58	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Batulipokhari BZCFUG	Chitwan	Gitanagar	604	562	456	57	49	0	0	Y	Y	Y
59	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Dakshinkali CFUG	Chitwan	Gitanagar	423	50	41	0	9	0	0	Y	Y	Y
60	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Navajyoti BZCFUG	Chitwan	Gitanagar	601	65	29	19	17	0	0	Y	Y	Y
61	TAL	FECOFUN	Chaturmukhi CFUG	Chitwan	Jutpani	371	226	14	201	11	0	0	Y	Y	Y

S.N.	Land- scape	Partner	Name of forest CFUG/BZCFUG	District	VDC/ Municipality	Total HHs	# of Vulnerable HHs	Caste/Ethnicity (vulnerable HH)					CAPA status (Y/N)		
								BCT	Janjati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Pre- pared	En- dorsed	Imple- mented
62	TAL	FECOFUN	Udayapur CFUG	Chitwan	Jutpani	4028	2669	1467	802	400	0	0	Y	Y	Y
63	TAL	FECOFUN	Bageshwori CFUG	Chitwan	Kabilas	189	129	3	123	3	0	0	Y	Y	Y
64	TAL	FECOFUN	Indreni CFUG	Chitwan	Kabilas	356	247	31	197	19	0	0	Y	Y	Y
65	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Gyaneshwor	Chitwan	Mangalpur	2700	2411	604	911	896	0	0	Y	Y	Y
66	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Bhimwali CFUG	Chitwan	Padampur	556	507	197	297	13	0	0	Y	Y	Y
67	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Padampur CFUG	Chitwan	Padampur	711	613	152	421	40	0	0	Y	Y	Y
68	TAL	NTNC	Thangkhola	Chitwan	Padampur	1766	301	83	200	18	0	0	Y	Y	Y
69	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Brahmahasthani	Chitwan	Piple	348	348	142	176	30	0	0	Y	Y	Y
70	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Janashakti CFUG	Chitwan	Piple	291	291	105	156	30	0	0	Y	Y	Y
71	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Janchetana	Chitwan	Piple	133	133	118	15	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
72	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Shanti BZFCUG	Chitwan	Piple	440	204	62	139	3	0	0	Y	Y	Y
73	TAL	WWF Nepal	Tikauli BZCF	Chitwan	Ratnanagar	552	552	270	248	34	0	0	Y	Y	Y
74	TAL	WWF Nepal	Devasthan CFUG	Dang	Bela	275	59	9	34	16	0	0	Y	Y	Y
75	TAL	WWF Nepal	Ganesh CFUG	Dang	Bela	190	48	12	16	20	0	0	Y	Y	Y
76	TAL	WWF Nepal	Chiurighat CFUG	Dang	Gangaparaspur	103	28	11	8	9	0	0	Y	Y	Y
77	TAL	WWF Nepal	Ganga CFUG	Dang	Gangaparaspur	302	107	21	66	17	3	0	Y	Y	Y
78	TAL	FECOFUN	Janasewa CFUG	Dang	Gobardiha	162	47	7	34	2	4	0	Y	Y	Y
79	TAL	FECOFUN	Janashakti CFUG	Dang	Gobardiha	370	156	35	90	31	0	0	Y	Y	Y
80	TAL	WWF Nepal	Kulpani CFUG	Dang	Gobardiha	396	57	5	42	10	0	0	Y	Y	Y

S.N.	Land- scape	Partner	Name of forest CFUG/BZCFUG	District	VDC/ Municipality	Total HHs	# of Vulnerable HHs	Caste/Ethnicity (vulnerable HH)					CAPA status (Y/N)		
								BCT	Janjati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Pre- pared	En- dorsed	Imple- mented
81	TAL	WWF Nepal	Mahadewa CFUG	Dang	Gobardiha	526	324	48	273	3	0	0	Y	Y	Y
82	TAL	FECOFUN	Manahar CFUG	Dang	PawanNagar	143	85	42	35	8	0	0	Y	Y	Y
83	TAL	WWF Nepal	Deuki CFUG	Dang	Sisahaniya	358	46	0	46	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
84	TAL	WWF Nepal	Kalapani CFUG	Dang	Sisahaniya	350	56	10	42	4	0	0	Y	Y	Y
85	TAL	WWF Nepal	Jakhara CFUG	Dang	Sonpur	334	51	7	44	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
86	CHAL	FECOFUN	Benipakha CFUG	Dhading	Salang	70	65	34	24	7	0	0	Y	Y	Y
87	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Akala	Gorkha	Deurali	65	23	0	18	5	0	0	Y	Y	Y
88	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Bandevi	Gorkha	Deurali	105	14	3	2	9	0	0	Y	Y	Y
89	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Bhuwanisthan Chhipchhipapakha	Gorkha	Deurali	125	44	0	0	44	0	0	Y	Y	Y
90	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Kalikhola	Gorkha	Deurali	230	15	3	3	9	0	0	Y	Y	Y
91	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Rajdevi	Gorkha	Deurali	242	50	7	37	6	0	0	Y	Y	Y
92	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Thula khola Tersepani	Gorkha	Deurali	45	26	0	26	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
93	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Bhangeristhan	Gorkha	Gorkha	65	30	0	2	28	0	0	Y	Y	Y
94	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Birenowk	Gorkha	Gorkha	200	30	20	4	6	0	0	Y	Y	Y
95	CHAL	WWF Nepal	Dhodre CFUG	Gorkha	Gorkha	800	72	54	0	18	0	0	Y	Y	N
96	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Gaira Mahila	Gorkha	Gorkha	152	23	1	14	8	0	0	Y	N	N
97	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Hilai Pokhari Mahila	Gorkha	Gorkha	84	20	0	19	1	0	0	Y	Y	Y
98	CHAL	FECOFUN	Prakiti women Samraksyan CFUG	Gorkha	Gorkha	104	42	18	3	21	0	0	Y	N	Y

S.N.	Land- scape	Partner	Name of forest CFUG/BZCFUG	District	VDC/ Municipality	Total HHs	# of Vulnerable HHs	Caste/Ethnicity (vulnerable HH)					CAPA status (Y/N)		
								BCT	Janjati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Pre- pared	En- dorsed	Imple- mented
99	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Shikhardanda	Gorkha	Gorkha	183	30	2	12	16	0	0	Y	Y	N
100	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Thulo Ban	Gorkha	Gorkha	32	24	6	18	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
101	CHAL	WWF Nepal	Thulo Ban CFUG	Gorkha	Gorkha	190	84	19	36	29	0	0	Y	Y	N
102	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Tarpakha	Gorkha	Jaubari	103	21	8	7	6	0	0	Y	Y	Y
103	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Devasthan	Gorkha	Khoplang	86	27	13	12	2	0	0	Y	Y	Y
104	CHAL	WWF Nepal	Kanla Pakha CFUG	Gorkha	Khoplang	70	35	17	0	18	0	0	Y	Y	N
105	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Khoplang	Gorkha	Khoplang	267	37	0	5	32	0	0	Y	Y	Y
106	CHAL	FECOFUN	Sapunge Khola CFUG	Gorkha	Masel	153	14	2	0	12	0	0	Y	N	Y
107	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Daraundidada	Gorkha	Mirkot	215	35	8	22	5	0	0	Y	Y	Y
108	CHAL	FECOFUN	Deurali CFUG	Gorkha	Mirkot	109	45	6	28	11	0	0	Y	Y	Y
109	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Dumsibhir	Gorkha	Mirkot	137	34	6	17	11	0	0	Y	Y	Y
110	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Dhiskasalgari	Gorkha	Muchchok	159	26	0	26	0	0	0	Y	N	Y
111	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Kanlebbhir	Gorkha	Muchchok	55	19	17	0	2	0	0	Y	Y	N
112	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Ratdhunga Golpole	Gorkha	Nareshwor	300	16	0	0	16	0	0	Y	Y	Y
113	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Bhiasikharka	Gorkha	Saurpani	156	9	6	3	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
114	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Nabjyoti	Gorkha	Saurpani	155	25	8	17	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y

S.N.	Land- scape	Partner	Name of forest CFUG/BZCFUG	District	VDC/ Municipality	Total HHs	# of Vulnerable HHs	Caste/Ethnicity (vulnerable HH)					CAPA status (Y/N)		
								BCT	Janjati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Pre- pared	En- dorsed	Imple- mented
115	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Bhaluvir	Gorkha	Shreenathkot	51	5	4	0	1	0	0	Y	N	N
116	CHAL	FECOFUN	Yekle Pakha CFUG	Gorkha	Shreenathkot	101	36	0	28	8	0	0	Y	Y	Y
117	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Amalemandir	Gorkha	Simjung	114	19	0	0	19	0	0	Y	Y	Y
118	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Jhakre	Gorkha	Simjung	137	23	0	7	16	0	0	Y	Y	Y
119	CHAL	WWF Nepal	Mausuli Pakha CFUG	Gorkha	Simjung	60	41	6	5	30	0	0	Y	Y	N
120	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Pokharaitar Paharaipani	Gorkha	Simjung	83	30	4	9	17	0	0	Y	Y	Y
121	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Kalo Dunga Raniban	Gorkha	Takumajh Lakuri Bot	124	29	19	0	10	0	0	Y	N	N
122	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Keurani	Gorkha	Taple	155	16	0	10	6	0	0	Y	Y	Y
123	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Sikhargangate	Gorkha	Taple	243	22	3	10	5	0	4	Y	Y	Y
124	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Epichina	Gorkha	Warpak	647	40	0	5	35	0	0	Y	Y	Y
125	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Mahila Jagaran hunchu	Gorkha	Warpak	104	30	0	1	29	0	0	Y	Y	Y
126	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Tashar Pakha CFUG	Gorkha	Warpak	103	38	0	38	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
127	CHAL	FECOFUN	Runkha Silaji CFUG	Gulmi	Birbas	118	32	6	21	5	0	0	Y	Y	Y
128	CHAL	FECOFUN	Kathgaira Senichour CFUG	Gulmi	Hastichaur	132	40	10	7	23	0	0	Y	Y	Y
129	TAL	CARE Nepal	Birendra CFUG	Kailali	Baliya	22	22	0	22	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
130	TAL	CARE Nepal	Janakalyan CFUG	Kailali	Baliya	49	49	27	5	17	0	0	Y	Y	Y

S.N.	Land- scape	Partner	Name of forest CFUG/BZCFUG	District	VDC/ Municipality	Total HHs	# of Vulnerable HHs	Caste/Ethnicity (vulnerable HH)					CAPA status (Y/N)		
								BCT	Janjati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Pre- pared	En- dorsed	Imple- mented
131	TAL	CARE Nepal	Kopila CFUG	Kailali	Baliya	84	23	5	0	18	0	0	Y	Y	Y
132	TAL	CARE Nepal	Laligurash CFUG	Kailali	Baliya	32	32	7	25	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
133	TAL	CARE Nepal	Purnima CFUG	Kailali	Baliya	38	30	8	8	14	0	0	Y	Y	Y
134	TAL	CARE Nepal	Pathariya CFUG	Kailali	Chuha	63	63	1	62	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
135	TAL	CARE Nepal	Satti Karnali CFUG	Kailali	Dhansinghap ur	39	39	0	39	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
136	TAL	CARE Nepal	Satti Karnali CFUG	Kailali	Dhansinghap ur	31	31	0	18	13	0	0	Y	Y	Y
137	TAL	CARE Nepal	Kailasheshwar CFUG	Kailali	Durgauli	45	45	0	45	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
138	TAL	CARE Nepal	Layakpur	Kailali	Durgauli	82	82	31	28	23	0	0	Y	Y	Y
139	TAL	CARE Nepal	Bandevi CFUG	Kailali	Geta	81	81	49	20	12	0	0	Y	Y	Y
140	TAL	FECOFUN	Chetna CFUG	Kailali	Geta	80	80	30	48	2	0	0	Y	Y	Y
141	TAL	FECOFUN	Parsansa CFUG	Kailali	Geta	125	125	88	37	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
142	TAL	CARE Nepal	Mahendreshwar CFUG	Kailali	Narayanpur	104	99	8	69	22	0	0	Y	Y	Y
143	TAL	FECOFUN	Shati Karnali CFUG	Kailali	Narayanpur	36	36	32	4	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
144	TAL	CARE Nepal	Aishwarya proposed CFUG	Kailali	Pathariya	68	68	0	68	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
145	TAL	CARE Nepal	Aishwarya proposed CFUG	Kailali	Pathariya	44	44	12	24	8	0	0	Y	Y	Y
146	TAL	CARE Nepal	Kalika CFUG	Kailali	Pathariya	32	32	19	2	11	0	0	Y	Y	Y

S.N.	Land- scape	Partner	Name of forest CFUG/BZCFUG	District	VDC/ Municipality	Total HHs	# of Vulnerable HHs	Caste/Ethnicity (vulnerable HH)					CAPA status (Y/N)		
								BCT	Janjati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Pre- pared	En- dorsed	Imple- mented
147	TAL	CARE Nepal	Shiva Shakti	Kailali	Pathariya	15	15	1	14	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
148	TAL	CARE Nepal	Kalika CFUG	Kailali	Sugurkhal	33	33	11	0	22	0	0	Y	Y	Y
149	TAL	CARE Nepal	Bhagraiya CFUG	Kailali	Tikapur	46	46	12	29	5	0	0	Y	Y	Y
150	TAL	CARE Nepal	Janashakti CFUG	Kailali	Tikapur	55	55	8	5	42	0	0	Y	Y	Y
151	TAL	CARE Nepal	Baijanath CFUG	Kanchan pur	Bhimdatta	22	22	10	0	12	0	0	Y	Y	Y
152	TAL	CARE Nepal	Baijnath CFUG	Kanchan pur	Bhimdatta	36	36	5	0	31	0	0	Y	Y	Y
153	TAL	CARE Nepal	Sahid Smriti CFUG	Kanchan pur	Bhimdatta	24	24	0	0	24	0	0	Y	Y	Y
154	TAL	CARE Nepal	Shanti CFUG	Kanchan pur	Bhimdatta	33	33	13	0	20	0	0	Y	Y	Y
155	TAL	CARE Nepal	Shanti CFUG	Kanchan pur	Bhimdatta	23	12	0	0	12	0	0	Y	Y	Y
156	TAL	CARE Nepal	Siddha CFUG	Kanchan pur	Bhimdatta	38	38	6	0	32	0	0	Y	Y	Y
157	TAL	CARE Nepal	Siddha CFUG	Kanchan pur	Bhimdatta	38	38	20	0	18	0	0	Y	Y	Y
158	TAL	CARE Nepal	Siddhanath Baijanath CFUG	Kanchan pur	Bhimdatta	36	36	5	0	31	0	0	Y	Y	Y
159	TAL	CARE Nepal	Siddhanath CFUG	Kanchan pur	Bhimdatta	28	28	5	0	23	0	0	Y	Y	Y
160	TAL	CARE Nepal	Siddhanath CFUG	Kanchan pur	Bhimdatta	31	30	5	0	25	0	0	Y	Y	Y
161	TAL	FECOFUN	Jhilamili Janakalyan CFUG	Kanchan pur	Bhimdutta	76	76	76	0	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y



S.N.	Land- scape	Partner	Name of forest CFUG/BZCFUG	District	VDC/ Municipality	Total HHs	# of Vulnerable HHs	Caste/Ethnicity (vulnerable HH)					CAPA status (Y/N)		
								BCT	Janjati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Pre- pared	En- dorsed	Imple- mented
162	TAL	FECOFUN	Jhilamili Janakalyan CFUG	Kanchan pur	Bhimdutta	450	46	34	0	12	0	0	Y	Y	Y
163	TAL	FECOFUN	Bachhela CFUG	Kanchan pur	Daiji	416	34	15	13	6	0	0	Y	Y	Y
164	TAL	CARE Nepal	Baitada CFUG	Kanchan pur	Daiji	45	33	2	0	31	0	0	Y	Y	Y
165	TAL	CARE Nepal	Baitada CFUG	Kanchan pur	Daiji	32	32	3	0	29	0	0	Y	Y	Y
166	TAL	CARE Nepal	Bedkot CFUG	Kanchan pur	Daiji	70	70	28	0	42	0	0	Y	Y	Y
167	TAL	FECOFUN	Betkot CFUG	Kanchan pur	Daiji	700	250	50	100	100	0	0	Y	Y	Y
168	TAL	CARE Nepal	Pragati Batabaran Samrakshan CFUG	Kanchan pur	Daiji	58	58	40	17	1	0	0	Y	Y	Y
169	TAL	CARE Nepal	Siddha Baijanath CFUG	Kanchan pur	Daiji	28	28	6	0	22	0	0	Y	Y	Y
170	TAL	NTNC	Sundevi UC	Kanchan pur	Jhalari	1291	338	277	13	48	0	0	Y	Y	Y
171	TAL	CARE Nepal	Bishal CFUG	Kanchan pur	Krishnapur	69	69	54	15	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
172	TAL	CARE Nepal	Jai Laxmi CFUG	Kanchan pur	Krishnapur	39	39	0	39	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
173	TAL	CARE Nepal	Jayashankar CFUG	Kanchan pur	Krishnapur	266	266	160	29	77	0	0	Y	Y	Y
174	TAL	CARE Nepal	Amar CFUG	Kanchan pur	Sudha	30	30	5	0	25	0	0	Y	Y	Y
175	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Kudbidanda CFUG	Kaski	Bhadaure Tamagi	42	39	0	17	22	0	0	Y	Y	Y
176	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Naulo Chharchhare CFUG	Kaski	Bhadaure Tamagi	214	99	13	12	74	0	0	Y	Y	Y

S.N.	Land- scape	Partner	Name of forest CFUG/BZCFUG	District	VDC/ Municipality	Total HHs	# of Vulnerable HHs	Caste/Ethnicity (vulnerable HH)					CAPA status (Y/N)		
								BCT	Janjati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Pre- pared	En- dorsed	Imple- mented
177	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Shanti Tatha Salghari CFUG	Kaski	Bhadaure Tamagi	34	34	4	0	30	0	0	Y	Y	Y
178	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Bamdivir CFUG	Kaski	Chapakot	160	104	30	28	46	0	0	Y	Y	Y
179	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Majuwa Lausi CFUG	Kaski	Chapakot	84	67	28	38	1	0	0	Y	Y	Y
180	CHAL	WWF Nepal	Raibhandar Chuchhi CFUG	Kaski	Chapakot	156	67	33	9	25	0	0	Y	Y	N
181	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Bhakarjung CFUG	Kaski	Dhikur Pokhari	132	15	7	0	8	0	0	Y	Y	Y
182	CHAL	WWF Nepal	Chharchhare Surkekhol Bhair Gaudamuni CFUG	Kaski	Dhikurpokha ri	146	39	18	0	21	0	0	Y	Y	N
183	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Adherikhola CFUG	Kaski	Dhikurpokha ri	103	103	78	11	14	0	0	Y	Y	Y
184	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Hemjakot CFUG	Kaski	Dhital	81	73	0	35	38	0	0	Y	Y	Y
185	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Majuwa CFUG	Kaski	Dhital	61	61	27	8	26	0	0	Y	Y	Y
186	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Danduri CFUG	Kaski	Hemja	136	136	83	6	47	0	0	Y	Y	Y
187	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Furke Tari CFUG	Kaski	Hemja	53	53	36	4	13	0	0	Y	Y	Y
188	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Chilimdanda CFUG	Kaski	Kaskikot	182	110	54	21	35	0	0	Y	Y	Y
189	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Dandapari Ghobang CFUG	Kaski	Kaskikot	83	83	54	0	29	0	0	Y	Y	Y
190	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Kolkopakha CFUG	Kaski	Kaskikot	174	174	58	54	62	0	0	Y	Y	Y

S.N.	Land- scape	Partner	Name of forest CFUG/BZCFUG	District	VDC/ Municipality	Total HHs	# of Vulnerable HHs	Caste/Ethnicity (vulnerable HH)					CAPA status (Y/N)		
								BCT	Janjati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Pre- pared	En- dorsed	Imple- mented
191	CHAL	WWF Nepal	Sadheraniswara Dopahare CFUG	Kaski	Kaskikot	219	119	103	2	14	0	0	Y	Y	N
192	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Baunnelek CFUG	Kaski	Kritinachne Chaur	137	137	119	4	14	0	0	Y	Y	Y
193	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Deurali Gaira CFUG	Kaski	Kritinachne Chaur	89	89	82	7	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
194	CHAL	FECOFUN	Banpale CFUG	Kaski	Kritinachne Chaur	109	99	55	11	33	0	0	Y	Y	Y
195	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Bhumipujne CFUG	Kaski	Lamachaur	75	75	0	3	72	0	0	Y	Y	Y
196	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Kateridhunga CFUG	Kaski	Lamachaur	68	68	67	0	1	0	0	Y	Y	Y
197	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Puranpani Bhuna Gaira CFUG	Kaski	Lamachaur	30	30	28	0	2	0	0	Y	Y	Y
198	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Atme Agan CFUG	Kaski	Pumdibhumd i	83	81	35	0	46	0	0	Y	Y	Y
199	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Khaltu CFUG	Kaski	Pumdibhumd i	69	69	62	2	5	0	0	Y	Y	Y
200	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Tallo Kharka Bhedi Kharka CFUG	Kaski	Pumdibhumd i	325	325	63	69	193	0	0	Y	N	N
201	CHAL	FECOFUN	Shivsakti CFUG	Kaski	Puranchaur	32	32	32	0	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
202	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Tallo Upallo Sanipatal CFUG	Kaski	Puranchaur	35	35	34	0	1	0	0	Y	Y	Y
203	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Thulo Dhunga CFUG	Kaski	Puranchaur	185	185	138	37	10	0	0	Y	Y	Y
204	CHAL	FECOFUN	Salleri CFUG	Kaski	Salyan	42	38	26	0	12	0	0	Y	Y	Y
205	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Ausadhi Thotne khola CFUG	Kaski	Sarangkot	53	53	52	1	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
206	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Katunjepakha tauli Bhanjyang CFUG	Kaski	Sarangkot	45	45	2	0	43	0	0	Y	Y	Y

S.N.	Land-scape	Partner	Name of forest CFUG/BZCFUG	District	VDC/ Municipality	Total HHs	# of Vulnerable HHs	Caste/Ethnicity (vulnerable HH)					CAPA status (Y/N)		
								BCT	Janjati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Prepared	Endorsed	Implemented
207	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Taulibhanjyang CFUG	Kaski	Sarangkot	45	45	2	0	43	0	0	Y	Y	Y
208	CHAL	WWF Nepal	Thotne Khola CFUG (Sarangkot VDC-9)	Kaski	Sarangkot	154	93	11	36	46	0	0	Y	Y	N
209	CHAL	CARE Nepal	CAMC Sub-Committee	Kaski	Sardikhola	65	65	0	65	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
210	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Paripakha CFUG	Kaski	Sardikhola	130	130	2	81	47	0	0	Y	Y	Y
211	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Shardikhola conservation area Kaimaryang	Kaski	Sardikhola	65	65	0	0	65	0	0	Y	N	Y
212	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Chipleti Devi	Lamjung	Archalbot	74	19	16	1	2	0	0	Y	Y	Y
213	CHAL	WWF Nepal	Raniswara Sakharpakha CFUG	Lamjung	Archalbot	136	26	5	2	19	0	0	Y	Y	N
214	CHAL	FECOFUN	Chisapani CFUG	Lamjung	Bahundanda	67	15	3	5	7	0	0	Y	Y	Y
215	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Mahadevsthan	Lamjung	Bahundanda	48	23	20	0	3	0	0	Y	Y	Y
216	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Milandanda	Lamjung	Bahundanda	26	19	19	0	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
217	CHAL	FECOFUN	Raktakali CFUG	Lamjung	Bahundanda	82	33	0	29	4	0	0	Y	Y	Y
218	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Kalika Thulo Khoriya	Lamjung	Bajhakhet	48	11	5	5	1	0	0	Y	Y	Y
219	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Kerabari	Lamjung	Bajhakhet	46	18	0	18	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
220	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Raut Thok	Lamjung	Bajhakhet	42	15	12	0	3	0	0	Y	Y	Y
221	CHAL	FECOFUN	Bhoteni CFUG	Lamjung	Bharte	72	11	0	7	4	0	0	Y	Y	Y
222	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Ichhyapuri	Lamjung	Bharte	62	13	13	0	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y

S.N.	Land-scape	Partner	Name of forest CFUG/BZCFUG	District	VDC/ Municipality	Total HHs	# of Vulnerable HHs	Caste/Ethnicity (vulnerable HH)					CAPA status (Y/N)		
								BCT	Janjati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Prepared	Endorsed	Implemented
223	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Juhgepani	Lamjung	Bharte	121	15	14	0	1	0	0	Y	Y	Y
224	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Kamarepani Raniban	Lamjung	Bharte	104	25	9	11	5	0	0	Y	Y	Y
225	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Sirubari	Lamjung	Bharte	57	34	19	10	5	0	0	Y	Y	Y
226	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Chunpahara	Lamjung	Bhote Odar	67	14	14	0	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
227	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Bhirkuna	Lamjung	Bhulbhule	78	25	6	17	2	0	0	Y	Y	Y
228	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Devasthan	Lamjung	Bhulbhule	86	38	1	25	12	0	0	Y	Y	Y
229	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Saptkanya	Lamjung	Bhulbhule	46	25	0	0	25	0	0	Y	Y	Y
230	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Shrijana	Lamjung	Bhulbhule	75	75	21	32	22	0	0	Y	Y	Y
231	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Tilahar	Lamjung	Chiti	184	15	8	7	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
232	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Chandi Pauwa Patal	Lamjung	Gaunshahar	236	44	39	1	4	0	0	Y	Y	Y
233	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Jagrani	Lamjung	Gaunshahar	273	61	27	21	13	0	0	Y	Y	Y
234	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Kirepani	Lamjung	Gaunshahar	192	26	12	6	8	0	0	Y	Y	Y
235	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Himali	Lamjung	Ghermu	74	40	40	0	0	0	0	Y	N	N
236	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Manasalu	Lamjung	Ghermu	133	61	52	0	9	0	0	Y	Y	Y
237	CHAL	FECOFUN	Thanithan CFUG	Lamjung	Hiletaksar	61	26	0	26	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
238	CHAL	FECOFUN	Manakamana CFUG	Lamjung	Mohoriyakot	63	63	34	18	11	0	0	Y	Y	Y

S.N.	Land- scape	Partner	Name of forest CFUG/BZCFUG	District	VDC/ Municipality	Total HHs	# of Vulnerable HHs	Caste/Ethnicity (vulnerable HH)					CAPA status (Y/N)		
								BCT	Janjati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Pre- pared	En- dorsed	Imple- mented
239	CHAL	FECOFUN	Dhodsing CFUG	Lamjung	Sundarbazar	92	21	17	0	4	0	0	Y	Y	Y
240	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Phedikuna	Lamjung	Sundarbazar	204	27	9	4	14	0	0	Y	Y	Y
241	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Paropakar	Lamjung	Sundarbazar	75	22	20	1	1	0	0	Y	Y	Y
242	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Paudaipakha	Lamjung	Sundarbazar	40	11	0	0	11	0	0	Y	Y	Y
243	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Kalika	Lamjung	Tarkughat	84	10	0	2	2	0	6	Y	Y	Y
244	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Katarbari	Lamjung	Tarkughat	80	11	2	4	5	0	0	Y	Y	Y
245	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Lospakha Ramchevir	Lamjung	Tarkughat	89	6	6	0	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
246	CHAL	WWF Nepal	Marsyangdi CFUG	Lamjung	Tarkughat	85	34	0	18	16	0	0	Y	Y	N
247	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Pipaltari	Lamjung	Tarkughat	88	26	19	4	3	0	0	Y	Y	Y
248	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Taleju	Lamjung	Tarkughat	69	16	2	12	2	0	0	Y	Y	Y
249	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Bankali	Lamjung	Udipur	91	16	2	9	5	0	0	Y	Y	Y
250	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Gyadgi Pakha	Lamjung	Udipur	59	20	4	11	5	0	0	Y	Y	Y
251	CHAL	WWF Nepal	Kalika CFUG	Lamjung	Udipur	141	61	15	18	28	0	0	Y	Y	N
252	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Chanauta	Makwan pur	Basamadi	289	150	38	16	96	0	0	Y	Y	Y
253	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Bandevi CFUG	Makwan pur	Churiyamai	105	70	5	65	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
254	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Bhabisya BZCFUG	Makwan pur	Churiyamai	600	216	0	211	5	0	0	Y	Y	Y

S.N.	Land-scape	Partner	Name of forest CFUG/BZCFUG	District	VDC/ Municipality	Total HHs	# of Vulnerable HHs	Caste/Ethnicity (vulnerable HH)					CAPA status (Y/N)		
								BCT	Janjati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Prepared	Endorsed	Implemented
255	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Manakamana BZCFUG	Makwanpur	Hadikhola	211	69	0	69	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
256	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Masine Shanti BZCFUG	Makwanpur	Hadikhola	350	97	0	95	2	0	0	Y	Y	Y
257	TAL	WWF Nepal	Churiyamai BZCF	Makwanpur	Handikhola	117	24	5	14	5	0	0	Y	Y	Y
258	TAL	WWF Nepal	Churiyamai BZCF	Makwanpur	Handikhola	124	21	6	0	15	0	0	Y	Y	Y
259	TAL	WWF Nepal	Churiyamai BZCF	Makwanpur	Handikhola	128	35	0	17	9	0	9	Y	Y	Y
260	TAL	WWF Nepal	Panchakanya BZCF	Makwanpur	Handikhola	129	35	2	30	3	0	0	Y	Y	Y
261	TAL	WWF Nepal	Jyamire BZUC	Makwanpur	Manahari	409	97	0	96	1	0	0	Y	Y	N
262	TAL	FECOFUN	Lothar CFUG	Makwanpur	Manahari	268	35	2	29	4	0	0	Y	Y	Y
263	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Pasahupati	Makwanpur	Manahari	150	87	25	12	50	0	0	Y	Y	Y
264	CHAL	FECOFUN	Sundari CFUG	Nawalparasi	Amarapuri	20127	53	33	12	8	0	0	Y	Y	Y
265	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Gundrehi Dhaka BZCFUG	Nawalparasi	Agryouli, Kumarwanti, Kolhuwa	1992	1992	429	1425	138	0	0	Y	Y	Y
266	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Pokhari CFUG	Nawalparasi	Dhauwadi	34	34	0	34	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
267	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Satyawati Ka CFUG	Nawalparasi	Dhauwadi	127	127	4	102	21	0	0	Y	Y	Y
268	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Krishnasar BZCFUG	Nawalparasi	Kawaswoti	743	743	250	479	14	0	0	Y	Y	Y

S.N.	Land-scape	Partner	Name of forest CFUG/BZCFUG	District	VDC/ Municipality	Total HHs	# of Vulnerable HHs	Caste/Ethnicity (vulnerable HH)					CAPA status (Y/N)		
								BCT	Janjati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Prepared	Endorsed	Implemented
269	CHAL	FECOFUN	Mukundasen CFUG	Nawalpa rasi	Mukundapur	820	25	8	10	7	0	0	Y	Y	Y
270	TAL	WWF Nepal	Paryatakiya Bhutaha BZCF	Nawalpa rasi	Narayani	102	102	0	100	2	0	0	Y	N	N
271	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Kudauli BZCFUG	Nawalpa rasi	Pithauli	370	370	112	243	11	2	2	Y	Y	Y
272	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Kumarwanti BZCFUG	Nawalpa rasi	Pithauli	237	237	85	8	144	0	0	Y	Y	Y
273	CHAL	FECOFUN	Kaligandaki CFUG	Nawalpa rasi	Ratanpur	65	26	0	25	1	0	0	Y	Y	Y
274	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Laligurash CFUG	Nawalpa rasi	Shivamandir	43	43	6	33	4	0	0	Y	Y	Y
275	CHAL	FECOFUN	Thulo Salghari	Palpa	Masyam	156	22	1	5	16	0	0	Y	Y	Y
276	CHAL	FECOFUN	Kaurebhir CFUG	Parbat	Arthar Dadakharka	37	37	0	0	37	0	0	Y	Y	Y
277	TAL	FECOFUN	Gadimai CFUG	Parsa	Bagbana	159	35	3	14	16	2	0	Y	Y	Y
278	TAL	FECOFUN	Proposed Gadimai CFUG	Parsa	Bagbana	159	35	3	14	16	2	0	Y	Y	Y
279	TAL	CARE Nepal	Sanischare CFUG	Parsa	Thori	114	32	5	2	25	0	0	Y	Y	Y
280	TAL	CARE Nepal	Hilekhola CFUG	Rautahat	Chandraniga hapur	287	287	104	14	140	29	0	Y	Y	Y
281	TAL	FECOFUN	Dovan CFUG	Rautahat	Paurai	140	140	12	95	27	6	0	Y	Y	Y
282	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Adheri Khola Rauser CFUG	Syangja	Arukha	65	30	28	0	2	0	0	Y	Y	Y
283	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Gahatera Birauta CFUG	Syangja	Arukha	81	81	77	0	4	0	0	Y	Y	Y
284	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Jaukhet Gairaru	Syangja	Arukha	115	115	64	0	51	0	0	Y	Y	N



S.N.	Land- scape	Partner	Name of forest CFUG/BZCFUG	District	VDC/ Municipality	Total HHs	# of Vulnerable HHs	Caste/Ethnicity (vulnerable HH)					CAPA status (Y/N)		
								BCT	Janjati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Pre- pared	En- dorsed	Imple- mented
285	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Lampang Phalate CFUG	Syangja	Bagephadke	352	80	36	18	26	0	0	Y	Y	Y
286	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Thandopakha CFUG	Syangja	Bagephadke	126	126	36	55	35	0	0	Y	Y	Y
287	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Basante CFUG	Syangja	Bahakot	145	72	42	14	16	0	0	Y	Y	Y
288	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Naulo Nigale CFUG	Syangja	Bangsing	51	51	41	6	4	0	0	Y	N	Y
289	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Archaletham CFUG	Syangja	Bhatkhola	45	45	42	0	3	0	0	Y	Y	Y
290	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Jalkaanya Amma Samuha	Syangja	Kolma Barahachaur	65	56	0	52	4	0	0	Y	Y	Y
291	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Khaudi CFUG	Syangja	Pauwegaude	53	53	16	37	0	0	0	Y	N	Y
292	CHAL	FECOFUN	Mahathir CFUG	Syangja	Pauwegaude	134	35	7	7	21	0	0	Y	Y	Y
293	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Chipleti CFUG	Syangja	Phedikhola	127	127	30	55	42	0	0	Y	Y	Y
294	CHAL	WWF Nepal	Deu Puje CFUG	Syangja	Phedikhola	192	39	8	0	31	0	0	Y	Y	N
295	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Goganpani Khola kharka	Syangja	Setidobhan	93	93	76	0	17	0	0	Y	Y	Y
296	CHAL	FECOFUN	Thulo CFUG	Syangja	Thulahiti	161	52	52	0	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
297	CHAL	WWF Nepal	Handikhola Basyani CFUG	Syangja	Wangsing	82	38	35	2	1	0	0	Y	Y	N
298	CHAL	WWF Nepal	Ahaldada CFUG	Tanahu	Bandipur	192	87	4	14	69	0	0	Y	Y	N
299	CHAL	FECOFUN	Devisthan	Tanahu	Bandipur	54	49	1	48	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
300	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Jumdanda Jhapri CFUG	Tanahu	Bandipur	90	87	13	68	6	0	0	Y	Y	Y
301	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Lohi Are Khutruke	Tanahu	Bandipur	105	93	4	82	7	0	0	Y	Y	Y

S.N.	Land- scape	Partner	Name of forest CFUG/BZCFUG	District	VDC/ Municipality	Total HHs	# of Vulnerable HHs	Caste/Ethnicity (vulnerable HH)					CAPA status (Y/N)		
								BCT	Janjati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Pre- pared	En- dorsed	Imple- mented
302	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Puranokot CFUG	Tanahu	Bandipur	261	261	71	70	106	0	14	Y	Y	Y
303	CHAL	FECOFUN	Siddathani	Tanahu	Bandipur	135	71	26	45	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
304	CHAL	FECOFUN	Yampa	Tanahu	Bandipur	247	73	60	13	0	0	0	Y	Y	N
305	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Bhalehunga	Tanahu	Bhimad	138	138	7	35	96	0	0	Y	Y	Y
306	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Banaskhandi	Tanahu	Chhang	132	132	18	26	88	0	0	Y	Y	Y
307	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Banchare Danda CFUG	Tanahu	Chhang	125	125	41	82	2	0	0	Y	Y	Y
308	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Ramdanda	Tanahu	Deurali	89	18	0	18	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
309	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Raniban	Tanahu	Deurali	64	64	0	0	64	0	0	Y	Y	Y
310	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Aamdanda CFUG	Tanahu	Devghat	53	16	1	0	15	0	0	Y	Y	Y
311	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Sinchang Gadi CFUG	Tanahu	Devghat	62	62	0	59	3	0	0	Y	Y	Y
312	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Bakshe CFUG	Tanahu	Dharampani	60	49	3	38	8	0	0	Y	Y	Y
313	CHAL	WWF Nepal	Jum Dada CFUG	Tanahu	Dharampani	60	33	0	0	33	0	0	Y	Y	N
314	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Lekaiswara CFUG	Tanahu	Dharampani	64	11	0	11	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
315	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Siddhathani CFUG	Tanahu	Dharampani	152	120	4	112	4	0	0	Y	Y	Y
316	CHAL	FECOFUN	Khoradi	Tanahu	Dhorphidi	151	51	14	21	16	0	0	Y	N	N
317	CHAL	FECOFUN	Kimaladanda male bagar	Tanahu	Dhorphidi	112	112	1	111	0	0	0	Y	Y	N
318	CHAL	FECOFUN	Taldanda	Tanahu	Dulegaunda	345	201	39	88	74	0	0	Y	N	N

S.N.	Land- scape	Partner	Name of forest CFUG/BZCFUG	District	VDC/ Municipality	Total HHs	# of Vulnerable HHs	Caste/Ethnicity (vulnerable HH)					CAPA status (Y/N)		
								BCT	Janjati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Pre- pared	En- dorsed	Imple- mented
319	CHAL	FECOFUN	Taldanda CFUG	Tanahu	Dulegaunda	345	201	39	88	74	0	0	Y	N	N
320	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Posele	Tanahu	Jamune Bhanjyang	158	93	0	9	84	0	0	Y	Y	Y
321	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Siddha Batasan CFUG	Tanahu	Jamune Bhanjyang	141	26	0	24	2	0	0	Y	Y	Y
322	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Chhoredanda	Tanahu	Kahu Shivapur	136	136	0	12	124	0	0	Y	Y	Y
323	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Devi Thumka CFUG	Tanahu	Keshavtar	154	36	24	3	1	0	8	Y	Y	Y
324	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Dhakreshwara CFUG	Tanahu	Keshavtar	84	32	0	31	1	0	0	Y	Y	Y
325	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Koch Cho CFUG	Tanahu	Keshavtar	146	146	0	140	6	0	0	Y	Y	Y
326	CHAL	WWF Nepal	Rumsi CFUG	Tanahu	Keshavtar	113	51	20	0	31	0	0	Y	Y	N
327	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Sukhaura CFUG	Tanahu	Keshavtar	123	76	30	34	12	0	0	Y	Y	Y
328	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Mahilamakhuwa	Tanahu	Manpang	101	95	65	9	21	0	0	Y	Y	Y
329	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Tinsale	Tanahu	Manpang	150	150	27	12	111	0	0	Y	Y	Y
330	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Benikot	Tanahu	Pokhari Bhanjyang	256	136	23	31	82	0	0	Y	Y	Y
331	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Chhap Danda Pokharibanjyang	Tanahu	Pokhari Bhanjyang	80	80	14	9	57	0	0	Y	Y	Y
			<b>Total</b>					<b>11231</b>	<b>15563</b>	<b>7435</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>299</b>

**Annex 8: Profile of Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPAs) up to June 2015**

S.N.	Land scape	Partner	Name Of LAPA	Corridor/ Bottleneck/P A	District	VDC/ Munici pality	Total HHs	# of Vulner able HHs	Caste /Ethnicity (vulnerable HH)					Level Of Vulnerability (HHs)			Status(Y/N)		
									BCT	Janjati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Low	Mediu m	High	Prep ared	Endo rsed	Imple mented
1	TAL	FECOFUN	Geta	Karnali	Kailali	Geta	3010	1220	680	430	110	0	0	220	575	425	Y	Y	Y
2	TAL	CARE Nepal	Daijee VDC local adaptation plan of action	Brahmadev	Kanchanpu r	Daijee	5215	5215	3081	1078	1056	0	0	235	2635	2345	Y	Y	N
3	TAL	CARE Nepal	Krishnapur VDC local adaptation plan of action	Brahmadev	Kanchanpu r	Krishna pur	7827	7827	3926	2543	1358	0	0	2775	1478	3574	Y	Y	N
4	CHAL	CARE Nepal	LAPA Ghermu	Marsyangdi	Lamjung	Ghermu	415	198	0	170	28	0	0	32	55	111	Y	Y	Y
5	TAL	CARE Nepal	Climate Change Local Adaptation Plan for Action (LAPA) of Kamdi VDC	Kamdi	Banke	Kamdi	1937	1937	548	255	184	546	404	594	997	346	Y	Y	N
6	TAL	CARE Nepal	Climate Change Local Adaptation Plan for Action (LAPA) of Binauna VDC	Kamdi	Banke	Binauna	1437	1437	338	971	73	11	44	110	962	365	Y	Y	N
7	TAL	CARE Nepal	Climate Change Local Adaptation Plan for Action (LAPA) of Phulbari VDC	Dang	Dang	Phulbari	1307	1307	574	386	343	4	0	256	773	278	Y	Y	N

S.N.	Land scape	Partner	Name Of LAPA	Corridor/ Bottleneck/P A	District	VDC/ Munici pality	Total HHs	# of Vulner able HHs	Caste /Ethnicity (vulnerable HH)					Level Of Vulnerability (HHs)			Status(Y/N)		
									BCT	Janjati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Low	Mediu m	High	Prep ared	Endo rsed	Imple mented
8	TAL	CARE Nepal	Thakurdwara LAPA	Karnali	Bardia	Thakurd wara	1781	1781	512	1096	166	0	7	130	942	709	Y	Y	N
9	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Puranchaur	Seti	Kaski	Puranch aur	865	832	477	238	117	0	0	208	374	250	Y	Y	Y
10	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Lamachaur	Seti	Kaski	Lamach aur	1745	890	398	157	335	0	0	280	312	298	Y	Y	Y
11	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Kristi Nachnechaur	Seti	Kaski	Kritinac hne Chaur	1344	425	247	83	95	0	0	212	150	63	Y	Y	Y
12	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Pumdibhumdi	Seti	Kaski	Pumdib humdi	1837	710	421	136	153	0	0	249	310	151	Y	Y	Y
13	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Hemja	Seti	Kaski	Hemja	2138	1216	881	167	168	0	0	410	554	252	Y	Y	Y
14	CHAL	NTNC	Local Adaptation Plan of Action, Chhonup VDC, Mustang	Kali Gandaki	Mustang	Chhonh up	202	202	0	202	0	0	0	45	61	96	Y	Y	Y
15	CHAL	NTNC	Local Adaptation Plan of Action, Chhoser, VDC, Mustang	Kali Gandaki	Mustang	Chhoser	159	159	0	159	0	0	0	15	64	80	Y	Y	N
16	CHAL	NTNC	Local Adaptation Plan of Action, Tsharang, VDC, Mustang	Kali Gandaki	Mustang	Charang	142	142	0	142	0	0	0	28	52	62	Y	Y	N

S.N.	Land scape	Partner	Name Of LAPA	Corridor/ Bottleneck/P A	District	VDC/ Munici pality	Total HHs	# of Vulner able HHs	Caste /Ethnicity (vulnerable HH)					Level Of Vulnerability (HHs)			Status(Y/N)		
									BCT	Janjati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Low	Mediu m	High	Prep ared	Endo rsed	Imple mented
17	CHAL	NTNC	Local Adaptation Plan of Action, Lomanthang VDC, Mustang	Kali Gandaki	Mustang	Lomant hang	189	189	0	189	0	0	0	44	57	88	Y	Y	N
18	CHAL	NTNC	Local Adaptation Plan of Action, Kobang, VDC, Mustang	Kali Gandaki	Mustang	Kobang	159	159	8	111	38	0	2	0	0	0	Y	Y	N
19	CHAL	NTNC	Local Adaptation Plan of Action, Kunjo, VDC, Mustang	Kali Gandaki	Mustang	Kunjo	156	156	14	63	79	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Y	N
20	CHAL	CARE Nepal	LAPA Dahakhani	Barandabhar	Chitwan	Dahakh ani	952	952	2	896	53	1	0	279	242	431	Y	Y	Y
21	CHAL	CARE Nepal	LAPA Padampur	Barandabhar	Chitwan	Padamp ur	3721	3721	1015	2566	137	3	0	685	1687	1349	Y	Y	Y
22	CHAL	CARE Nepal	LAPA Piple	Barandabhar	Chitwan	Piple	1726	1726	694	874	158	0	0	175	435	1116	Y	Y	Y
23	CHAL	CARE Nepal	LAPA Deurali	Barandabhar	Nawalpara si	Deurali	2877	2877	597	1942	338	0	0	1050	987	840	Y	Y	Y
24	CHAL	CARE Nepal	LAPA Dhaubadi	Barandabhar	Nawalpara si	Dhauba di	1072	1072	194	796	82	0	0	71	306	695	Y	Y	Y
25	CHAL	CARE Nepal	LAPA Hupsekot	Barandabhar	Nawalpara si	Hupsek ot	566	566	63	458	45	0	0	157	287	122	Y	Y	Y
26	CHAL	CARE Nepal	LAPA Naram	Barandabhar	Nawalpara si	Naram	486	486	20	440	26	0	0	86	324	76	Y	Y	Y

S.N.	Land scape	Partner	Name Of LAPA	Corridor/ Bottleneck/P A	District	VDC/ Munici pality	Total HHs	# of Vulner able HHs	Caste /Ethnicity (vulnerable HH)					Level Of Vulnerability (HHs)			Status(Y/N)		
									BCT	Janjati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Low	Mediu m	High	Prep ared	Endo rsed	Imple mented
27	CHAL	CARE Nepal	LAPA Pithauli	Barandabhar	Nawalpara si	Pithauli	1851	1379	55	1110	179	35	0	403	240	736	Y	Y	Y
28	CHAL	CARE Nepal	LAPA Ruchang	Barandabhar	Nawalpara si	Ruchan g	525	525	0	474	51	0	0	66	447	12	Y	Y	Y
29	CHAL	NTNC	Local Adaptation Plan of Action Chame, VDC, Manang	Marsyangdi	Manang	Chame	279	279	25	222	23	0	9	56	68	155	Y	Y	N
30	CHAL	NTNC	Local Adaptation Plan of Dharapani, VDC, Manang	Marsyangdi	Manang	Dharapa ni	232	232	5	209	12	0	6	46	21	165	Y	Y	N
31	CHAL	NTNC	Local Adaptation Plan of Action, Fu, VDC, Manang	Marsyangdi	Manang	Fu	36	36	0	35	0	0	1	0	31	5	Y	Y	N
32	CHAL	NTNC	Local Adaptation Plan of Action, Pisang VDC, Manang	Marsyangdi	Manang	Pisang	105	105	0	100	0	0	5	5	12	88	Y	Y	N
33	CHAL	NTNC	Local Adaptation Plan of Action, Ngawal, VDC, Manang	Marsyangdi	Manang	Ngawal	73	73	0	65	0	0	8	8	16	49	Y	Y	N
34	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Chhang	Seti	Tanahu	Chhang	1320	1320	151	897	251	0	21	1250	53	17	Y	N	N
35	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Manapang	Seti	Tanahu	Manpan g	1690	1690	490	727	473	0	0	421	1073	196	Y	N	N

S.N.	Land scape	Partner	Name Of LAPA	Corridor/ Bottleneck/P A	District	VDC/ Munici pality	Total HHs	# of Vulner able HHs	Caste /Ethnicity (vulnerable HH)					Level Of Vulnerability (HHs)			Status(Y/N)		
									BCT	Janjati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Low	Mediu m	High	Prep ared	Endo rsed	Imple mented
36	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Jamune Bhanjyang	Seti	Tanahu	Jamune Bhanjya ng	1936	1936	617	891	428	0	0	334	1226	376	Y	N	N
37	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Devghat	Seti	Tanahu	Devghat	1095	1095	306	745	44	0	0	1009	70	16	Y	N	N
38	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Deurali	Seti	Tanahu	Deurali	517	517	7	498	12	0	0	150	309	58	Y	N	N
39	CHAL	CARE Nepal	LAPA Bhatkhola	Kali Gandaki	Syangja	Bhatkho la	537	440	346	9	85	0	0	106	202	132	Y	Y	Y
40	CHAL	CARE Nepal	LAPA Kolma Barahachaur	Kali Gandaki	Syangja	Kolma Barahac haur	439	308	26	201	81	0	0	0	116	192	Y	Y	N
41	CHAL	CARE Nepal	LAPA Thuladihi	Kali Gandaki	Syangja	Thuladi hi	787	269	131	66	72	0	0	0	192	77	Y	Y	N
42	CHAL	CARE Nepal	LAPA Pauwegau	Kali Gandaki	Syangja	Pauweg au	733	515	387	40	88	0	0	0	337	178	Y	Y	N
43	CHAL	CARE Nepal	LAPA Setidobhan	Kali Gandaki	Syangja	Setidob han	742	232	186	40	6	0	0	0	150	82	Y	Y	N
44	CHAL	CARE Nepal	LAPA Bangsing Deurali	Kali Gandaki	Syangja	Bangsin g Deurali	864	499	391	17	91	0	0	0	283	216	Y	Y	N
45	CHAL	CARE Nepal	LAPA Bagefadke	Kali Gandaki	Syangja	Bagefad ke	281	66	31	28	7	0	0	0	47	19	Y	Y	N
46	CHAL	CARE Nepal	LAPA Arukhar	Kali Gandaki	Syangja	Arukhar ka	878	232	122	52	58	0	0	0	150	82	Y	Y	N
47	CHAL	CARE Nepal	LAPA Phedikhola	Kali Gandaki	Syangja	Phedikh ola	1605	237	116	69	52	0	0	0	214	23	Y	Y	N
48	CHAL	CARE Nepal	LAPA Bahakot	Kali Gandaki	Syangja	Bahakot	448	129	45	71	13	0	0	0	104	25	Y	Y	N
49	CHAL	FECOFUN	LAPA Kabilas	Barandabhar	Chitwan	Kabilas	1226	620	36	531	53	0	0	442	120	58	Y	Y	N
50	CHAL	FECOFUN	LAPA Sundarbazar	Marsyangdi	Lamjung	Sundarb azar	1120	326	184	96	46	0	0	270	25	31	Y	Y	N
51	TAL	CARE Nepal	Climate Change Local	Dang	Dang	Satbariy a	2345	2345	454	1664	143	31	53	298	1401	646	Y	Y	N



S.N.	Land scape	Partner	Name Of LAPA	Corridor/ Bottleneck/P A	District	VDC/ Municipality	Total HHs	# of Vulnerable HHs	Caste /Ethnicity (vulnerable HH)					Level Of Vulnerability (HHs)			Status(Y/N)		
									BCT	Janjati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Low	Medium	High	Prepared	Endorsed	Implemented
			Adaptation Plan for Action (LAPA) of Satbariya VDC																
52	CHAL	NTNC	Local Adaptation Plan of Action Dangsing, VDC, Kaski	Seti	Kaski	Dangsing	775	775	179	324	272	0	0	292	373	110	Y	Y	N
53	CHAL	NTNC	Local Adaptation Plan of Action, Ghandruk VDC, Kaski	Seti	Kaski	Ghandruk	945	945	119	537	289	0	0	312	484	149	Y	Y	N
54	CHAL	NTNC	Local Adaptation Plan of Action Bhujung, VDC, Kaski	Marsyangdi	Lamjung	Bhujung	353	353	0	299	50	0	4	60	113	180	Y	Y	N
55	TAL	CARE Nepal	Pathariya VDC local disaster risk reduction plan and local adaptation plan of action	Karnali	Kailali	Pathariya	3768	3768	1174	1698	872	0	24	639	2025	1104	Y	Y	Y
56	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Simjung	Daraudi	Gorkha	Simjung	857	425	0	77	348	0	0	102	196	127	Y	Y	Y
57	TAL	CARE Nepal	Chandrapur	Parsa Bagmati	Rautahat	Chandranigahapur	18447	6178	1272	2407	1028	472	999	1483	2842	1853	Y	N	N
58	TAL	CARE Nepal	Amlekhgunj	Parsa Bagmati	Bara	Amlekhganj	1321	1257	275	845	53	49	35	108	1110	39	Y	N	N

S.N.	Land scape	Partner	Name Of LAPA	Corridor/ Bottleneck/P A	District	VDC/ Munici pality	Total HHs	# of Vulner able HHs	Caste /Ethnicity (vulnerable HH)					Level Of Vulnerability (HHs)			Status(Y/N)		
									BCT	Janjati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Low	Mediu m	High	Prep ared	Endo rsed	Imple mented
59	TAL	CARE Nepal	Manaharwa	Parsa Bagmati	Bara	Manaharwa	1727	1727	225	829	207	138	328	682	999	46	Y	N	N
60	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Handikhola	Parsa Bagmati	Makwanpur	Handikhola	3966	3629	1095	2318	148	15	53	1619	1764	246	Y	N	N
61	CHAL	CARE Nepal	Manahari	Parsa Bagmati	Makwanpur	Manahari	3831	3317	1260	1805	216	1	35	555	1434	1328	Y	N	N
62	TAL	CARE Nepal	Thori	Parsa Bagmati	Parsa	Thori	1446	1388	736	483	113	36	20	465	819	104	Y	N	N
63	CHAL	NTNC	Local Adaptation Plan of Action, Ghara VDC, Myagdi	Kali Gandaki	Myagdi	Ghar	635	635	375	171	83	0	6	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
64	CHAL	NTNC	Local Adaptation Plan of Action, Narchyang VDC, Myagdi	Kali Gandaki	Myagdi	Narchyang	314	314	18	263	33	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
65	CHAL	NTNC	Local Adaptation Plan of Action, Shikha VDC, Myagdi	Seti	Myagdi	Shikha	499	499	3	475	21	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Y	N
66	CHAL	NTNC	Local Adaptation Plan of Action, Lumle VDC, Kaski	Seti	Kaski	Lumle	1042	1042	352	371	313	0	6	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
67	CHAL	NTNC	Local Adaptation Plan of Action,	Seti	Kaski	Machhapuchhre	382	382	31	292	59	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y

S.N.	Land scape	Partner	Name Of LAPA	Corridor/ Bottleneck/P A	District	VDC/ Munici pality	Total HHs	# of Vulner able HHs	Caste /Ethnicity (vulnerable HH)					Level Of Vulnerability (HHs)			Status(Y/N)		
									BCT	Janjati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Low	Mediu m	High	Prep ared	Endo rsed	Imple mented
			Machhapuchhre VDC, Kaski																
68	CHAL	NTNC	Local Adaptation Plan of Action, Ribhan VDC, Kaski	Seti	Kaski	Ribhan	435	435	168	170	80	0	17	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
69	CHAL	NTNC	Local Adaptation Plan of Action, Sardikhola VDC, Kaski	Seti	Kaski	Sardikhola	760	760	483	165	112	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
70	CHAL	NTNC	Local Adaptation Plan of Action, Sildajure VDC, Kaski	Seti	Kaski	Sildajure	572	487	193	143	143	0	8	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
71	CHAL	NTNC	Local Adaptation Plan of Action, Khudi	Marsyangdi	Lamjung	Khudi	591	591	142	445	2	2	0	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
72	CHAL	NTNC	Local Adaptation Plan of Action, Simpani	Marsyangdi	Lamjung	Simpani	1167	1167	400	480	287	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
73	CHAL	NTNC	Local Adaptation Plan of Action, Taghring	Marsyangdi	Lamjung	Taghring	422	422	22	365	35	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y
			<b>Total</b>						<b>27323</b>	<b>40367</b>	<b>12174</b>	<b>1344</b>	<b>2095</b>				<b>73</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>30</b>

**Annex 9: CLACs formed and mobilized during Year 4**

S.N.	Name of CLAC	District	VDC	Name of CFUG/BZCF	Established Date	Caste/Ethnicity/Sex								Poor	Youth (15-24)
						BCT	Janajati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Male	Female	Total		
1	Shivalaya	Syangja	Aruksharka	Kharidanda Chiruwa Pani CFUG	2014-12-26	3	0	26	0	0	0	29	29	29	0
2	Laligurans	Syangja	Bhatkhola	Bhairab Deurali CFUG	2014-12-23	9	1	15	0	0	0	25	25	25	0
3	Namuna CLAC	Bara	Bharatganj Sigaul	Laligurash CFUG	2015-01-10	6	19	1	0	0	0	26	26	26	6
4	Pashupati CLAC	Bara	Ratnapur	Pashupati CFUG	2015-01-18	6	17	4	0	0	0	27	27	27	0
5	Sayapatri CLAC	Bara	Amlekhganj	Bandevi CFUG	2015-01-03	0	27	0	0	0	0	27	27	27	2
6	Tapobhumi CLAC	Bara	Ratanpuri	Tapobhumi CFUG	2014-12-31	5	22	3	0	0	0	30	30	30	5
7	Janasewa CLAC	Rautahat	Paurai	Janasewa CFUG	2015-01-20	4	17	4	0	1	0	26	26	26	0
8	Khorkatti CLAC	Rautahat	Dumariya(Matiauna)	Khorkatti CFUG	2015-01-24	4	11	8	2	0	0	25	25	25	0
9	Sakhubani CLAC	Rautahat	Judibela	Sakhubani CFUG	2015-01-21	7	10	2	5	0	0	24	24	24	0
10	Jyoti CLAC	Bara	Dumarwana	Halkhorla CFMC	2014-12-26	5	18	2	0	0	0	25	25	25	0
11	Kolipa CLAC	Bara	Dumarwana	Halkhorla CFMC	2014-12-20	1	22	2	0	0	0	25	25	25	0
12	Srijana CLAC	Bara	Dumarwana	Halkhorla CFMC	2014-12-28	18	7	0	0	0	0	25	25	25	0
13	Neulapur CLAC	Bardia	Neulapur	Neulapur BZCFUG	2015-01-24	0	24	0	0	3	0	27	27	27	0
14	Samjhana mahila CLAC	Bardia	Rajapur	Samjhana Mahila CFUG	2015-02-03	2	26	0	0	0	0	28	28	28	2
15	Tingharuwa CLAC	Bardia	Neulapur	Neulapur BZCFUG	2014-12-08	8	21	0	0	0	5	24	29	29	3
16	Siddhababa CLAC	Bardia	Rajapur	Siddhababa CFUG	2015-02-02	0	28	0	0	0	3	25	28	28	4
17	Sunaulo Community Learning and Action Center	Makwanpur	Hetauda	Piple Pokhara CFUG	2014-12-30	16	9	0	0	0	0	25	25	25	0
18	Lalupate	Makwanpur	Basamadi	Kuwapani CFUG	2015-02-02	0	25	0	0	0	0	25	25	25	0
19	Godawari	Makwanpur	Basamadi	Kalika Hariyali CFUG	2014-12-21	11	11	3	0	0	0	25	25	25	5

S.N.	Name of CLAC	District	VDC	Name of CFUG/BZCF	Established Date	Caste/Ethnicity/Sex								Poor	Youth (15-24)
						BCT	Janajati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Male	Female	Total		
20	Makhamali CLAC Newarpani	Makwanpur	Hetauda	Kalika Hariyali CFUG	2014-12-20	6	6	13	0	0	0	25	25	25	0
21	Barkauli	Makwanpur	Basamadi	Chanauta CFUG	2014-12-18	13	11	1	0	0	0	25	25	25	0
22	Lalupate CLAC	Makwanpur	Manahari	Brahmadev BZCFUG	2014-12-19	1	19	5	0	0	0	25	25	25	0
23	Namuna	Makwanpur	Manahari	Jyamire BZCFUG	2014-12-27	0	25	0	0	0	0	25	25	25	6
24	Ban Shakti CLAC	Parsa	Thori	Ban Shakti CFUG	2014-12-17	9	19	1	0	0	0	29	29	29	0
25	Saraswati CLAC	Parsa	Thori	Saraswati BZCFUG	2014-12-17	7	18	0	0	1	0	26	26	26	0
26	Sanischare CLAC	Parsa	Thori	Sanischare CFUG	2014-12-20	0	24	0	0	1	0	25	25	25	2
27	Jhakrepaani CLAC	Nawalparasi	Deurali	Musedanda CFUG	2015-01-19	0	23	1	1	0	0	25	25	25	0
28	Hariyali Mahila CLAC	Chitwan	Gardi	Paanch Pandav BZUC	2014-12-24	7	6	2	12	0	0	27	27	27	0
29	Kiran Mahila CLAC	Chitwan	Gardi	Paanch Pandav BZUC	2014-12-11	3	1	24	0	0	0	28	28	28	0
	<b>Total</b>					<b>151</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>35</b>

**Annex 10: Paper on broom grass submitted to the World Forestry Congress, 2015 Durban, South Africa**

This paper is being submitted separately as a pdf file.

**Annex 11: List of approved, on-going and completed activities in Windows of Opportunity in Year 4 (Civil Society Organizations)**

S. N.	Applicant	Activity	Program description	Performance date	IRs	Targets	Status
1	Naulo Ghumti Nepal (NGN), Pokhara	Promoting and Scaling up of Pig Farming Among Forest Dependent Tharu Communities	The aim of this project is to improve, scale-up and consolidate traditional pig farming among forest dependent Tharu communities and gear up livelihoods and Increase conservation awareness and strengthen participation of women, marginalized and ethnic communities in conservation	November 01, 2014-January 31, 2016	1	1.4.2 650 people benefitting from revenue generated through green enterprises 2.3.4 Level of key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in priority sites reduced	under implementation
2	SSICDC, Gorkha	Promoting Clean Cooking Solutions to Reduce Emission and Conserve Forests	It propose to installation of 2900 ICS/MICS in the four VDCs of Gorkha district to help them attain status of Indoor Air pollution Free VDCs by 2015	November 01, 2014-February 28, 2016	2	2.3.2: By August 2016, a total of 14500 people will directly benefit from alternative energy (ICSs) reducing deforestation and forest degradation	under implementation
3	Far West Media Development Center (FMDC), Dhangadhi	Using Right to Information to Ensure Greater Participation of Marginalized Community in Forest Management for Improved Accountability and Transparency	The purpose of this activity is to conduct this activity to capacitate the people through right to information and realization of legal entitlement to community forests through the use of tools of Right to Information and other media like radio programs and information, education and communication materials	November 1, 2014-October 31, 2015	1	1.5.2: By October 2015, one issue based campaigns will be supported. Moreover, since 10 CFUGs are involved, this subaward will also indirectly support to achieve <b>Sub IR 1.3</b> through strengthening of internal governance of 10 CFUGs for ecosystem management.	under implementation
4	Himali Conservation Forum (HCF), Taplejung	Conserving the Red Panda Habitat in Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape Reconciling Science and Community Based Actions	The proposed subaward will help in generating knowledge on the status, trends and threats of Red Panda, initiate community stewardship programs and train the local people for community based monitoring system of red panda for its conservation	Nov 15, 2014-Jan 14, 2016	1	1.2.1: 14,500 Hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resources as a result of USG assistance <b>1.2.2:</b> 10 people receiving training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation	under implementation

S. N.	Applicant	Activity	Program description	Performance date	IRs	Targets	Status
5	KOSIS Community Service Centre (KOSIS), Kathmandu	Strengthening Home-stay for Promoting Livelihoods of Poor Communities in Chitwan Annapurna Landscape (CHAL)	This activity aims to develop the sustainable home-stay tourism in CHAL (Gorkha and Tanahun) districts	December 15, 2014-March 31, 2016	1, 2	1.4.1/ (USAID standard indicator 4.8.1-6) 24 households or 115 number of forest dependent people (4.8 number of family members as national average) with increased economic benefit from sustainable natural resource management and conservation. <b>2.3.3</b> 100 number of PVSE and marginal farmers received skill based trainings (home stay).	under implementation
7	Multi-dimensional Resource Centre-Nepal (MRC-Nepal)	Mitigation of environmental impact caused by shifting cultivation and livelihood enhancement of rural and indigenous communities	proposes to raise the awareness of the people about the consequences of shifting cultivation, promote appropriate agro-forestry models, install improved cooking stoves for needy households and enhance livelihoods through support in kitchen gardening, vegetable farming and non-timber forest product (NTPF) promotion. These activities will be conducted in Basantapur and Purkot VDCs of Tanahun District, and Hansapur and Rupakot VDCs of Kaski District	December 01, 2014-January 31, 2016	1, 2	<b>1.2.2:</b> 140 people trained in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation. <b>1.4.1/ (USAID standard indicator 4.8.1-6):</b> At least 200 forest dependent households or 960 forest dependent people with increased economic benefit from sustainable natural resource management and conservation. <b>2.1</b> At least 50 hectares of deforested and degraded forest area under improved biophysical condition, <b>2.3.2</b> 100 HHs or 480 people directly benefitting from alternative energy (ICS) reducing drivers of deforestation and degradation.	under implementation
8	National Federation of Youth NGO Nepal (NYFN)	Conservation of biodiversity at the discourse of policy and politics: Enhance knowledge and capacity of constitutional assembly members at the center and district level political leaders	This activity proposes to enhance the knowledge and capacity of the political leaders on biodiversity conservation at the district and central level	January 01, 2015-April 30, 2015	1, 3	1.2.2 405 people (political leaders) receiving training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation <b>3.1.2</b> 405 people (political leaders) receiving capacity building training in climate change adaptation	under implementation
9	Measures for Intervention Training Research and Action	Sensitization of Media Persons (SMP) for wider reach and awareness on	The main aim of this subaward is to foster an enabling environment for Hariyo Ban program to achieve its objectives and contribute to	January 01, 2015-December 31, 2015	1, 3	1.2.2 145 people receiving training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation <b>3.1.2</b> 145 people receiving capacity building training in climate change adaptation	under implementation



S. N.	Applicant	Activity	Program description	Performance date	IRs	Targets	Status
	(MITRA) SAMAJ	conservation and climate change"	wider sector debates through effective capturing and analysis of lessons emerging from the program on the basis of the set learning themes and the sharing of knowledge through mass media mobilization and outreach				
	Development Organization for Community (DOFC)	Promotion of agro-forestry to reduce shifting cultivation ( <i>khoriya</i> ) practices in hill slopes of Raksirang and Kakada VDC's of north-west Makawanpur	Aims to rehabilitate an area affected by shifting cultivation by promoting agro-forestry and generating additional income for the local communities	January 01, 2015- February 28, 2016	1	1.1/(USAID standard indicator 4.8.1-26): 300 Hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance <b>1.2.2:</b> 525 people receiving training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation <b>1.4.1/(USAID standard indicator 4.8.1-6):</b> 480 forest dependent people (100 households) with increased economic benefit from sustainable natural resource management and conservation	under implementation
10	Association of Collaborative Forest Users Nepal (ACOFUN)	Capacity building for Civil Society Organization on Gender and Social Inclusion Responsive REDD+	It aims to enhance the capacity of CSOs to enable them to systematically engage in REDD+ decision-making processes at all levels in TAL districts	December 15, 2014- August 31, 2015	2	2.2.1 420 people (government and civil society) receiving capacity building training in forest inventory and GHG monitoring, equitable benefit sharing, and REDD+ issues <b>2.2.2</b> 630 people participating in GHG monitoring, equitable benefit sharing and REDD related activities	under implementation
11	Kantipur Bahu Prabidhik Shikshalaya Private Limited	Livelihood enhancement of forest dependent ultra-poor households through skill based training for biodiversity conservation	proposes to improve the livelihoods of forest dependent ultra-poor households through skill based trainings to 90 people and relieve pressure on forests, thereby contributing to biodiversity conservation	November 15, 2014- November 15, 2015	1	1.4.1/ ( <b>USAID Standard Indicator 4.8.1-6</b> ): 50 forest dependent people with increased economic benefit from sustainable natural resource management and conservation. 2. 90 PVSE and marginal farmers receiving skill based trainings.	under implementation
12	The Organic Valley	Organic Certification/Branding for efficient marketing of Upper Mustang grains & vegetables seeds and preserving their genetic uniqueness	The Organic Valley (TOV), Lalitpur proposes to develop a processing unit for producing high quality certified grains and to enhance marketing through the development of branded and packaged grains		1	1.1/(USAID standard indicator-4.8.1-26): 91 hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance <b>1.2.2:</b> 150 people receiving training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation <b>1.4.1/(USAID standard indicator 4.8.1-6):</b> 312 forest dependent people (65 households)	under agreement

S. N.	Applicant	Activity	Program description	Performance date	IRs	Targets	Status
			and vegetable seeds in Ghami Village of Upper Mustang			with increased economic benefit from sustainable natural resources management and conservation	
13	National Institute for Sustainable Development	Conservation of natural resources and livelihood improvement for the community of Chiti VDC, Lamjung	This activity will contribute to raise the livelihood of peoples of the Chiti VDC, rehabilitate the forest area for biodiversity conservation and revive the area for developing pocket area for orange production and eco-tourism.	February 01, 2015- March 31, 2016	1, 2	1.2.2 55 people receiving training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation <b>1.4.1/(USAID standard indicator 4.8.1-6)</b> 288 forest dependent people with increased economic benefit from sustainable natural resource management and conservation <b>2.1</b> 19 Hectares of deforested and degraded forest area under improved biophysical condition <b>2.3.3</b> 5 PVSE and marginal farmers receiving skill based trainings	under implementation
14	The Thin Page	Empowering the communities to use the mobile based application for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the face of climate change	The Thin Page therefore proposes to contribute to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction through access to information through mobile based application.	April 01, 2015- December 31, 2015	3	3.1.2 250 people (government and civil society) receiving capacity building training in climate change adaptation <b>3.1.3</b> 1000 people participating in climate change adaptation related activities	under implementation
15	Manaslu CAMC	Reduce Drivers of Deforestation in High Mountain Forests of Manaslu Conservation Area	The core activity of this subaward is to replace the wooden roof by galvanized sheet, which develop a trend of replacement thereby reducing deforestation and forest degradation	January 01, 2015- October 31, 2015		2.3.4: Level of key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in priority sites reduced	under implementation
16	UN Nepal	Construction of foot trail to promote local livelihood and conserve the environment.	It involves construction of foot trail to promote local livelihood and conserve the environment.	April 01, 2015- September 30, 2015	2	<b>2.3.3</b> 120 PVSE and marginal farmers (25 Hoteliers) receiving skill based trainings. <b>2.3.6</b> Infrastructure designed, constructed and/or operated in ways to reduce adverse environmental impacts	under implementation
	Total (2 <sup>nd</sup> Call)						
17	Health and Environmental Management Society (HEMS) Nepal	Optimum land use planning for enhancing water availability to sustain livelihood based ecosystem services in	The overall objective of the subaward is to determine optimum land-use practice necessary to rehabilitate and enhance existing natural sources of water to balance the	March 15, 2015- February 28, 2016	1	1.1/ USAID standard indicator-4.8.1-26 By August 2016, 500,000 hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	under implementation

S. N.	Applicant	Activity	Program description	Performance date	IRs	Targets	Status
		Chitwan Annapurna Landscape	ecosystem and conserve biodiversity in the face of climate change.				
18	Insight Engineering Consult Pvt. Ltd. (IEC)	Vulnerability assessment of Hill Sal and Subtropical broad leaf forest trees of CHAL region, Nepal: implication to climate change adaptation	this study focuses on the vulnerability assessment of the major tree species comprising Hill Sal and Broad leaf subtropical forests of 16 districts of CHAL and aims to identify the resilient species that can adapt to the changing climatic conditions	March 15, 2015- August 15, 2015	3	4.8.1-20 USAID Standard Indicator: 1 climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance	under implementation
19	Institute for Sustainable Agriculture Nepal	Livelihood improvement through women led aquaculture promotion in river bank of Handikhola VDC of Makwanpur district	This project proposes to construct 91 ponds covering 5.5 Hectares for those marginalized households. The women groups will be formed and trained for fishery. The groups will be linked with a local cooperative that will support for marketing of the produces.	March 15, 2015- February 28, 2016	1	<b>1.1/(USAID standard indicator-4.8.1-26):</b> 8.5 hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance <b>1.4.2:</b> 379 number of people (53 Households) benefitting from revenue generated through green enterprise increased	under implementation
20	National Network of Community Disaster Management Committee (NCDMC)	Capacity building of CDMCs and their district and national network members, who are actively involved in disaster risk reduction, on biodiversity conservation, natural resource management and/or climate change adaptation/mitigation	To develop the capacity of CDMCs and their national and district network members on the nature of climate adaptation priorities for people and ecosystems		3	<b>3.1.2</b> 155 people (civil society) receiving capacity building training in climate change adaptation <b>3.1.3</b> 720 people participating in climate change adaptations related activities <b>3.4.3</b> 18 local level plans integrating climate change adaptation	under implementation
21	Centre for Disaster Management Studies (CDMS), Nepal	Measuring community resilience towards climate-induced disasters	To assess community and ecosystem resilience to climate-induced disasters in a river basin in the Hariyo Ban		3	<b>4.8.1-20: 6</b> climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance, <b>3.1.3:</b> 200 people participating in climate change adaptation related activities	under implementation

S. N.	Applicant	Activity	Program description	Performance date	IRs	Targets	Status
			Working area, and another basin outside it				
22	eG-Tech Pvt. Ltd.	Development of allometric biomass equations for 5 important species in CHAL areas	Develop the most accurate allometric equations of six important species of Nepal ( <i>Shorea robusta</i> , <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> , <i>Acacia catechu</i> , <i>Pinus roxburghii</i> and <i>Alnus nepalensis</i> )		2	<b>2.1.1</b> One REDD+ related policies and strategies proposed/approved/implemented <b>2.3.4</b> Level of unsustainable harvest of forest resources reduced	under implementation
23	Integrated Conservation and Development Center (ICDC)	Community Based Blackbuck Conservation Program	develop community stewardship for long term conservation of blackbuck species through mobilizing village women in blackbuck conservation by initiating saving and credit program, develop small scale ecotourism in the buffer zone of Blackbuck Conservation Area and pilot the unpalatable crops in the maximum conflict prone areas		1, 2	<b>1.1/(USAID Standard indicator-4.8.1-26):</b> 15.95 Hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance <b>1.4.1/(USAID Standard indicator-4.8.1-6):</b> 600 number of forest dependent people with increased economic benefit from sustainable natural resource management and conservation <b>2.3.3:</b> 50 PVSE and marginal farmers receiving skill based trainings	under implementation
24	Friends for Peacebuilding and Development (Fri PAD)	Entrepreneurship development of forest dependent youth for biodiversity conservation and <i>climate change adaptation</i>	The overall objective of this subaward is to promote entrepreneurship among youth involved as anti-poaching unit and citizen scientist to improve their livelihoods and ensure sustainable biodiversity conservation through skill based enterprise		1, 2	<b>1.4.2:</b> 60 people benefitting from revenue generated through green enterprise, <b>2.3.1:</b> 60 PVSE and marginal farmers receiving skill based training	under implementation
25	Bird Conservation Nepal JV IUCN	Integrating vulture safe zones with wider landscape-level conservation in order to save Critically Endangered vultures in Nepal	The overall objective of this subaward is to restore Nepal's vulture population through community participation, awareness and declaration of Diclofenac free TAL area		1	<b>1.2.2</b> 120 people receiving training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation, <b>1.5.2</b> One biodiversity issue-based campaigns (Diclofenac free zone declaration) supported	under implementation
26	Wildlife Conservation Nepal	Securing Kamdi and Karnali Corridor for	to secure two corridors Kamdi and Karnali of Terai Arc Landscape by strengthening		1	<b>1.1/(USAID standard indicator-4.8.1-26)</b> 50114.5 Hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural	under implementation

S. N.	Applicant	Activity	Program description	Performance date	IRs	Targets	Status
		Biodiversity Conservation	local communities through awareness and capacity building and motivating them to protect wildlife			resource management as a result of USG assistance <b>1.2.2</b> 235 people receiving training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation	
27	Adaptation Group of Nepal (AGON)	Study of climate change impacts and potential adaptation measures across descent ethno-ecosystem prevailing over river basin areas of Nepal	focus on identifying the adaptive capacity of selected crops, its biodiversity and agronomic practices through experimentation across three river basins		3	<b>3.1.1:15</b> Organizations (government, civil society and academia) undertaking capacity building activities related to climate change vulnerability and adaptation <b>3.1.3:</b> 160 people participating in climate change adaptation related activities	under implementation
28	National Institute for Development, Extension and Research (NIDER)						under agreement
	<b>Sub-total (Third call)</b>						

**Annex 12: List of approved, on-going and completed activities in Windows of Opportunity, in Year 4 (Government of Nepal and line agencies)**

S. N.	Applicant	Activity	Program description	Performance date	IRs	Targets	Status
1	Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management	Study Visit on Watershed Management and Climate Change Adaptation for DSCWM Technical Officers to Vietnam	The overall objective of this exchange visit is to enhance capacity of DSCWM technical officers of Nepal by learning and sharing best practices of Watershed Management blended with climate change adaptation and mitigation into national and provincial planning in Vietnam	November 2, 2014- November 11, 2014	1.3	1.2.2: 10 people will receive training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation. <b>3.1.1:</b> 1 organization will undertake capacity building activities related to climate change vulnerability and adaptation. <b>3.1.2:</b> 10 persons (government) will receive capacity building training in climate change adaptation	Completed
2	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation	Participation in 6 <sup>th</sup> IUCN World Park Congress in Australia	The overall objective of the participation in the WPC 2014 to enhance capacity of high-level officials of Government of Nepal and share learning and best practices made in Nepal including those supported by Hariyo Ban Program	November 12-19, 2014	1, 3	1.2.2: By August 2016, 7 people will receive training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation. (8 high-level government officials will receive international knowledge on protected area management system in the world. It may have long-term and wider implications in natural resource management through the support of United States Government (USG) assistance). 4.8.1-29 USAID standard indicator: 650 person hours of training in natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by United States Government (USG) assistance. 3.1.1: By August 2016, 1 organization (government) will undertake capacity building activities related to climate change vulnerability and adaptation. 3.1.2: By August 2016, 7 persons (government representatives) will receive capacity building training in climate change adaptation.	Completed

S. N.	Applicant	Activity	Program description	Performance date	IRs	Targets	Status
3	District Forest Office (DFO) Gulmi	Broom grass ( <i>Thysanolaena maxima</i> ) plantation campaign along roadside in Gulmi district	This projects aims to reduce landslides to prevent frequent damage to roads and raise awareness of the local communities about the damage caused by poorly designed roads, and multiple benefits of broom-grass plantation	November 15, 2014-August 31, 2015	1	1.2.1 12 hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management	Ongoing
4	Blackbuck Conservation Area Office	Rehabilitation of the flood affected Blackbuck Conservation Area	The general objective of the activity is to promote conservation of blackbuck in Nepal through rehabilitation of the Khairapur blackbuck site and reduce its vulnerability in the future	November 01, 2014-September 30, 2015	1	1.1 / <b>USAID Standard Indicator 4.8.1-26:</b> 1,590 hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management <b>1.4.1/ (USAID standard indicator 4.8.1-6):</b> 40 forest dependent people with increased economic benefit from sustainable natural resource management and conservation	Ongoing
5	REDD Forestry and Climate Change Cell	Training on IPCC Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	The main aim of this subaward is to develop trained human resources for reliable measurement, monitoring and reporting of GHG emission and removals in the forestry sector of Nepal	November 20, 2014-February 20, 2015	2	1.2.1 20 persons (government) receiving capacity building training in forest inventory and GHG monitoring, equitable benefit sharing, and REDD+ issues.	Completed

S. N.	Applicant	Activity	Program description	Performance date	IRs	Targets	Status
6	Department of Plant Resources	Study tour to gardens and accredited laboratory of Mumbai and Colombo	The main aim of this subaward is to enhance capacity of DPR officers for botanical garden development and botanical laboratory establishment through visits to gardens and accredited botanical laboratories in Mumbai and Colombo	December 25, 2014-February 27, 2015	1	1.2.2: 10 people will receive training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation.	Completed
7	District Forest Office (DFO) Tanahun	Observation tour for Constitutional Assembly and DFCC member to Rehabilitated Shifting Cultivation Areas in Tanahun District	The objectives of this observation program are to-share the ideas about rehabilitation of shifting cultivation area through the mass scale Broom Grass plantation, Demonstrate how the local people are being benefited by shifting their conventional practice, Familiarize the policy level personnel about the forestry activities to some extent.	January 1, 2015-February 27, 2015	2	2.2.1: 40 people (government and civil society) receiving capacity building training in forest inventory and GHG monitoring, equitable benefit sharing and REDD+ issues.	Completed
8	Regional Agriculture Training Center (RATC)	Strengthening Capacity for Climate Change Adaptation in Agriculture for Food Security and Poverty Reduction in Western Region of Nepal	RATC plans to strengthen the capacities of people through trainings on different aspects of climate change and ways and measures to adopt with it	January 15, 2015-November 15, 2015	3	3.1.2: 85 people with improved adaptive capacity to address the adverse impacts of climate change	Ongoing



S. N.	Applicant	Activity	Program description	Performance date	IRs	Targets	Status
9	District Forest Office Parsa	Rehabilitation of Public Land through Plantation	District Forest Office-Parsa proposes to rehabilitate the area including the wetland and degraded forest area through plantation, awareness programs and fire line construction.	February 1, 2015-January 31, 2016	1	1.1/ USAID standard indicator-4.8.1-26 15 hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance <b>1.2.2</b> 15 people receiving training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation	Ongoing
10	Chitwan National Park	Restoration of rhino habitat in Chitwan National Park	The proposed subaward to Chitwan National Park will support Chitwan National Park in improving habitat conditions for rhinos and thus to maintain the rhino population in the eastern sector of the national park	March 02, 2015 March 31, 2016	1	<b>1.1 / 4.8.1-26 USAID Standard Indicator:</b> By August 2016, the number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management will increase from 1,788,614 ha to 2,288,614 ha (target: 500,000 ha); this specific subaward will contribute to improvement of 500 hectares. <b>1.2:</b> By August 2016, populations of focal species will increase/be maintained as follows. Rhino: increase from 534 to 650 (Target: 116); this specific subaward will increase the current Rhino number in the area from 5 to 20.	Ongoing
11	Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management	Watershed Condition Assessment in the Gandaki River Basin (Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape)	The goal of this project is to analyze and assess the geo-bio-physical and human parameters (both direct and proxy indicators) of watershed to assess conditions, which indicate disaster potential, land and forest degradation, biodiversity disturbance of the watershed.				Ongoing

S. N.	Applicant	Activity	Program description	Performance date	IRs	Targets	Status
12	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation	31 <sup>st</sup> Warden Seminar and 13 <sup>th</sup> Chairman Meeting of Buffer Zone Management Committee	The main aim of this subaward is to successfully organize the 31 <sup>st</sup> Warden Seminar and 13 <sup>th</sup> Chairman meeting of Buffer Zone Management Committee to empower the conservationist and people working in the field of biodiversity conservation	March 2, 2015- March 31, 2015	1		Completed
13	Department of Plant Resources	Strengthening Biotechnology Laboratory and Tissue Culture Protocol Development of selected economically and medicinally important <i>Dendrobium</i> species	Department of Plant Resources (DPR) proposes to strengthen the biotechnology laboratory and develop the Tissue Culture protocol for medicinally important <i>Dendrobium</i> species		1	<b>1.5.1</b> One policy documents related to biodiversity supported and implemented	Ongoing
14	District Forest Office Tanahun	Promotion of Chiraito ( <i>Swertia chirata</i> ) through cultivation in the areas of Thaprek, Chhimkeshwori and Deurali VDCs of Tanahun district	Promote Chiraito cultivation in the area of Thaprek, Chhimkeshwori and Deurali VDC of Tanahun district and aims to supporting quality livelihood through sustainable Chiraito cultivation		1	<b>1.2.2:</b> 35 people receiving training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation <b>1.4.1/(USAID standard indicator 4.8.1-6):</b> 240 forest dependent people with increased economic benefit from sustainable natural resource management and conservation	Ongoing
15	Department of Plant Resources	Publication of Fern in Nepal	Publication of Fern and Fern alias of Nepal			NA	Completed

S. N.	Applicant	Activity	Program description	Performance date	IRs	Targets	Status
16	Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation-Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park	Developing temporary shelters for Park Range posts for smooth operation of management activities in Shivapuri-Nagarjun National Park following the 2015 Earthquake	The overall objective of this subaward is to provide construction materials for temporary shelters for the management of Shivapuri-Nagarjun National Park		1	1.1/(USAID standard indicator-4.8.1-26): 15,900 Hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	Ongoing
17	Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation-Langtang National Park	Green Recovery and Reconstruction of Earthquake Damaged Range Post in Langtang National Park	The overall objective of this subaward is to provide construction materials for temporary shelters for management staff in Langtang NP to ensure continued conservation of its biodiversity.		1	1.1/(USAID standard indicator-4.8.1-26): 171,000 Hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	Ongoing
18	Department of Forest (DOF)	Developing temporary shelters for District Forest Offices/Ilakas/Range Posts for smooth operation of forest management activities in CHAL	The overall objective of this subaward is to provide temporary shelter (tents) for management staff in District Forest Offices, Ilakas and Range posts in affected areas of CHAL in order to support the staff of forest offices to regularize day-to-day management activities of the forests		1	1.1/(USAID standard indicator-4.8.1-26): 1,350,400 Hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	Ongoing

S. N.	Applicant	Activity	Program description	Performance date	IRs	Targets	Status
19	Department of Forest (DOF)	Digital Database Preparation for Several Forest Management Regimes, Public Land and Encroachment Area of Chure, Siwalik and Terai Region	The overall objective of this subaward is to assess forest encroachment and update forest maps of Bara district		1	<b>1.1/(USAID standard indicator-4.8.1-26):</b> 129,563 hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance 1.2.2: 10 people receiving training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation	Ongoing
20	Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management	Landslide Control and restoration of degraded sites in earthquake affected CHAL districts in Nepal	The overall goal of the project is to control/treatment of the earthquake-induced landslide, degraded land, and thereby save life and property of the affected population		1	<b>1.1/(USAID standard indicator-4.8.1-26):</b> 2500 Hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	Under agreement
21	Department of Forests	Observing Forest Decade 2014-2023 for the conservation and management of forest through youth involvement	The main goal of this program is to launch Forest Decade Program through the involvement of youth to contribute to the GoN's target to achieve 40% forest area		1	<b>1.1/(USAID standard indicator-4.8.1-26):</b> 8 Hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	Ongoing

S. N.	Applicant	Activity	Program description	Performance date	IRs	Targets	Status
22	District Forest Office- Tanahun	Scaling up the Broom-grass plantation to rehabilitate areas of Shifting Cultivation and enhancing the livelihood of forest dependent poor people in Tanahun District	The main aim of this subaward is to scale up the broom grass plantation and enhance the livelihood of the poor people in Tanahun district		1, 2	2.1: 85 hectares of deforested and degraded forest area under improved biophysical condition <b>1.2.2: 30 people will receive training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation</b> 1.4.1/ (4.8.1-6 USAID Standard Indicator): 1500 forest dependent people will have increased economic benefits from sustainable natural resource management and conservation. 2.3.4: Level of key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation will be reduced in priority sites: forest fires from high to medium; grazing from high to medium	<b>Under process</b>
23	Department of Forests	Sustainable Management of Sal ( <i>Shorea robusta</i> ) Forests in Lowland Nepal (Software and Hardware support: Part I)	The overall objective of this subaward is to produce information on stand (and individual tree) growth processes on managed and unmanaged Sal forests in lowland of Nepal		1	<b>1.1/ USAID standard indicator-4.8.1-26</b> 6612.6 hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance <b>1.2.2</b> 25 people receiving training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation	<b>Under agree-ment</b>
						<b>After open call</b>	

### Annex 13: Hariyo Ban Management Response to Evaluation Recommendations

#### USAID/Nepal Evaluation Management Response Template<sup>13</sup>

<b>Evaluation Title:</b> Mid Term Performance Evaluation of Hariyo Ban Program <b>Date of Final Evaluation Report:</b> <b>Date of Management Response:</b> <b>Office in Charge of Management Response:</b> <b>Overall Response to the Evaluation:</b> <i>Include here the office's general impression on the process and outcomes of the evaluation, adequacy of evidence collected, and reasonableness of and concurrence with findings. Were there shortfalls or limitations in the process and/or outcomes? Are there any additional insights not articulated in the recommendations?</i> <b>Planned Use of Evaluation:</b> <i>Include here the process to facilitate evaluation use by intended users, focusing on how evaluation findings will affect current or future project implementation and contribute to evidence-based decision making.</i>					
<b>Evaluation Recommendation or Issue 1: Learn lessons from integrated sites that are showing synergies to ensure their sustainability after Hariyo Ban (e.g., policy for climate change adaptation and CFUG networking)</b>					
<b>Management Response: (Agree)</b>					
<b>If recommendation is rejected or partially accepted, report reasons:</b>					
Actions Planned	Responsible Office/Person	Expected Completion Date	Implementation Stage: Not started Underway Completed Cancelled	Actions Taken	Supporting Documents
Undertaking outcome monitoring to document lessons from integrated sites (and larger units with bundled activities e.g. watersheds and protected areas)	M&E Specialist	December 2015	Underway	Outcome monitoring consultancy completed; outcome monitoring by HB team on-going and will be continued. Community change monitoring conducted in 2 integrated sites and more underway.	community change monitoring reports

<sup>13</sup> This template is adapted from Unicef's *Internal guidance for management response to evaluations*, 2009.

Learning lessons on consortium partner collaboration through site work, as part of learning strategy.	CoP/DCoP in consultation with WWF Management	December 2015	Underway	Review and reflection with consortium partners	Review and reflection report
Implementing of sustainability plan prepared in the fourth year	Core team and all consortium partners	June 2016	Underway	Sustainability plan prepared and updated with progress till fourth year, revised activities for fifth year.	Updated sustainability Plan
Knowledge documentation of Hariyo Ban interventions including their synergy and interlink; dissemination of the document to wider audiences.	Core team and all consortium partners	March 2016	Underway	General TOR for knowledge documentation has been developed, and TOR for specific topics are underway.	TOR and final reports.

Evaluation Recommendation or Issue 2: Either phase out “patchy” sites—those that are less integrated and successful—or work to bring them the full package of activities					
Management Response: (Agree)					
If recommendation is rejected or partially accepted, report reasons:					
Actions Planned	Responsible Office/Person	Expected Completion Date	Implementation Stage: Not started Underway Completed Cancelled	Actions Taken	Supporting Documents
For new biodiversity funding, planning intervention sites to promote consolidation in priority areas, and phasing out other ‘patchy’	Biodiversity Coordinator and M&E Specialist	August, 2015	Underway	Mapping of integrated sites and database analysis started	Fifth year annual work plan developed based

sites (e.g. in CHAL we have major focus in Seti basin priority areas)					on consolidation of promising sites
Patchy sites will be identified using database and maps for sites and activities	M&E Unit and Thematic Coordinators	December 2015	Underway	Mapping of integrated sites and database analysis started	CFUG database

<b>Evaluation Recommendation or Issue 3: Develop a clear strategy for strengthening and/or reframing the river basin approach by focusing resources and activities at sites that have potential to show how the river basin approach can work (e.g., focus on strong and workable PES sites)</b>					
<b>Management Response: (Agree)</b>					
<b>If recommendation is rejected or partially accepted, report reasons:</b>					
<b>Actions Planned</b>	<b>Responsible Office/Person</b>	<b>Expected Completion Date</b>	<b>Implementation Stage:</b> Not started Underway Completed Cancelled	<b>Actions Taken</b>	<b>Supporting Documents</b>
Developing CHAL strategy on river basin principles	Biodiversity Coordinator	March, 2016	Underway	Consultant selection process completed in coordination with MoFSC and its relevant departments.	ToR and final strategy
Undertaking environmental flows analysis for Gandaki basin	WWF focal persons for component 1 & 2	March, 2016	Underway	Early discussions held and concepts developed	Analysis report
Prioritizing Seti basin in CHAL for the rest of Hariyo Ban	Biodiversity Coordinator, core	August, 2016 and ongoing till the end of Hariyo Ban	Underway	Majority of the fifth year activities are directed for critical areas of Seti sub-basin	Documentation of institutional arrangement once it is finalized



Promoting institutional arrangements for watersheds and river basins	team and consortium partners			as an effort to develop Seti sub-basin as model site.  Seti basin level interaction conducted with concerned stakeholders (GoN and CSOs) and ad-hoc committee formed to take this process forward.	
Focusing on upstream-downstream linkages in adaptation work	Adaptation Coordinator, Core team and consortium partners	June 2016	Underway	Building on CAPAs with upstream downstream linkages	case study documentation, progress reports
Supporting 2 PES projects based on catchments	Sustainable Landscape Coordinator; CARE and WWF Staff	June 2016	Underway	Feasibility studies undertaken; implementation plan with institutional arrangement developed;; payment mechanisms being developed	Progress reports
Communicating results and lessons on river basin approaches	COP, communication team and, Consortium Partners	June 2016	Underway	Presentation at conference on climate adaptation , January, 2015 in Kathmandu  Paper on river basin approaches	Communication materials

**Evaluation Recommendation or Issue 4: Use CAPAs as a bottom-up planning tool to prepare LAPAs, and mainstream both into VDC plans using MoFALD framework of environment friendly local government planning (EFLGP)**

Management Response: (Agree)					
If recommendation is rejected or partially accepted, report reasons:					
Actions Planned	Responsible Office/Person	Expected Completion Date	Implementation Stage: Not started Underway Completed Cancelled	Actions Taken	Supporting Documents
Focusing on using CAPA inputs for LAPAs (prepared by Hariyo Ban and by others, with LAPAs at different scales)	Climate Adaptation Coordinator and Consortium partners	June 2016	Underway	Promoted LAPA development using information from CAPAs in the VDCs	LAPA document of VDCs where CAPAs were prepared before.
Working with community groups, VDCs and municipalities to mainstream adaptation into local plans and DDC periodic plans, and leverage funding for implementation	Climate Adaptation Coordinator and Consortium partners	June 2016	Underway	Enhancing community capacity to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>mainstream adaptation in local development, periodic plan (Banke)</li> <li>leverage funding from supporting agencies (VDC/DDC/municipality, line agencies and NGOs)</li> </ul>	Progress reports, case study
Working with MoFALD to pilot integration of adaptation, DRR and EFLGP at VDC/municipality level	Climate Adaptation Coordinator and consortium partners	June 2016	Underway	Training VDC officials and community members on EFLG  Supporting selected VDC/municipality on integration of CCA into	Progress reports

				disaster risk management plans (LAPA – LDRMP)	
Supporting networking of adaptation and DRR communities through National Network of Community Disaster Management Committee (NCDMC)	Climate Adaptation Coordinator and consortium partners	June 2016	Underway	Working with NCDMC on networking disaster and climate vulnerable communities for integrating DRR and CCA	Progress reports
Learning and sharing lessons with MoSTE and other stakeholders in Nepal, and beyond	Climate adaptation coordinator	June 2016	Underway	Supporting MOSTE to document adaptation lessons and sharing in Nepal and beyond	Lessons learned document

#### Annex 14: Progress on learning questions

Problem Statement (Goals/ objectives)	Learning Questions	Learning Sub-questions	Progress to June 2015 and plans for fifth year	How learning is being used for adaptive management?	Who the audience is for learning?
Landscape level conservation approach reduces threats to biodiversity and increases local adaptive capacities.	1. How important is north-south landscape connectivity (river and forest) in CHAL for wildlife species in the context of climate change?	Is this connectivity functional? Can it serve as a climate refugia?	Draft report on this study has been received. The study was focused to validate the functionality of the two corridors i) Barandabhar-Gaighat-Seti river valley-Panchase-ACAP ( hereafter referred to as Seti corridor) and ii) Nawalparasi –Palpa-Syanja-Panchase-ACA. The study was based on field observation, use of camera traps, sign survey and extensive questionnaire survey. Analysis of the field data revealed that these two corridors have likely facilitated north south movement of wide range of mammals and birds. The study also revealed that Seti corridor has been used by a number of fishes for upstream downstream movement. However, movement of aquatic fauna further south to the lowest stretch of Narayani river is obstructed by a barrage built in Indian side of Triveni. The importance of the corridor will likely increase as species move uphill to cooler, wetter places as a result of climate change. The report will be finalized by the middle of the fifth year.	Based on the result of study, activities have been concentrated in Seti corridor mainly to restore critical bottlenecks through plantation, livelihood activities for forest dependent marginalized families, alternative energy devices to reduce pressure on the corridor forest, etc.	DFO, DSCO, CFUGs, local NGOs, academic organizations, conservationists and climate adaptation community will be the audience for this learning.
Large-scale infrastructure development	2. What impacts will large-scale	What impacts will infrastructure development have on	Study on major infrastructure developments in Hariyo Ban landscapes has been completed. The study has	The findings from the initial study have been incorporated in the	GoN agencies (conservation, infrastructure

<b>Problem Statement (Goals/ objectives)</b>	<b>Learning Questions</b>	<b>Learning Sub- questions</b>	<b>Progress to June 2015 and plans for fifth year</b>	<b>How learning is being used for adaptive management?</b>	<b>Who the audience is for learning?</b>
projects may have detrimental effects on biodiversity conservation and sustenance for traditional livelihoods	infrastructure development have on river connectivity and local livelihood options?	the north-south movement of aquatic species? Will large scale infrastructure development projects diversify livelihood options? What impacts will emerging livelihood opportunities have on ecosystems and species?	identified potential impacts of infrastructure developments on biodiversity and livelihoods. Hariyo Ban is co-funding a study on fish populations of the Kali Gandaki basin, comparing with a baseline from the 1990s before the Kali Gandaki dam was built, which will help demonstrate impact of the dam on fish. The environmental flows study will identify further impacts, and ways to mitigate them. On livelihoods, TOR has been developed to study impacts of local roads on communities and this study is expected to be complete by next year.	advocacy initiatives by Hariyo Ban to promote green practices in infrastructure sector.	development and environment regulation related), private sector, non-governmental agencies working in the area of conservation and environment protection; Indian conservation sector
Key steps required to sustain participatory biodiversity conservation beyond the project/program life is poorly understood and documented.	3. What are the key steps for participatory biodiversity conservation to become self-sustaining in the Nepalese context?	N/A	Study to identify the key steps for participatory biodiversity conservation to become self-sustaining in the Nepalese context has been completed. The study revealed that sustainability at the local level may depend on the ability of the conservation agency to identify biodiversity dependent stakeholders and ensure tangible benefits as an outcome of biodiversity conservation efforts. But at the higher level, political commitment is crucial for the sustainability of biodiversity conservation. There is also the issue of managing financial aid in such a way it does not create dependency but	The results are being incorporated in Hariyo Ban's participatory biodiversity conservation initiatives throughout the remaining period and also in the sustainability plan.	GoN, DNPWC and its PAs, DoF and district offices, CFUGs, CAMCs, conservation partners and donors will be the audiences for this learning.

Problem Statement (Goals/ objectives)	Learning Questions	Learning Sub- questions	Progress to June 2015 and plans for fifth year	How learning is being used for adaptive management?	Who the audience is for learning?
			leads to the transformation of community based organizations into self-sustaining institutions to continue functioning and carry out their responsibilities without much external support. This may require developing sustainable strategies, strengthening partner relationships and building up financial sustainability. This may also require building the government's ownership and an enabling policy environment. Most importantly, this requires securing political commitment and will for decentralization and the devolution of power from the top to the bottom.		
REDD+ sub-national models are still not being explored and tested in Nepal	4. What are the most appropriate REDD+ sub-national model(s) for Nepal?	What are costs and benefits of REDD+ models at different scales? What are challenges and opportunities for equitable benefit sharing across different levels?	Cost and benefit of sub-national level REDD+ project is clearly documented in TAL ER-PIN document. Hariyo Ban Program is supporting the REDD IC for developing the ER-PD. Summary report of cost and benefit of subnational level REDD+ project will be prepared once the ER-PD is completed.	Based on the findings of ER-PIN, activities have been designed for emission reduction and carbon sequestration in ERPD.	MoFSC, REDD IC DFO, CFUGs and local NGOs; academic institutions; development partners
Participation of students in forest carbon inventory builds national	6. What are the roles and value of participation	N/A	CHAL Carbon Assessment undertaken by ANSAB and ICIMOD trained and deployed students for field work. Lessons from this experience and their value for	Design and implementation of carbon assessment and	MoFSC, REDD IC, DoF; DFRS, I/NGOs

<b>Problem Statement (Goals/ objectives)</b>	<b>Learning Questions</b>	<b>Learning Sub- questions</b>	<b>Progress to June 2015 and plans for fifth year</b>	<b>How learning is being used for adaptive management?</b>	<b>Who the audience is for learning?</b>
capacity for MRV and is cost-effective	of local resource persons and students in forest carbon inventory and GHG monitoring?		building capacity for forest carbon inventory and GHG monitoring will be documented from this.	GHG monitoring system:	
Safeguard measures are important to protect local rights and ensure environmental sustainability.	7. What are important safeguard measures for REDD+ initiatives in Nepal?	What are environmental, biodiversity and social elements for REDD+? What effects do different elements have on designing of REDD+ mechanisms? What are the main challenges?	Criteria and indicators for environmental, biodiversity and social elements have been finalized. Hariyo Ban is supporting REDD IC for preparing National Assessment Report. Brief note will be prepared based on the report.	Preparation of monitoring evaluation plan to track application of social and environmental safeguards of REDD+ projects	MoFSC, REDD IC, DoF, I/NGOs; development partners
PES may provide resources required to sustain landscape level conservation and development	8. What are the main opportunities in the two landscapes for payments for ecosystem services?	What are the barriers and limitations? What is current learning from direct PES experiences?	PES piloting initiated in Phewa, Marsyangdi and Jagdishpur catchments, three contrasting PES situations with differing levels of complexity, objectives, and stakeholders. The pilots are currently all at different stages. Hariyo Ban will undertake a comparative study in the fifth year to capture the learning from these pilots. Note that a broader consultancy on potential for other PES opportunities in	Some of the initial learning from pilots is being discussed in drafting the PES policy led by MoFSC.	DoF, DSCWM, District government line agencies; CFUGs, Private sectors; VDC/Municipality/DD C; international conservation audiences

<b>Problem Statement (Goals/ objectives)</b>	<b>Learning Questions</b>	<b>Learning Sub- questions</b>	<b>Progress to June 2015 and plans for fifth year</b>	<b>How learning is being used for adaptive management?</b>	<b>Who the audience is for learning?</b>
			CHAL and TAL was cancelled after the earthquake, in order to realign funds for earthquake relief/recovery, so we will only be able to partially answer this learning question.		
EBA and CBA are not well integrated.	9. What are the current best practices for integrating community and ecosystem adaptation?	Where and what are best practices? What are challenges to integrate community and ecosystem adaptation?	Differential impact on vulnerability for women and marginalized groups - study completed. Results shared with communities at district level and incorporated in community adaptation plans. Adaptation plan review study completed and shared with communities and other stakeholders; Papers on integrated ecosystem/community approach, and mainstreaming and CCA DRR integration prepared for CBA9 in Kenya and uploaded in WWF website. Landscape vulnerability assessments for Manaslu CA, CHAL and TAL completed; Manual for PA managers finalized and will be used in trainings Relevant results from the above studies will be analyzed in the fifth year to answer this learning question more fully than the summary CBA briefing sheet on this topic.	Used for adaptation planning at community and VDC levels by communities; Used for climate smarting the Manaslu conservation area management plan	communities, CSOs, GON and academia; international adaptation community
Impacts of climate change on NR	10. Does the climate	How are forest policies and institutions being	fifth year – consultancy – TOR being finalized and will include impacts of	The case study will be used as reference	CSOs, GoN and development agencies



<b>Problem Statement (Goals/ objectives)</b>	<b>Learning Questions</b>	<b>Learning Sub- questions</b>	<b>Progress to June 2015 and plans for fifth year</b>	<b>How learning is being used for adaptive management?</b>	<b>Who the audience is for learning?</b>
governance is understudied and not well understood.	change regime affect the natural resource governance systems at local and national levels?	affected by the climate change regime?	Terai floods – as part of a more general study feeding into the governance systems	materials in training and workshops involving communities, CSO and other stakeholders.	working on governance issues in NRM sector
Except for NAPA, Nepal has no national strategies to mainstream climate change issues in conservation and development planning.	11. How can climate change be mainstreamed in sectoral plans and priorities?	What are the opportunities and challenges for mainstreaming climate change?	Hariyo Ban is planning a study/review with MoSTE and MoFALD that will cover this issue at VDC and district level, in the fifth year. With MOFALD through WOO we working on piloting the integration of CCA into LDRMP in 2 VDCs in the Far West and also developing a manual on integrating CC into DRR with the National Network of Community Disaster Management Committee (NCDMC) and other stakeholders. With Ministry of Agriculture Development we are working through WOO to develop a manual on integrating CC into agricultural planning processes with the Regional Agriculture Training Center, Pokhara. Hariyo Ban's support to PA planning, forest planning, and forest and biodiversity national level strategies have	We are applying results as we get them, and also communicating them to others so they can use them, especially GoN departments.	GoN, adaptation community, agriculture sector, infrastructure sector

Problem Statement (Goals/ objectives)	Learning Questions	Learning Sub- questions	Progress to June 2015 and plans for fifth year	How learning is being used for adaptive management?	Who the audience is for learning?
			included climate change. Our infrastructure work is endeavoring to integrate climate aspects into parts of this sector.		
Women, Dalits and socially marginalized groups have not been able to demonstrate strong leadership roles in NRM sector.	12. What are lessons on ways to overcome barriers to women, Dalits and socially marginalized groups taking on leadership roles in forest management, biodiversity conservation and natural resource management?	What are problems faced by emerging leaders belonging to women, Dalits and socially marginalized groups in NRM? What are strategies adopted to cope with these challenges?	Completed internship study on leadership barriers Completed study on gender assessment: Power Dynamics and Indigenous Knowledge that analyzed barriers of leadership as well as gendered knowledge on conservation Gender based violence study completed; study on inclusion of Dalits in community forestry completed. Undertook baseline study on governance specifically looking at leadership representation ) Undertaking study on governance status of NRM groups to see the progress on leadership inclusion and equitable benefits sharing Women's leadership development in NRM training manual developed and rolled out Men and elite engagement in promoting women's leadership and reducing GBV in NRM training manual is being developed Started case documentation of GBV in NRM for policy discourse	The findings from earlier studies were used to develop training manuals on women's leadership and engagement with elite and men.	GoN and CSOs working on GESI issues in forestry sector.

<b>Problem Statement (Goals/ objectives)</b>	<b>Learning Questions</b>	<b>Learning Sub- questions</b>	<b>Progress to June 2015 and plans for fifth year</b>	<b>How learning is being used for adaptive management?</b>	<b>Who the audience is for learning?</b>
			Knowledge documentation on effectiveness of CLACs started, TOR finalized		
Conservation sector has relatively few rural youth leaders	13. What is the most effective way to engage rural youth in Hariyo Ban Program activities, and more broadly in conservation?	What encourages rural youth to be engaged in Hariyo Ban Program? What de-motivates the youth community to work as conservation leaders?	Sub-award provided to Youth NGO Federation to explore answer of the learning question. However, we still need to work together with existing rural youth groups like CBAPUs, LRPs, CLAC members and citizen scientists working in our programs to get their inputs on this learning question, e.g. through knowledge sharing events to share experiences and draw lessons Also learn from early mobilization of Generation Green. Vocational skill development of youth is provisioned for those youth who are already engaged in NRM (retention strategy)	The study findings and learning documentation will be applied to further enhance the engagement of youth in conservation and make their involvement long-term.	GoN, CSOs and other conservation focused organizations
Differential impact of climate change is less understood and relatively less analyzed.	14. How are women, Dalits and socially marginalized groups differentially affected by the adverse	What are different features of climate change impacts that are unique to women, Dalits and socially marginalized groups? Are different mechanisms adopted by	Draft report of differential impact is ready. Based on findings and previous learning, differential impact based adaptation approaches are being implemented. Consultants will review CAPAs and document the learning from application of approaches in the last year.	The learning will be important to assess the effectiveness of Hariyo Ban approaches in reaching out to populations who are differentially impacted by climate change	GoN agencies, various national programs working on climate change adaptation, CSOs

<b>Problem Statement (Goals/ objectives)</b>	<b>Learning Questions</b>	<b>Learning Sub- questions</b>	<b>Progress to June 2015 and plans for fifth year</b>	<b>How learning is being used for adaptive management?</b>	<b>Who the audience is for learning?</b>
	effects of climate change?	these vulnerable communities to cope or adapt to the negative impacts of climate change?			
There is less focus on alternative energy for livelihood promotion and wellbeing of women, Dalits and marginalized people	15. What is the effect of alternative energy on the livelihood and wellbeing of women, Dalits and marginalized people?	What is most important alternative energy source for rural women that makes them more responsive in the protecting resources and also helps to maintain their daily work life balance? Does the use of alternative energy help women, Dalits and marginalized people to be healthy, satisfied and prosperous?	Completed study on impact of biogas on lives of women. The report is in process of finalization We will be documenting impacts of ICS and biogas on poor and marginalized people; we will draw on a recent assessment of the Gold Standard Biogas project.	The findings from the study will help us to refine and scale up alternative energy promotion activities.	GoN agencies, various national programs promoting alternative energy, CSOs
Livelihood options practiced in the country are not able to target forest dependent, extremely poor communities.	16. What are viable livelihood options, including green enterprises, for forest	What are challenges of pro-poor based livelihood options? What are the green enterprises with greatest potential in each sub-water basin	Outcome monitoring study completed including livelihood options for income. Additional study planned for documenting the impact of livelihood interventions on conservation and its challenges.	we will be applying relevant results from the outcome monitoring study	GoN, NRM projects, I/NGOs, conservation sector

<b>Problem Statement (Goals/ objectives)</b>	<b>Learning Questions</b>	<b>Learning Sub- questions</b>	<b>Progress to June 2015 and plans for fifth year</b>	<b>How learning is being used for adaptive management?</b>	<b>Who the audience is for learning?</b>
	dependent poor communities, and how can these be up-scaled?	area? (value chain study) What are extra efforts that should be carried out for up-scaling viable livelihood options?			
Ecosystem services are not able to fully to contribute to livelihood improvement of vulnerable and marginalized communities due to elite capture.	17. How do ecosystem services affect income levels of vulnerable and marginalized people?	What are best practices and challenges of ensuring ecosystem services promote livelihoods of vulnerable groups? Is this different in the three different ecological zones, (mountain, midhills and Terai)?	We are not conducting separate study. Outcomes from PES pilots will be analyzed to answer this question.	The outcomes from the PES pilots will help to refine the PES approaches to ensure that vulnerable peoples benefit from ecosystem services.	GoN (policy feedback) and other organizations working on PES.
Internal governance promotion of CFUGs is essential to increase their stewardship role in conservation.	18. What are the internal and external factors which make CFUGs transparent, creditable and accountable?	What are best practices of making CFUGs more transparent, creditable and accountable? What are issues raised in terms of transparency, credibility and accountability of CFUGs?	Governance approach paper finalized and rolled out Completed study on NRM Governance that analyzed existing best practices and issues. Undertook two studies on best practices which gave overview and representation info respectively.	The findings from these assessments are being used refine the governance interventions and to integrate it with other interventions, e.g. women's leadership	FECOFUN, DoF and other agencies working on forest governance.

<b>Problem Statement (Goals/ objectives)</b>	<b>Learning Questions</b>	<b>Learning Sub- questions</b>	<b>Progress to June 2015 and plans for fifth year</b>	<b>How learning is being used for adaptive management?</b>	<b>Who the audience is for learning?</b>
Predominance of elite capture exists in terms of sharing benefits	19. What are the most effective and equitable benefit sharing practices in NRM groups?	What are existing benefit sharing mechanisms? What are existing best practices and challenges in ensuring equitable benefit sharing?	A study on benefit sharing mechanisms completed to inform the national REDD Strategy. Community Forest Development Guideline 2009 being widely disseminated as one of the effective mechanisms to influence equity based benefit sharing mechanism – lessons will be learned from this work, and also from the study on participatory mechanisms for sustainable biodiversity management (mentioned above).	The final version of the benefit sharing mechanism adopted in National REDD strategy will be incorporated in piloting the REDD projects. Learning from CFDG dissemination is being incorporated in revising the guideline.	FECOFUN, DoF and other agencies working on forest governance and carbon financing.
Hariyo Ban has multiple components, working at a range of scales, which presents a challenge to optimizing synergies and pursuing an integrated approach.	20. How can a river basin approach help to integrate conservation, adaptation and payments for ecosystem services, and what are the challenges?	Is the river basin an appropriate unit for integrating Hariyo Ban's themes? If so, what are the key factors to its success?	We are looking at this learning question at several scales, from subwatershed to basin level. We have produced various intermediate analyses (e.g. those presented at IOF Forestry Conference and ClimDev Conference). We will closely coordinate with MoFSC, which has brought the river basin approach as a thematic area under the recently endorsed Forest Policy 2014 and will be taking various measures to implement the policy. The final analysis will be done through consultancy or workshop in the fifth year and will draw on Hariyo Ban experiences in both landscapes.	Learning from the river basin approach pilot initiatives will feed into refining the overall approach including formulation of CHAL strategy implementation plan.	MoFSC, DSCWM and other agencies working on landscape approaches.

Problem Statement (Goals/ objectives)	Learning Questions	Learning Sub-questions	Progress to June 2015 and plans for fifth year	How learning is being used for adaptive management?	Who the audience is for learning?
Human migration is a major force that is affecting land, natural resources, livelihoods, GESI aspects, and governance of forests in Nepal	21. How should Hariyo Ban take into account current human migration trends in the two landscapes, and what lessons can we draw?	What are the push/pull factors in current migration in the landscapes? What are the major effects on Hariyo Ban's components? How can Hariyo Ban capitalize on opportunities from migration, and try to cover for challenges posed?	Migration consultancy undertaken; report is currently being finalized. Results confirm the large scale of migration in Hariyo Ban's landscapes, with both positive and negative impacts for biodiversity and forests. The report also covered GESI and migration in relation to natural resource management. As the report is somewhat detailed, we plan to produce a briefing sheet on key findings for specific audiences, and may embellish the results through inputs from Hariyo Ban partners following the earthquake.	Results will be applied to our work in the final year, including earthquake recovery work.	GoN, I/NGOs, conservation sector, migration sector, international audiences
To be successful at landscape level we have to be very strategic in our drivers /threats approach or we risk having, say, scattered local impacts, or a policy change that may not be translated into practice	22. What have been the most effective ways of tackling the drivers and threats, including those exacerbated by climate change?	How do we measure effectiveness in reducing threats/drivers? What type(s) of drivers/ threats strategies have worked best, and at what scale(s)? Why? How does climate change affect threats/drivers strategies?	1. <b>Threat reduction assessment methodology for landscape and sub-landscape units.</b> This will be used at river basin/corridor/PA level in year 5, using the threat rankings that were developed with stakeholders early in Hariyo Ban, and comparing how threats have changed during the life of Hariyo Ban. We will also draw on revised TAL strategy, and new CHAL strategy. 2. <b>Perception mapping at local level.</b> The outcome monitoring consultancy undertook work on this during their field work (report is due soon). We will use this input, and also undertake further	Testing Hariyo Ban dual approach will lead to learning that can be applied in tracking the level of threats and drivers in other situations.	DSCWM, DoF and other conservation organizations, academia (e.g. IoF)

<b>Problem Statement (Goals/ objectives)</b>	<b>Learning Questions</b>	<b>Learning Sub- questions</b>	<b>Progress to June 2015 and plans for fifth year</b>	<b>How learning is being used for adaptive management?</b>	<b>Who the audience is for learning?</b>
			perception mapping at community level in sample sites in the final year to see how threats and drivers have changed locally.		
Hariyo Ban brings together four NGOs with very different missions and working modalities, and is working across many different disciplines. How does such a complex program work?	23. How effective is the Hariyo Ban consortium at taking a multi-disciplinary approach, and what factors govern successes and limitations?	How effectively does Hariyo Ban take advantage of partner complementarity and deal with overlaps? What are the challenges for coordination? How did the partners adjust? What were the impacts? How effectively has Hariyo Ban integrated the three IRs and cross-cutting themes? What capacity building was needed?	Lessons have been accumulating through review and reflection sessions, and mid-term evaluation. In the fifth year a consultancy will undertake a more detailed assessment, to ensure impartial inputs from consortium partners. ToR and framework for learning question are under development. The analysis will draw on review and reflection meeting reports, mid-term evaluation report, focus group discussions, and interviews.	recommendations from review and reflection sessions and mid-term evaluation are being addressed in our work	Donors, INGOs, large national NGOs.
A robust M& E system is required to measure conservation impacts at landscape level approach.	24. What are the best ways to demonstrate program impact at a landscape level?	How can we demonstrate impact at corridor/sub-watershed level?	To be done in fifth year, using revised TAL strategy, corridor monitoring results, river basin and watershed results	Inputs to CHAL strategy, subwatershed work, etc.	GoN, consortium partners, I/NGOs
Increased participation of	25. How can we make	What are most effective mechanisms to make	Preliminary discussion with consortium M&E persons conducted on the current	The outcomes will help to refine the M&E	Consortium partners, Donors, other relevant



<b>Problem Statement (Goals/ objectives)</b>	<b>Learning Questions</b>	<b>Learning Sub- questions</b>	<b>Progress to June 2015 and plans for fifth year</b>	<b>How learning is being used for adaptive management?</b>	<b>Who the audience is for learning?</b>
stakeholders in M&E across disciplines and levels improves effectiveness of Hariyo Ban in measuring achievement of its goals.	M&E participatory in a multidisciplinary, multi-stakeholder, multi-level program?	M&E more participatory?	M&E practices and ways to make the M&E system more participatory. Further discussion with wider stakeholders needed. Will be conducted in year 5.	system for the remaining period of Hariyo Ban and designing M&E component in future programming.	agencies working on participatory approach.
People living in rural areas (particularly women and marginalized groups) have limited or no access to outside information; illiteracy is a large barrier. This question aims to identify effective communication mechanisms to reach rural communities to impart relevant information that can empower them to make better decisions to improve their lives.	26. What is the most effective communication vehicle to reach rural women and other marginalized groups (Dalits, highly marginalized Janajatis)	How often are our radio programs getting responses from rural communities? Are posters/wall paintings/ notice boards being requested by field colleagues? How often do local partners like CBAPOs, CFUGs, BZUCs etc., use traditional media to communicate?	Through discussions with colleagues and partner organizations, especially in the field, we have inferred that the most effective means to reach out to the rural community is pictorial and visual. Verbal communication, especially from an authoritative personality, also seems to be effective. Planning to do a study to explore in greater depth so that we can refine this approach.	The latest communication materials that reach out to the community have a lot of photographs and pictures, so that it is immediately understood even by illiterate or semi-literate groups. Efforts will be made to disseminate information through people held in high esteem locally, and also through radio, which is frequently heard. Emphasis will be on visual and animated forms of information.	Other projects; I/NGOs, GON

<b>Problem Statement (Goals/ objectives)</b>	<b>Learning Questions</b>	<b>Learning Sub-questions</b>	<b>Progress to June 2015 and plans for fifth year</b>	<b>How learning is being used for adaptive management?</b>	<b>Who the audience is for learning?</b>
Media can be our strongest collaborators or critics. They are also the window through which we can reach the public, policy makers and donors, and highlight our program and issues on a large scale. The existing channels used to communicate our messages to the media are traditional and not always effective. Identifying new channels to communicate our messages so that they are picked up by the media is crucial.	27. What best communication means engages mass media to communicate key Hariyo Ban Program messages?	How often does the issue covered in a particular press release get noticed/written about in the national dailies? Does taking journalists directly to the field encourage media representatives to cover broadly on our issues? Does providing adverts to a particular newspaper or media encourage their engagement to cover our stories? Do journalists outside Kathmandu valley respond to the same communication channel as journalists inside Kathmandu?	After organizing media outreach events and interacting with editors and environmentalists over the coverage of environment/ecology/climate change/conservation in media, the conclusion is the messages need to be anchored to human health or economy to be disseminated and understood quickly. Journalists, when taken to the field, will mostly be more interested in 'people' or 'case' stories, hence it is important to provide constant feedback to anyone reporting on these issues, and help link these with the broader messages of conservation, climate change or building a sustainable future. The media functions better on a one-on-one relationship, and networking has to be carefully maintained to ensure better understanding and coverage of any issue or message. We may undertake a more formal study on this.	We actively look for good 'hooks' based on our findings, when working with journalists	Conservation sector organizations
In order to promote sustainability of community NRM management,	28. What is the best approach to build NRM	What is the capacity building mechanism in NRM groups that is currently used?	Supporting groups to leverage adaptation funds; effectiveness is being analyzed (e.g. briefing sheet for CBA9); and	Applying leverage results in climate adaptation component.	GoN, climate adaptation community, I/NGOs, CBOs

<b>Problem Statement (Goals/ objectives)</b>	<b>Learning Questions</b>	<b>Learning Sub- questions</b>	<b>Progress to June 2015 and plans for fifth year</b>	<b>How learning is being used for adaptive management?</b>	<b>Who the audience is for learning?</b>
communities often need external resources, yet are not able to access them due to lack of capacity.	groups' capacity to mobilize their funds in order to leverage external resources?	What is the best approach that Hariyo Ban Program applied to mobilize NRM groups' resources effectively and equitably?	learning is being built into our sustainability plan. Further work will be done in the fifth year.		
Currently there is not enough capacity to scale up and sustain Hariyo Ban approaches once the program closes, and capacity needs to be built in local partners for this.	29. What forms of local capacity are most important for sustainability of Hariyo Ban approaches in the landscapes, and what is the most effective way of building them / scaling them up?	What are the local capacities important for longer sustainability of Hariyo Ban approaches? What are the successful/ failed approaches of Hariyo Ban Program?	Informal learning has taken place; we will verify this through a more formal study early in the fifth year	Apply to capacity building in final phase of Hariyo Ban to promote sustainability	Hariyo Ban, other projects, GoN, conservation sector, I/NGOs
<b>New learning question</b> The recovery and reconstruction after the earthquake offer a huge opportunity	<b>30.</b> What are the lessons to be learned from promoting green	What were the major achievements of the GRR work? How could we have been more prepared, and what could be done	To be done in the fifth year	The findings will be incorporated into Hariyo Ban's green recovery and reconstruction work as we go along	GoN, I/NGOs, donors, humanitarian sector, conservation sector, international disaster and environment community

<b>Problem Statement (Goals/ objectives)</b>	<b>Learning Questions</b>	<b>Learning Sub- questions</b>	<b>Progress to June 2015 and plans for fifth year</b>	<b>How learning is being used for adaptive management?</b>	<b>Who the audience is for learning?</b>
to build back not only better and safer, but also greener. Yet there are huge challenges to do this.	recovery and reconstruction in Nepal after the 2014 Terai flooding and 2015 earthquake?	differently next time to have greater influence on other sectors adopting green recovery practices?			
<b>New learning question</b> Some of Hariyo Ban's investments were damaged or lost in the 2014 floods and 2015 earthquake; others survived. The damage set Hariyo Ban work back, and the program had to realign funds in order to support recovery work.	<b>31.</b> How resilient (or vulnerable) have Hariyo Ban investments been to climate change hazards and the earthquake?	How effective were CAPA/LAPA investments in avoiding/reducing climate impacts? Did they also help withstand the effects of the earthquake? What lessons can we draw for future DRR?	To be done in fifth year	The findings will be incorporated in HB recovery work and widely shared with other stakeholders.	GoN and other stakeholders involved in the recovery work.

## **Annex 15: List of Publications and Outreach Materials**

The following publications and outreach materials were produced during the last year, with Hariyo Ban Program funding or co-funding. Some have already been provided to USAID. Three sets of hard copies are being submitted to USAID as part of this report for all materials that were produced in hard copy, along with a compact disk containing PDF files of those materials which are available electronically.

**Annex 15.1: Report** – Beyond Investment: Developing Sustainable Green Infrastructure in Nepal

**Annex 15.2: Briefing Sheet** - Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation: Lessons from Hariyo Ban Program, Nepal

**Annex 15.3: Briefing Sheet** - Adaptation Plan Health Check-up Tool

**Annex 15.4: Briefing Sheet** – Beyond Investment: Developing Sustainable Green Infrastructure in Nepal

**Annex 15.5: Case Stories** – Sweet Success: Green Stories of Transformation in Communities and the Environment

**Annex 15.6: Video** - Local Adaptation Plans For Action Framework

**Annex 15.7: Video** - The Last Yak Herder of Dhe

**Annex 15.8: Video** - The Change Factor

**Annex 15.9: Report** - Translated version of Integrating Gender into Forestry Research, Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)

**Annex 15.10: Manual** – Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Planning: Training of Trainers Manual

**Annex 15.11: Pamphlet** - Briefing Document: Preliminary Assessment for Piloting Payment of Ecosystem Services in Lamjung

**Annex 15.12: Video** - Mahila Paila (Footprints of Change)

**Annex 15.13: Video** - Jamarko

**Annex 15.14: Video** - Pariwartan Ka Samwahak (Carriers of Social Change)

**Annex 15.15: Plan** - CAPA Summary Document of Jhalari, Kanchanpur

**Annex 15.16: Plan** - CAPA Summary Document of Padampur, Chitwan

**Annex 15.17: Poster** - GESI awareness in Conservation

**Annex 15.18: Flex** - Community Forest Development Program Guideline 2065

**Annex 15.19: Sticker** - Community Forest Development Program Guideline 2065

**Annex 15.20: Report** - Community-based Climate Change Adaptation Best Practices and Learning Documentation

**Annex 15.21: Brochure** - Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change: Best Practices and Learning from Hariyo Ban Program

**Annex 15.22: Poster** - Forest Fire Control Awareness Poster

**Annex 20.23: Jingle** - Radio jingle on forest fire control and biodiversity conservation

**Annex 15.24: Radio Program** - Radio Program on biodiversity and climate change

**Annex 15.25: Briefing Sheet** – Mainstreaming Adaptation into Local Development Planning: A reflection from the Hariyo Ban Program, Nepal

**Annex 15.26: Briefing Sheet** – The Benefits and Challenges of Integrating an Ecosystem Approach in Climate Adaptation in Two Landscapes in Nepal

**Annex 15.27: Paper** – Khanal et al. 2015. Rehabilitating degraded forests improves the livelihoods of rural communities: A study from the central hills of Nepal. To be presented at World Forestry Congress, Durban, South Africa. (See also Annex 10)

## **Annex 16: Performance Monitoring Plan Progress to June 2015**

Please see separate Excel file submitted with this report.

## Annex 17: Progress on activities carried over from previous years

### 1: Biodiversity conservation carry-over activities

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Status as of June 2014	Achievement as of June 2014	Status as of July 2015	Achievements as of June 2015	Remarks
<b>1</b>	<b>Biodiversity Conservation.</b>						
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Threat to focal species reduced.</b>						
<i>1.1.1</i>	<i>Research and monitoring.</i>						
	Status survey of key wildlife species (tiger, gharial, dolphin, rhinoceros and snow leopard).	5 Species		Tiger monitoring is complete in Karnali, Kamdi, Khata, Laljhadi and Basanta corridors. Dry season Gharial and dolphin monitoring is complete, and the final report will come after the monsoon monitoring. Swamp deer monitoring is ongoing in Shuklaphanta. NTNC is undertaking snow leopard monitoring in the ACA-MCA complex. Snow leopard work will continue in year four.		National status survey of tiger, dolphin, rhino, and snow leopard completed. Gharial survey work to be completed by February 2015	
	Status survey of prey bases of snow leopard, tiger and common leopard in Barandabhar.	3 Studies		Tiger and common leopard and their prey bases surveys are complete. Snow leopard prey base survey is complete, and the report will come in the early part of year four.			
	Baseline survey of marsh mugger.	1 Species		Mapping of potential sites has been accomplished. Actual survey will be done during the dry cold season (Nov-Dec 2014)		Final survey has been planned between November and January 2015	
	Ecology, behavior and habitat use of three focal species (swamp deer, black buck and grey wolf).	3 Species		Ongoing work on all three species will continue in year four. A plan was made to purchase radio collars to closely monitor the swamp deer population in Shuklaphanta.		Black buck study completed, swamp deer ongoing (12 swamp deer have been radio equipped and monitoring initiated). Gray wolf still continuing	



	<i>Learning Agenda:</i> Study of importance of corridor for north-south linkage in CHAL.	1 Study		This will be done through a WOO grant. The team of experts is now working the field		Completed and final report received	
	CC impact monitoring in biodiversity and local livelihoods.	4 Sites		All 10 plots including 3 plots in the trans-Himalayan region at different altitudinal gradients have been established, and baseline information collection will be initiated early year four.		Baseline survey of vegetation has been completed. Faunal baseline will be started soon. Automatic Weather Stations have been set up in three locations	This activity will be continued beyond Hariyo Ban. Hariyo Ban is working to develop sustainable mechanism to continue monitoring.
	Mapping wildlife trade routes.	1 Study		The team has already started the mapping and report is expected by early year four.		Report available	
1.1.2	<i>Species conservation and reintroduction.</i>						
	Conservation management of newly established sub-population of black buck.	1 Species		Palatable native grass species were introduced, and deworming was performed for animals of all ages. Improved barbed wire fencing is ongoing.		Will continue throughout Hariyo Ban period	
	Expansion of black buck relocation area in Hirapur.			Deferred to year four due to the late approval by USAID to carry out construction related activities.		12 ha expanded	Additional 20 ha area will be expanded through additional biodiversity funding.
	Support to community engagement in key wildlife species conservation (vulture, goral and dolphin).	3 Species		Site level interaction meeting and formation of 5 committees in Goral conservation area have been completed. This work is also supported through WOO grant and will be continued in year four also. Winter survey of dolphin completed and monsoon survey will be done during July-August. The final report is expected by mid-fourth year.		Completed. Final dolphin survey report available	

	Support to community engagement in important flora conservation (Bijaya sal, Sati sal, Champ, Okhar and Tatelo) conservation.	5 Species		Ongoing		Planned activities completed	Flora conservation activity will be continued beyond Hariyo Ban
	Reintroduction of rhinoceros based on feasibility study conducted by DNPWC in support of WWF and NTNC in support of the DNPWC.	1 Species		Postponed		GoN has given approval to translocate 25 rhinos. Major funding for this activity will be provided by WWF core funding. Translocation has been planned in December 2015.	
	Small mammal national workshop.	1 No		This workshop was conducted by Small Mammal Conservation Foundation Nepal in April. The final report has already been made available.		Completed. Report available	
<b>1.1.3 Build capacity to reduce threats to focal species.</b>							
	Capacity building of CBAPUs.	51 No		42 events of training were conducted.		Completed	
	Strengthening CBAPUs.	71 No				Completed	
<b>1.1.4 Management of HWC.</b>							
	Power fence impact study.			Field data collection of this study has been accomplished. Final report is expected by mid-fourth year.		Delayed, but expected by end of this year	
	Developing sustainable financing mechanism for power fence maintenance.	1 piloting		NTNC is still working with local community to develop the mechanism.		Delayed. NTNC still working on this	
	Study on human-large mammal coexistence.	1 study		Ongoing			
<b>1.1.5 Transboundary cooperation.</b>							
	Transboundary meeting.	1 No		Two local level transboundary meetings were held in Brahmadev and Laljhadi corridor areas		Completed	
<b>1.1.6 Addressing adverse impacts of large infrastructures.</b>							
	Study of potential impact of Bheri River diversion on ecosystem of Babai River sub-basin.	1 Study		Will be undertaken by mid-year four.		Will attempt during the dry season next year	

	Study on impact of rural roads in biodiversity, tourism and local livelihoods in Annapurna CA.	1 Study		Discussion concerning stakeholders is ongoing, and a study is to be undertaken.		Delayed due to earthquake. This will be done in the fifth year.	
	Support for reduction of adverse impacts of Tanahun dam on wildlife.	1 Study		Delayed. The work has not yet started and we are waiting for the developers.		Cancelled.	
	Investigation of feasibility of environmental flows study of Gandaki basin	1 Study		Initial planning discussions held.		Initiated. Field visit and local level interaction in kali Gandaki completed	Will continue throughout 5 <sup>th</sup> year
	Initiation of dialogue with GoN authority and developers to create wildlife friendly passage in irrigation canal in Kamali corridor and Banke National Park (BaNP)	2 Meetings		Dialogue ongoing and will be continued.		A guiding fence to guide animals towards the pass overs at Sikta canal has been planned in fifth year through additional biodiversity budget	
<b>1.2</b>	<b>Threats to targeted landscape reduced.</b>						
<i>1.2.1</i>	<i>Undertake habitat restoration and management.</i>						
	Land use mapping.	3 No		Ongoing. A team of experts in coordination with DNPWC is assessing the ground condition. This work will be completed by end of this year.		Completed. The GIS team is now working to compile the reports	
<i>1.2.2</i>	<i>Wetland management and invasive species control.</i>						
	Invasive species control strategy formulation.	1 No		The international workshop was organized in March, 2014. A team of experts are now working to develop the strategy.		NTNC is still working on this	
	Mechanism for biological control of water hyacinth.	1 Study		National Agricultural Research Council (NARC) is still working on this research project.		NARC is still working on this	
<i>1.2.3</i>	<i>Critical sub-watershed management.</i>						
	Support to communities (including women) to implement sub-watershed management plan.	7 No		Bio-engineering, check-dams, and plantations completed in Kerunga Khola sub-watershed, and Nawalparasi and Sirdi Khola sub-watershed in Gorkha. Support will be extended as soon as GoN endorses these management plans. MoU has been signed with DFRS to implement 5 newly prepared ISWMPs.		Completed	Will continue in 5 <sup>th</sup> year through additional funding

	Support to Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management (DSCWM) to review and print Green Book – White Book (policy guideline for watershed management).	1 No		Memorandum of understanding (MOU) was signed among Hariyo Ban, CARE Nepal and DSCWM to review and print the policy guideline for watershed management.		Report completed. Will be printed by the end of this year	
<b>1.3</b>	<b>Internal governance of community groups responsible for ecosystem management strengthened.</b>						
<i>1.3.1</i>	<i>Build capacity and promote natural resource governance.</i>						
	Participatory governance assessment of CAMCs of ACA.	57 Groups		27 PGAs conducted in CAMCs and will be continued in next year.		Completed	
<i>1.3.2</i>	<i>Awareness-building programs.</i>						
<i>1.3.3</i>	WWF Cost share activities.	Events					
	Strengthen governance in NRM groups.	372 groups		231 CFUGs, CFCC, BZUC supported in strengthen governance		Completed	
<b>1.4</b>	<b>Income from sustainable sources of livelihood for forest-dependent communities increased.</b>						
<i>1.4.1</i>	<i>Support to community based green enterprises/cooperatives</i>						
	Livelihood improvement plan (LIP) preparation and support.	192 HH		664 households (HHs) supported.		Already completed in year 3	
	Skill-based training (vocational training).	193 HH		143 people trained from 143 HHs.		Completed in year 4	
	Green enterprise.	14/280 No/HH		6/76 HHs.		Completed in year 4	
	Income generation training and support.	775 HH		Income-generating activity (IGA) support for 1015 HHs provided.		Completed in year 4	
	Eco-tourism promotion.	7/175 Site/HH		6 sites in TAL and CHAL supported to establish eco-tourism villages. In total 159 HHs benefited from ecotourism support		Completed and others support is ongoing for the promotion of eco-tourism in similar areas.	
	Sub-sector analysis (dairy and other enterprises).	4 No		ongoing		Completed	
	Support for non-timber forest product (NTFP) nursery establishment (through government).	3 No		Deferred to year four.		Cancelled	
<i>1.4.2</i>	Feasibility study on non-carbon benefits from wildlife conservation.	1 No		Delayed. No progress in Y3. We will see possibility to include this in Emission Reduction Project Document (ER-PD) of TAL that the REDD Cell at the MoFSC has initiated to develop		Delayed, We will see possibility to include this in Emission Reduction Project Document (ER-PD) of TAL that the	

						REDD Cell at the MoFSC has initiated to develop	
1.4.3	WWF Nepal cost share activities.						
	Livelihood support programs for marginalized communities including wildlife affected families.			Ongoing.		Ongoing	
1.5	<b>Creation, amendment and enforcement of biodiversity policies and strategies supported.</b>						
	Support to revise the TAL strategy, and support to Landscape Support Unit (LSU) to assess the possibility of formulating CHAL strategy.	2 No		A team of experts are already been assigned to review the TAL strategy. Hariyo Ban Program has provided both financial and technical support for this. Similarly, a team of experts assigned by the MoFSC is working to assess all potential landscapes in the country. Base on this work to prepare for CHAL strategy will be initiated. Hariyo Ban has provided technical to this work.		Final strategy document prepared and MoFSC in a process of endorsement.	
	Support preparation of wildlife farming, and elephant management and other guidelines.	3 No		Will be done in fourth year		Cancelled	
	Sharing of new NBS at regional level.	4 Events		Delayed. Will be done in fourth year			
	National-level consultation meeting on National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (NPWC) Act and Protection Forest Regulation.	1 Events		delayed		Cancelled	
	Support to ACA handover process.	1 No		Ongoing.		GoN has continued NTNC's assistance for ACA management	
	Consultative meeting on GESI related policies.	1 Event		Working together with HIMAWANTI and planning to be conducted by mid fourth year.		Completed	
	WWF Nepal cost share activities.						
	Advocacy on forest fire strategy and other forestry-related policies and plans.	13 Events		33 forest fire strategy/plans implemented.		Completed	

## 2. Sustainable landscapes carry-over activities

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Status as of June 2014	Achievement as of June 2014	Status as of July 2015	Achievements as of June 2015	Remarks
<b>2</b>	<b>Sustainable Landscape Management.</b>						
<b>2.1</b>	<b>Analysis, formulation and execution of REDD+ policies and strategies supported.</b>						
<i>2.1.1</i>	<i>Support to formulation, amendment and implementation of policies, strategies, standards, and guidelines for national REDD+ program.</i>						
	Multi-stakeholder consultation on SESA at landscape level.	2 Events		1 event completed.		1 event completed	
<i>2.1.2</i>	<i>Support to capacity building and institutional strengthening to implement the REDD+ strategy and readiness preparation proposal (RPP).</i>						
	Leadership trainings for poor and marginalized (3 day).	3 No		1 event conducted.		2 events completed	
	Regional-level workshop on CF governance and addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.	4 Events		Ongoing. Process initiated.		4 events completed	
<i>2.1.3</i>	<i>Support to development of protocols/tools, awareness raising, and issue based advocacy for REDD+ policies, strategies and guidelines</i>						
	Awareness Workshops on ER-PIN and reference level (RL) to GoN staff, CSOs, CFUG members, local communities and indigenous people.	5 Events		Ongoing. 1 meeting with REDD+ CSOs & IPOs conducted.		5 events completed	
<b>2.2</b>	<b>Capacity for forest inventory and GHG monitoring, and equitable benefit sharing developed</b>						
<i>2.2.1</i>	<i>Capacity building at all levels for forest governance, inventory and GHG monitoring.</i>						
	REDD+ orientation for NRM groups, PVSE and women, and CAMC members.	8 Events		Ongoing. 3 events conducted.		8 events completed	
<b>2.3</b>	<b>Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation analyzed and addressed.</b>						
<i>2.3.1</i>	<i>Promotion of key interventions to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.</i>						
	Support to MoFSC in forest fire management implementation plan preparation.	1 No		Ongoing. Implementation plan preparation being provided by Multi-stakeholder Forestry project. Hariyo Ban is providing technical input.		Cancelled	Dropped out as the MoFSC did not request support
<i>2.3.2</i>	<i>Promotion of community-based sustainable resource management and good governance.</i>						
	Seedling production/purchase (fodder and forest tree species);	465,000 No		Ongoing. 57,232 seedlings planted.			

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Status as of June 2014	Achievement as of June 2014	Status as of July 2015	Achievements as of June 2015	Remarks
	multipurpose tree species plantation.						
	Identification of climate smart tree species for different ecological regions.	1 No		Study ongoing. ToR developed. Consultant selection in progress.		Documentation of study of selected native species for plantation completed; report yet to be finalized	
	Reforestation/afforestation support.	293 Ha		Ongoing. 74 ha planted.		completed	
	Linear strip plantation along rural road.	30 Km		To be continued in Y4. <i>Salix</i> species plantation in 2.6 km along the foot trail in Phewa and Rupa Lake Periphery.		completed	
	Support for drivers of deforestation and forest degradation through plantation (WWF cost share).	5 Ha		Plantation completed in 238 Ha		5 Ha plantation completed	
	Support to NRM groups in community-based measures to address deforestation and degradation.	11 Groups		Ongoing. Groups identified.		11 groups supported	
	On-site coaching on record keeping, accounting and other management issues for NRM groups; PH/PA in BZCFs.	82 No		Ongoing. 28 events conducted.		completed	
	Study of use of CFUG revolving funds in different sectors in forest and community management to see their effectiveness to address drivers.	1 event		Study ongoing.		One study completed	
	Documentation and sharing of good governance and GESI best practices through case studies.	20 No		Conducted 2 case study workshops on documentation, sharing of good governance and GESI best practices and will be continued in Y4		20 events completed	

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Status as of June 2014	Achievement as of June 2014	Status as of July 2015	Achievements as of June 2015	Remarks
	Community-based groups working on GBV (formation and mobilization)	4 Events		Conducted 2 GBV workshops.		2 events completed	
	Revision and amendment of community forest operational plans (CFOPs).	205 No		Ongoing. 75 CFOPs revised.		130 CFOPs revised	
2.3.3	<i>Promotion of forest product based microenterprises.</i>						
	Off-season vegetable promotion training, skills-based training on local agro-veterinary/electrical wiring.	40 Events		Ongoing. 18 events conducted		Completed	
	Post-CLAC support for active groups (plantation, green enterprises and other alternate livelihoods).	100 Groups		Ongoing. 26 groups.		74 events completed	
	Green enterprise promotion support in Bhujung (tea enterprise promotion) and Bhoje, Lamjung.	2 No		Ongoing. Process initiated.		Completed	
2.4	<b>Payment schemes for other ecosystem services tested and expanded.</b>						
2.4.1	<i>Conducting feasibility study and identification of opportunities for REDD+ and other PES mechanisms.</i>						
	Interaction between upstream and downstream communities about ecosystem services and their interdependence.	6 Events		Ongoing. Preliminary Assessment complete for piloting PES in Lamjung and small-scale PES for drinking water services in Kaski and Syangja.		6 events completed	
2.4.2	<i>Support for formulation of enabling policies, guidelines and advocacy for PES mechanisms.</i>						
	Support for PES implementation plan development and piloting in Phewa watershed based on the identified ecosystem services.	1 Event		Ongoing. WWF initiated different activities to extend support to local communities to develop PES implementation and monitoring plans.		One plan prepared	
	PES implementation and monitoring plan preparation in Lamjung.	1 Package		Ongoing. Plan currently being prepared.		One plan prepared	
2.4.3	<i>Development and implementation of a carbon financing project.</i>						



Sub IR	Activities	Target	Status as of June 2014	Achievement as of June 2014	Status as of July 2015	Achievements as of June 2015	Remarks
	Development of a second Gold Standard biogas in TAL. <i>Ongoing from year two.</i>	1		Ongoing. WWF/Hariyo Ban Program worked to develop the second Gold Standard biogas VER PDD.		PDD completed	

### 3. Climate change adaptation carry-over activities

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Status as of June 2014	Achievement as of June 2014	Status as of July 2015	Achievements as of July 2015	Remarks
<b>3</b>	<b>Climate Change Adaptation</b>						
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Government and civil society understanding on CC vulnerabilities and gender equitable and socially inclusive adaptation practices increased.</b>						
<i>3.1.4</i>	<i>Building the capacity of media to document and share learning on adaptation.</i>						
	Interaction and visits.	6 Events		Ongoing. 4 events conducted.		completed	
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Piloting demonstration actions for vulnerability reduction conducted and expanded.</b>						
<i>3.2.3</i>	<i>Developing and supporting implementation of gender equitable and socially inclusive community adaptation plans of action (CAPAs) based on national framework for adaptation (LAPA 2010).</i>						
	Forestry and biodiversity-related adaptation activities.	127 No		Ongoing. 72 events benefitted 4998 HHs in 72 CAPA sites		Completed	
	Climate induced disaster related adaptation activities	106 No.		Ongoing. 54 events benefitted 3831 HH in 54 communities		Completed	
	Support to implement adaptation activities of CAPA/LAPA, including WWF cost share activities.	187 No.		Ongoing. 13 events benefitted XX HH		completed	

Completed

On Track

Delayed

Cancelled

